

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Research Design

Research design is the researcher's plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its context. This study uses descriptive research. Donald Ary says that descriptive research is conducted to describe the current status of phenomenon that while exist at the time of study.<sup>1</sup>

The study applies descriptive qualitative study. Descriptive research involves collecting data. Descriptive data are typically collected through a questionnaire survey, interview or observation.<sup>2</sup> In some studies qualitative research use the same source material (data) as historian. In most studies such as materials are just part of the information based on often supplement participant observation and interviewing data<sup>3</sup>. Based on research question in the previous chapter, this study intended to show teachers strategy overcoming students problems of in English speaking.

This research design employed descriptive qualitative research. It concerns with condition or relationship that already occurred on the field of

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<sup>1</sup>. Donald Ary, et, all. *Introduction to Research in Education. (Eight edition)*, United states :Wadsworth Cengage Learning 2010.p.426

<sup>2</sup> Gay .R.L, *Educational research ,Florida International University* ,1981, second edition, p.13

<sup>3</sup> Bogdan C. Robert *Qualitative research for education* ,United state of America 1998, third edition, p.17

research and reports it as clear as possible to describe the circumstances. The researcher observes Teacher strategy on overcoming student's english speaking. The main procedure of this research to describe the occurring phenomena naturally. Within each observation, the researcher observed Teacher strategy on overcoming student's english speaking. Next, the researcher identifies Teacher strategy overcaming students in English speaking, and find students obstacles on it. Also, Interviews the english techer for techers strategy to overcome students in english speaking.

Qualitative research is a broad field of inquiry that uses unstructed data collecting methods, such as observations or documents to find themes and meaning to inform our understanding of the world. Qualitative reasearchtends to try to uncover the reasons for behaviors, attidus and motivations, instead of just the details of what, where and when. Qualitative research can be done accros many disciplines such as social science, health care and business.

So far in some studies qualitative researcher use the same source material(data) as historian. In most studies such as materials are just part of the information base and often supplement participant observation and interviewing data.<sup>4</sup> In this study, qualitative research means to find out describe the phenomena through the process observed and interview in detail and clearly as reality.

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<sup>4</sup> Bogdan C.Robert ,*Qualitative reserch for education*,united stated of america ,1998,third edition,p.71

## **B. Place and Time of study**

The place of at study is in MAN MODEL of Palangkaraya at Jln. Cilik Riwut km 4,5. The writer did the research from 06 February – 06 April 2014 in collecting data.

## **C. Subject and Object of study**

The subject of the study is an English Teacher Of MAN MODEL of Palangka Raya, who teaches at the eleventh year students of MAN MODEL of Palangka Raya. Object of the study is the techers strategies on overcoming students problems of english speaking. The subject chosen by using purposive sampling. The subject is chosen because of some specific reasons such as : The teacher taught eleventh grade students, the principle suggested the writer, and the teacher has taught for many years.

## **D. Techniques of Collecting Data.**

### **1. Observation**

Observation is the action of watching some body or something carefully so as to notice things.<sup>5</sup> In this study the major data gathering technique is participant observation (supplemented with formal and informal interviews and review of documents) and the focus of the study

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<sup>5</sup> Hornby, *Advanced learner's dictionary, Oxford: Oxford University press* ,p.798

is on particular organization (school, rehabilitation center) or some aspect of the organization.<sup>6</sup>

The writer observed the data by coming to research location, looks at directly to MAN MODEL of Palangkaraya and write the facts and problems researched. So, that description about the teachers strategies on overcoming students problems of English Speaking at eleventh students of MAN MODEL of Palangkaraya. The writer using observation checking or field notes to gain data

## **2. Interview**

Interview is as a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through question and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic.

Interview is a meeting at which somebody applying a job, a place on course<sup>7</sup>. Formal consultation or meeting for the purpose of ascertaining and evaluating the qualifications of a person, group of people, or company to fill a particular job situation.

Interview is used to get information of the main study. The writer asks some related informations to the teachers' about their strategies on overcoming students' English Speaking. Related to the interviews, the

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<sup>6</sup> Bodgan.C Robert, *Qualitative research for education*, United State of America, third edition. 1998. p 71

<sup>7</sup> Hornby, *Advanced learner's dictionary*, Oxford: Oxford University press, p.625

writer will conduct the guideline of interview to focus on the problems of the study. That aimed to answer the problems of the study.

### 3. Documentation

Sukardi states that: This technique enabled writers to obtain information from a variety of kind of written source or an existing document on the respondent or the place where the respondent resides or perform daily activities day<sup>8</sup>. The type of document that will collect all the data that connected with this research such as the data of interview, etc

Arikunto states: Documentation is to find out some data related to note, transcript, book, newspaper, and the other.<sup>9</sup> The documentation that connected by the writer were: field notes, transcript of interview, pictures and videos.

### E. The data Endorsement

In this study to find and make the endorsement of the data, The writer holded some endorsement of the data. The endorsement of the data involve internal validity or test of data credibility, realibility or test dependability; external validity or tes transferability and also objectively or test of conformability.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Sukardi in Agus suratno Thesis, The Implementations of Whole Language Model In Teaching Vocabulary at The Eight Year Students Of SMPN-2 Palangka Raya, Palangka Ray : State Islamic Collage of Palangka Raya 2012

<sup>9</sup> Arikunto, Suharsimi, *Manajemen Penelitian*, Jakarta; Rineka Cipta, 2000, p.206

<sup>10</sup> Christina Sanz, *Adult Second Language Accusation*, Washington dc: Georgetown University Press. 2005, p.87

### **a. credibility**

In qualitative research, the notion of internal validity can be related to credibility and External validity to transferability. This is not just a change in terminology; Credibility and transferability differ from quantitative notions of validity in theoretically important ways.

In test data credibility or internal validity, the data must be admitted and received the truth by information source from information of the data effort in order that the truth of the result of the study is believed; it is supported by some ways, as follows:

#### 1. Triangulation

Triangulation is used to check the truth of the data by exploiting something out of the data for checking necessary or standard or comparison teacher strategies overcoming students' English pronunciation by comparing results of the observation, interview, and documentation.

#### 2. Member check

Member checking asks the subject of the study to recheck in order to get similarity of perception. The objective of member checking is making information that is gotten from the study and use in writing the report of the study as respondent or informant.

### 3. Peer debriefing

Discuss the data and the informant who had been collected from various parties.

#### **b. Transferability**

Transferability test is external validity in qualitative reseach. In this study, the writter gave the data explanation, clear, systematic, and realiable to the result of the study of the teacher strategies overcoming students english speaking. It is hope clear description about this study.

#### **c. Dependability**

In addition to maximizing the credibility and tranferability of qualitative researchers seek to demonstrate that the finding ar dependable that they have reliable charecterized the research context and the relationships among the participants.

#### **E. Analysis of the data**

Patton state inductive analysis is an attempt to find a category based on the data collected.<sup>11</sup>. Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interviews transcript, fields notes, and other materials that accumulate to increase the writters own understanding of

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<sup>11</sup>. Bambang stiyadi ,*Metode penelitian Pengajaran bahasa Asing*,Yogyakarta,Graha Ilmu,2006,p.260

them and to enable her to present what she has discovered to other.<sup>12</sup> The analysis can be seen as follow:

**a. collecting data**

In this case all of the data that had been collected and gotten in the field were understood and easy to analyzed.

**b. Data reduction**

All of the data that collected from the field was processed between two relevant to the problems. Here the writer will choose the data that related to teachers' strategies and their problems on overcoming English Speaking.

**c. Data display**

The result of data reduction was displayed in report systematically in the form of narrative and in table

**d. Conclusion drawing**

The writer makes conclusion to answer the problems of the study. So, the conclusion does not deviate from the problem of the study.

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<sup>12</sup>.Bodgan.C Robert ,*Qualitative research for education* ,United states of America,Third edition ,1998.p.334