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.¹

The study applies descriptive qualitative study. Descriptive research involves collecting data. Descriptive data are typically collected through a questionnaire survey, interview or observation.² 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.³ 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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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 overcoming students in English speaking, and find students obstacles on it. Also, Interviews the English teacher for teachers strategy to overcome students in English speaking.

Qualitative research is a broad field of inquiry that uses unstructured data collecting methods, such as observations or documents to find themes and meaning to inform our understanding of the world. Qualitative research tends to try to uncover the reasons for behaviors, attitudes and motivations, instead of just the details of what, where and when. Qualitative research can be done across 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. 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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B. Place and Time of study

The place of 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 teacher’s 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.\(^5\) 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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\(^5\) Hornby, Advanced learner’s dictionary, Oxford: Oxford University press, p.798
is on particular organization (school, rehabilitation center) or some aspect of the organization.⁶

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 course⁷. Formal consultation or meeting for the purpose of ascertainning 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

⁷ 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. 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. 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 held 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 test transferability and also objectively or test of conformability.

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a. credibility

In qualitative research, the notion of internal validity can be related to credibility and external validity to transferability. This not just a change in terminology; credibility and transferability differ from quantitative nations 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 believed; it is supported by some ways as follow;

1. Triangulation

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

2. Member check

Member of checking ask the subject of the study to recheck in order to get similarity of perception. The objective of member check is making information that is gotten of 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 research. In this study, the writer gave the data explanation, clear, systematic, and reliable to the result of the study of the teacher strategies overcoming students' English speaking. It is hoped clear description about this study.

c. Dependability

In addition to maximizing the credibility and transferability of qualitative researchers seek to demonstrate that the finding are dependable that they have reliable characterized 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.\textsuperscript{11} Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interviews transcript, fields notes, and other materials that accumulate to increase the writer's own understanding of

\textsuperscript{11} Bambang stiayadi, \textit{Metode penelitian Pengajaran bahasa Asing}, Yogyakarta, Graha Ilmu, 2006, p. 260
them and to enable her to present what she has discovered to other. The analysis can be seem 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 from 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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