

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this research the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method. Qualitative methods describes and interpret event, conditions or situations that occur in the field. According to (Creswell, 2012), qualitative research means the process of exploring and understanding the meaning of individual or group behavior that describes social or human problems. Explain that a qualitative approach is used if researcher want to identify a research problem based on trends in the field or the need explain why something happened.

B. Research Setting

1. Research Place

This research was conducted at Islamic Senior High School DR.H Abdullah Ahmad PGAI of Padang, which is located at Jalan Dr. H. Abdullah Ahmad No.08, Sawahan, East Padang District, Padang City, West Sumatra. The city is located in an elevated area located between 0 and 1.850 meters above sea level, in a City area with hot weather with a maximum air temperature of 31°C and a minimum of 22°C, with high rainfall with an average of 384.88 mm.

2. Research Time

Researcher has carried out observations three times, namely on may 26th, may 2nd, and June 9th, followed by interviews on June 16th, 23th, 24th and 28th. 2023 at 11.00 - 11.45. Data were collected in the classroom

during the English learning process. The number of students' interviewed was 20 students'', namely 5 male students' and 15 female students' and the researcher interviewed 1 English subject teacher.

C. Data and Data Source

The subject of this research were the second grade students of Islamic Senior High School DR.H Abdullah Ahmad PGAI of Padang in academic year 2022/2023. Observations were made for 2 meetings on suggestions and offers, and opinions and thoughts. The research data were also collected through interviews that researcher conducted with students and teachers. The object of this research were factors that cause students' difficulties in English speaking.

D. Research Instrument

1. Observation

Observation is one of the technique that used to collect the data. The researcher is able to find the answers by focusing and taking participant in an event or activity. Observation is taking regular conscious notice classroom action and occurrences, which are particularly relevant to the issues or topics investigating (Burns, 1999). In this study, the researcher was directly observed at the research site, the students were divided into several students' in the classroom who could participate in the learning. It means an observer who visits the object and takes notes on the activities of the participants.

The researcher has conducted the observation three times, 26th May 2th June, and 9th June. Based on the results of observations and interview, researchers can draw conclusions about students' difficulties in speak English.

2. Interview

This technique used to complete and support the primary data of research. According to (Wilkinson and Birmingham, 2003) interview is used in research to obtain specific information about a topic or subject. The data it will use to identify motivational strategies interview is best help to understanding the central phenomenon and answering the study's questions (Creswell, 2012). This study used face-to-face interviews, a data collection process in which the author asked questions and recorded responses from only one study participant at a time, so that the participant could share their opinions, thoughts, and perspectives about the study. phenomenon and it repeats itself with the number of participants.

At this point, the researcher has conducted interviews with class XI students' with a total of 20 students' and English teacher. The interview was conducted 16th 23th 24th and 28th June, 2023. Researchers interviewed students' to find out more about what causes students' to find it difficult to speak English.

E. Technique of Collecting Data

1. Researcher observe, record and take notes.
2. Researchers recorded all events related to the students' English difficulties.

3. The research conducted and interview with students' and English teacher.
4. The researcher use voice recorder and camera.
5. The researcher transcribe the result of the interview.

F. Data Analysis Technique

Systematic data from interviews and observations and choosing what is important and what is not It is necessary and studied to make conclusions so that they are easy to understand. Data analysis techniques used in This research is a qualitative analysis used by researchers as stated by (Satori and Qamariah, 2014) namely data reduction, data presentation and steps The last one is the conclusion. These steps are as follows:

1. Data reduction

Data reduction is a simplification carried out through selection, focusing and validity of raw data into information meaningful, making it easier to draw conclusions. In this study, the researcher focused on the results of students' difficulties in speaking.

2. Presentation data

Data presentation that is often used in qualitative data is narrative form. Data presentations are in the form of collections of information which is arranged systematically and easy to understand. Presentasi data is Researcher collected data through observation and interviews. The first step in data collection researcher conducted observations for 3 meetings. During the observation process carried out on the suggestions and offers, opinions and thoughts, the researcher found students' difficulties in

speaking English spontaneously. Not only that, when they want to do dialog, students also have difficulty in writing the sentences they want to present to the class. From the observation data carried out, the researcher then collected data by conducting interviews to support the data that the researcher did on observation so that the data was more factual.

3. Drawing conclusions

Drawing conclusions is the final stage in data analysis carried out looking at the results of data reduction while still referring to the formulation problem with the goals to be achieved. Data that has been compiled compared with one another to draw conclusions as an answer to existing problems. It is possible to draw conclusions in qualitative research to answer the problem formulation that will formulate from the start. This conclusion is a new finding that has never been used before. Findings can be in the form of descriptions or images of objects that were previously unclear and become valid.

G. Trustworthiness

According to Lexy J. Moleong (2000:178): "Triangulation is a technique check the validity of data other than that data for inspection purposes or as a comparison with that data." Denzin in Lexy J. Moleong (2000:178) distinguishes four types triangulation as a data examination technique that utilizes the use of sources, Methods, investigations and theories include:

1. Tri Angulation with Sources

This triangulation means comparing and re-examining degrees of trust an information obtained through time and different tools in qualitative methods.

2. Triangulation with Methods

There are two strategies for triangulation, namely the first is checking the degree confidence in the findings of research results from several data collection techniques, and the second is checking the degree of trustworthiness of several data sources the same method.

3. Triangulation with Investigators

This triangulation is done by utilizing other researchers for the purpose re-checking the degree of trustworthiness of the data.

4. Triangulation with Theory

This triangulation is based on the assumption that certain facts cannot be checked The degree of belief in one or more theories but it can carried out in what is called an appeal explanation. The type of triangulation used in this research is source triangulation. Triangulation of sources used to collect data similar to using different data sources, namely students and teachers