

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This study using a descriptive qualitative research method. The qualitative research is considered to be applied to the study's main purposes that aimed at collecting the data, and then analyze it for explaining the existing occurrence (Heigham & Crocker, 2009, p. 4). Descriptive method is a research method that tries to describe phenomenon, occurrence, event, that happens in the present. Creswell (1994) said the descriptive method of research is to gather information about present existing condition. Creswell (2012, p. 274) explained the purpose of descriptive method is to find a detailed explanation and description about the object of the research systematically.

Thus, based on the explanation above, the researcher assumed that a descriptive qualitative research method is relevant for this research.

B. Data Source

Data sources are informations that must be present in research. That is the most important in the research because without any data the research cannot be conducted (Sukrisna, 2019). The data source is from obtained data, like human, event, behavior, document, files, and other things (Maryadi *et al.* 2011).

1. Main Data Source (for getting the Main Data) is an original data source, which is collected first hand by the researcher for a specific research purpose or project. Main data can be collected in a number of ways. It can collected from interview, questionnaire and etc. The main data source in this research

are students test of speaking skill, questionnaires and interview.

2. Secondary Data Source (for getting the secondary/ supporting data) means the data collected by someone else earlier, it can from websites, books, journals, people surveys etc. And specific to the researcher's needs. The data can from the student's subject value, syllabus and etc.

C. Time of the Research (Research Schedule)

The researcher managed the time of the research in order to make the research effective and efficient. Time table is essential for researchers as a schedule for doing research. So, all the steps and procedures of the research could be done orderly. The researcher started to write the proposal in November 2022.

Table 3.1 The Schedule of The Research

No	Activities	Date
1	Research Preparation And Submission	November
2	Submitting Proposal	December-February
3	Seminar Proposal	February
4	Research Approval	March
5	Doing Treatment and Gathering Data	July
6	Data Analysis	July
7	Research Report	

D. Place of the Research

The research is taken place in Ar Rahmah Pacitan High School. The

address on Jl. K. Satsuit Tubun No. 60 Bangunsari, Pacitan District, Pacitan Regency, East Java Province. The reason for choosing this place is because the students skill are still developing by the teachers.

E. Research Instrument

According to (Sugiyono, 2015) a research instrument is a measuring instrument such as tests, interview guideline, and observation guideline used by researches to collect data in Study. Since research is primarily about measuring, a good measuring tool is needed. In science, research measuring tools are commonly referred to as research instrument. As a result, a research instrument is a device used to calculate natural and social phenomena. These phenomena are referred to as study variables. The research instrument used are :

1. Test (Speaking test)

Here researcher use speaking test to know the students' speaking skill. The test followed by all students one by one. The test like, introducing themselves and describing things. Researcher using this test able to know students' skill, also why they difficult to speak and many things.

2. Interview Guideline (using Recorder)

In research, interviews or questions are very useful to get the story behind the experiences of research participants. Interviewers may pursue in-depth information on a topic. Interviews can be useful as a follow-up to specific respondents to a questionnaire, for example to further investigate their responses. Before you start designing the interview questions and process, explain to yourself what problem or need is to be addressed using

the information the interview will gather. This helps you stay focused on the intent of each question.

Sutrisno Hadi (1989) stated that, Interview is a process of verbal debriefing, in which two or more people to handle physically, people can see other people's faces and listen to the voice of their own ears, it turns out that direct information is a gathering tool on several types of social data, both hidden (latent) or manifests.

3. Observation Guideline/Field Note.

Researcher use field notes to make easier on understanding, writing and getting information from the students, teachers, which can be used to collecting data. And it need to be noted are related by time, place and subject.

F. Technique of Data Collection

The term “data” refers to information gathered through analysis. To obtain accurate data, the researcher must employ specific data collection techniques. The techniques for gathering data is an essential stop in the analysis since the study aims to obtain data. Data can be collected in various environments, from a variety of sources, and in a variety of ways. There are five data collecting techniques. Those are observation, intreview, questionnaire, documentaion, and triangulation.

In descriptive qualitative research, data is primarily collected through participant observation, in-depth interview, and documentation (Sugiyono, 2008) stated that the fundamental method rellied on by qualitative researchers

for gathering.

1. Speaking Test

Test is an exercise that include questions or orders to know about the skills or information that must answer or do by participants. Here researcher not giving any question but just order students to do things.

Table 3.2 The Component of Speaking Skills to Assess Students'

No.	Aspect	Criteria	Score
1.	Pronunciation	Almost Perfect	5
		There are some mistakes but do not understand the meaning	4
		There are some mistakes and several meanings	3
		Many mistakes and errors of meaning	2
		Too many fault and meanings	1
2.	Intonation	Almost Perfect	5
		There are some mistakes but do not understand the meaning	4
		There are some errors in the transition of meaning	3
		Many mistakes and errors of meaning	2
		Too many fault and meanings	1
3.	Fluency	Very smooth	5
		Smoothly	4
		Pretty smooth	3
		Not that smooth	2
		Not smooth	1
4.	Grammar	Very precise	5
		Right	4
		Quite Right	3

	Less precise	2
	Incorrect	1

Kementrian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia (2017)

Score	Aspects			
	Grammar	Fluency	Pronunciation	Vocabulary
5	Grammatical and lexical accuracy are extremely high	Speak fluently without hesitation or searching for words	Very clear, stress and intonation help to make meaning clear	Effective words choice
4	Quite accurate; some errors, but meaning is always clear	Some hesitations and sometimes has to search for words	Generally clear; reasonable control of stress and intonation	Mostly effective words choice
3	Frequent errors; meaning is not always clear	Quite hesitant, limited range of vocabulary and structure	Frequent errors; not always clear enough to understand	Frequently errors in words choice
2	Very frequent errors; difficulty in making meaning clear	Extremely hesitant; very limited range of language available	Very frequent errors; often very difficult to understand	Ineffective words choice
1	Almost unable to communicate	Almost unable to communicate	Almost unable to communicate	Almost unable to Communicate

Brown (2001) cited in Alfi (2015:173)

2. Indept-Interview

According to Moleong (2019), in-depth interviews are a process of digging up information in depth, openly, and freely with problems, and the research focus is directed at the research center. Interviews were conducted

between two people and between the researcher and the respondent to obtain the correct information from a trusted source. In this case, the in-depth interview method was carried out with a list of questions prepared by the researcher beforehand.

3. Observation

According to Creswell (2014), qualitative observation is when the researcher makes field notes about individual activities at research locations. In this study, the researcher used direct observation and used a type of passive participation. When the researcher comes to the observed activity but is not involved in the activity, the researcher makes observations to find data that will later be used as a source of data that can be processed into analysis material. In this study, the researcher observed teaching and learning activities carried out by teachers in class. To obtain data, the researcher record learning activities and make notes.

In this research, the procedure to conduct the data are in the following:

- a. The researcher asked for permission to the teacher to get the data from one class which the researcher distributed to the sample.
- b. The students had been asked by the teacher to perform dialogue to be taken as source of data.
- c. Then, the researcher collected the data from the teacher.
- d. The final is the researcher analysed the data by indicators' speaking: pronunciation, grammar, fluency, and intonation.

G. Technique of Data Analysis

According to Miles and Huberman (1994:10), analysis can be define as consisting as three current flows of activity that is data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. In this research, the researcher 43 use Miles and Huberman's theory in analyzing the data, so there are three steps to do, they are:

1. Data reduction

Data reduction become the first steps to do in analyzing the data in this research. According to Miles (1994:10), data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up field note or transcript. In this research the data is in the form of field note of the Students Speaking Skill At Seventh Grade on SMPIT Ar-Rahmah Pacitan Academic Year 2022/2023.

Based on Miles theory, in this method the researcher analyzing the data by reading the field note, watching the student's subject value then listen carefully and checking the data by reading the transcription to see the context.

Based on the table 3.2 above, each students get their score based on component of speaking skill from Kementrian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia (2017). To get the objective score, the researcher got the score from the teacher. Teacher has done to gave the score for students in front of the class. Then, researcher analyzed the data as follows:

$$M_x = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

In which: M_x = Mean

$\sum x$ = Total of score

n = Total of students

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

In which: P = the class of percentage

F = Total Percentage of score

N = Number of students

After that, the researcher identify the students level of ability by table. The score is reflected into following range:

Table 3.3 Range Score Speaking Skill

Range of score	Level of Ability
5	Excellent
4	Very Good
3	Good
2	Fair
1	Poor

Table 3.4 The Classification Of Students' Score

Characteristics	Scores
Excellent	100-80
Very Good	79-66
Good	65-56
Fair	55-40
Poor	39-30

(Adapted from Arikunto, 2010)

Based on the table above, that all tables have a function and way to determine something to be analyzed. Then, the teacher can not manipulate data if the data not in accordance with several things such as indicators, speaking range, and scores that match the students' abilities.

2. Data display

The next steps is data display. According to Miles (1994:11), generally a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In this step, the researcher shows or displays the data which is contains the Students' Speaking Skills, not only as generally but specifically and clearly. The researcher shows the student's subject value and interview script.

3. Conclusion drawing

After finished doing data reduction and data display, the last steps to analyze the data in this research is drawing conclusion. According to Miles (1994:11), final conclusion may not appear until data collection is over, depending on the size of the corpus of field notes; used methods. In this step the researcher concludes the result of the research based on the research problems and methods that are used.

