

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher would like to explain the methods of this research. It consists of the thesis, subject of the research, technique of Data Collection, tool data collection, technic of data analysis, and research procedure.

A. Research Design

Researcher used a qualitative method as a research design to collect data. The qualitative method refers to extracting information from participants, and the results are in words (Creswell, 2014b). Researcher decided to use qualitative because they wanted to get detailed data based on this phenomenon.

To deepen the data, researcher have case studies in order to obtain correct data about this phenomenon based on the real-life context of the research environment. Yin revealed that to investigate this phenomenon a case study was used (Heale & Twycross, 2018). In addition, researchers use case studies because of their two characteristics. First, it is limited by time and place and what is mentioned by Creswell (2014a) that the case study is specific to the case. Second, the case study uses multiple data collection. In this study, researchers have conducted interviews and assess students' speaking methods to collect data. In the case study, there are no limitations in collecting data (Creswell, 2014b).

Interviews are intended for English teachers and students. The English teacher confirmed the speaking performance of the students in the classroom based on their observations (Bosch, 2014; Loughland & Vlies, 2016; Halim et al., 2018). In addition, researchers are looking for information about the classroom atmosphere when speaking in interviews with experienced students. In addition, researchers also asked when students could be tested to obtain certain information. And the researcher has also

asked what strategies can be used to overcome students' challenges in speaking s from the teacher's perspective.

B. Subject of Research

The subjects in this research are SMA Negeri 3 Sungai Kakap. In this reseacer the participants who have involved are first grade students. They look forward to being asked what are students speaking challenges in learning English. The questions in this study were entered into an interview. Schools in this study were selected based on the purposive selection method. Purposive sampling refers to the technique of taking a sample not based on random, regional or strata, but is carried out based on the existence of considerations that focus on a specific goal of the place to be addressed as added by Mukhsin et al. (2017). Purposive sampling is made by the criteria based on the location and level of the school, so the level of subject in this study was first grade students who already learn English speaking material.

C. Technique of Data Collection

To data needed in this research, it is fundamental to select appropriate data collection techniques and tools. In collecting data, the researcher adopted direct communication techniques, in form of *semi structured-interview* techniques. Direct communication *semi structured-interview* is a communication process that is carried out directly or face to face. A semi-structured interview is suitable for finding previously unknown qualitative trends and issues, explore new areas of the research interest, and in phenomenon studies (Rahman, 2019). Direct communication techniques are data taken by researchers without middle people, within the form of instruments that are already accessible or tools made for this reason. In this study, technique of data collection was carried out in the phenomenon personal interview.

D. Tools of Data Collection

Tool of Data collection by researcher to collect data. In this researcher have used *interview guidance* through the interview procedures and open-ended questions that have been prepared as a tool to collect data related to the problem to be investigated by the researcher (Adhabi & Anozie, 2017). In this study, researchers have collected data through guidance interviews and determine their relevance, so that they can explore and get information that is hidden in someone's mind, especially about “Students' Speaking Challenges in Learning English”.

1. Interview

In this study, interview have carried out in the process of collecting data. Interviews are conversations with specific objectives with topics that have been arranged by the interviewer. The interview refers to the collection of information carried out by two parties, namely the interviewer who asked the question and the resource person who gave the answer to the question that ask (Libakova & Sertakova, 2015). Interview have the main characteristic of being direct and face-to-face between information seekers and sources of information (informants).

Furthermore, the research tool use in this study is an interview guidance sheet containing general research information, informant questions, interview procedures and interview questions. Data collection carried out by personal interviews conducted either face to face or with others face to face communication media. In the interview various kinds of questions have been prepared by the interviewer (researcher), but various other questions arise during the research. Through this interview, researcher can explore data, information, and a description framework of the research subject.

The interview technique used is guided free interview, where the questions asked are not fixed on the interview guide and can be deepened or developed according to the situation and conditions in

the field, this allows the questions to change according to field conditions. Interviews have conducted with students in SMA Negeri 3 Sungai Kakap.

Finally, the researcher also conducted a trial of this research instrument before using it to obtain data in the field. The purpose of testing the instrument is to find out how suitable or valid the instrument for respondents in the field. This trial have conducted on respondents who are no different from the original respondents, namely the eleventh grade of senior high school.

2. Observation Sheet

The observation sheet is a paper that describes the state of a place to be studied. According to Ciesielska & Jemielniak (2017) observation is a description of a place to be researched or further reviewed. Furthermore, the observation sheet refers to a paper containing information or an overview of the location of a place to be researched.

3. Documentation

Documentation is an activity that aims to capture certain moments in the form of images or videos. Documentation refers to related topics that are prepared in order for specific materials that can be communicated (such as text, objectives, and presented as a unit) in the form of video, narration, images, audio, and specific text (Wietse, 2018). Thus, researcher use documentation techniques to obtain data in the field, in addition to using interviews. Documentation used to take pictures and videos when the interview process takes place with respondents in the field. This is done as evidence that the researcher is really involved in collecting data, without manipulating it.

E. Data Analysis

Techniques of data analysis are methods of processing data into information. When conducting research, we need to analyze data so that it is easy to understand. Data analysis is also needed so that we get a solution to the research problem that is currently being worked on. In this study, data processing through interview, after the interview the researcher transcribed the results of the interviews by recording them with a recording device and then analyzed the data using thematic analysis.

Interview is a direct communication activity to obtain information. The form of information obtained can be in the form of written transcripts and forms of recordings. According to Sugiyono (2017:231), an interview is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through question and answer, so that meaning can be constructed in a certain topic. Interviews provide researchers with a way to gain a deeper understanding of how students' speaking challenges. Interviews are used to collect data from students. Researchers have asked the opinion from student How Students Speaking Challenges. The purpose of the interview is to understand more deeply about school leaders, and teachers in StL practices. In this study, the interview technique used *semi structure-interview* direct communication and provided open-ended questions to the informants.

Thematic analysis is a form of qualitative data analysis that emphasizes the identification, analysis and interpretation of meaning patterns in qualitative research data. According to Braun & Clarke, (in Heriyanto, 2018) Thematic analysis is a way of analyzing data with the aim of identifying patterns or finding themes through data collected by researchers.

Furthermore, according to Braun & Clarke (2012) there are 6 phase to carry out thematic analysis in a research, as follows: 1) Familiarizing yourself with the data, Common to all forms of qualitative analysis, this phase involves *immersing* yourself in the data by reading and re-reading textual data (e.g., transcripts of interviews, responses to qualitative surveys),

and listening to audio-recordings or watching video data. 2) generating initial codes, Codes identify and provide a label for a feature of the data that is potentially relevant to the research question (Box 1 shows an example of coded data). 3) searching for themes, this phase involves reviewing the coded data to identify areas of similarity and overlap between codes: identify any broad topics or issues around which codes cluster. The basic process of generating themes and subthemes, which are the subcomponents of a theme, involves collapsing or clustering codes that seem to share some unifying feature together, so that they reflect and describe a coherent and meaningful pattern in the data. 4) reviewing potential themes, this phase involves a recursive process whereby the developing themes are reviewed in relation to the coded data and entire dataset. 5) Defining and naming themes, this phase involves the deep analytic work involved in thematic analysis, the crucial shaping up of analysis into its fine-grained detail. 6) producing the report, While the final phase of analysis is the production of a report such as a journal article or a dissertation. Data obtained from in-depth interviews or semi-structured interviews carried out in this study. This data analysis technique aims to explore what actually happens in a phenomenon.

F. Research Procedures

To reach the objectives of this study, researcher need to follow a procedure which is divided into 4 parts namely planning, data collection process, data processing, and data reporting as follows:

1. Planning

The research plan is the main part of the research in explaining the research proposed by the main researcher and outlining the initial thinking about the research in a logical and concise manner. The main purpose of research in planning is to expand the breadth, depth, and application of what planners know about a particular topic to serve as a basis or to improve the suitability and success of the plans they develop and to state the importance of this research and how it carried out. In

this study, research planning refers to the initial steps of the researcher to determine the research topic and states the importance of this research to find out the practice of EFL Students' Speaking Challenges in Learning English from the implementation, and potential improvements in the future.

2. Data Collecting Process

The data collection process is a technique or methods that can be used by researchers for data collection. In this study, data collection using techniques or methods that can be used by researchers for data collection is by questionnaire and interview. In this case the researcher can collect information related to research problems and must study and approach schools involved in research, foster and take advantage of good relationships with respondents, formulate and compile questions to be used as instruments in research that are relevant to the research objectives, Through the research instrument that had been prepared, the data required from each respondent was recorded. The information obtained from the recording transcribed to facilitate the analysis process.

3. Data Processing

a. Analysis

Analysis is an activity that investigates an event under study which is a deeper discussion. According to (Heriyanto, 2018) Some of the stages in carrying out this data analysis are more or less the same as other qualitative analysis techniques, for example, the earliest stage is carried out, namely understanding the data that has been obtained, after that compiling code to make it easier to obtain data, and writing a theme that fits the purpose research. In this study, using thematic analysis and cross-case study analysis, in the thematic analysis researchers need to understand the theme and collect data in each school. Meanwhile, in the cross-case study analysis the researcher understands the differences and similarities

regarding the practice of EFL Students' Speaking Challenges in Learning English from the implementation, and potential for future improvements.

b. Interpretation

Interpretation is a form of activity to interpret a result of an analysis with various questions, answers, or a certain standard in order create a meaning from the existence of data that has been collected by researchers in order to find an answer to a problem. is in a study which is currently being improved. In this study, interpretation is carried out to provide an interpretation of the results of research analysis on the potential for future improvement in the practice of EFL Students' Speaking Challenges in Learning English.

4. Data Reporting

Reporting data is a record that provides information about certain activities. In this study, data reporting is needed to find out the accountability report for research activities that have been undertaken, containing procedures, processes, and systematic results of research and analysis results in EFL Students' Speaking Challenges in Learning English from the implementation, and potential improvements in the future.

