

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the research presents some of aspect dealing with research method. It is the ways that the writer answers the research questions. This chapter consists of approaches and types of research, the role of the writer, stage of the research, place and time of the research, source of the data, technique of data analysis, and checking the finding of the research.

A. Approach and Types of Research

1. Research Approach

There are two kinds of research design for conducting a research namely quantitative and qualitative research. Here the writer descriptive qualitative research.

This research approach uses case study method. This method of qualitative study is an in-depth study a specific individual or phenomena in its existing context. Yin (2011:17) said that case study is study a phenomenon in its real-world context.

Based on the theory above, it means that case study method is a natural method in which based on the fact that happened in the field. Case study focuses on a single unit to produce an in-depth description that is rich and holistic. Single unit here means can be an individual, group, class, or community. Case study can answer descriptive questions or attempt to explain why something happened by looking at a process.

2. Types of Research

According to Creswell et.al (2007), “Qualitative research classified into five qualitative research designs, they are:

- a. Narrative research
- b. Case study
- c. Grounded theory
- d. Phenomenology
- e. Participatory action research

In this research the writer going to use case study as the type of the research. According to Harling (2007) “A case study is a holistic inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon whit this natural setting”. Its mean that case study is really appropriate with this research, because this research is purposed to describe the object and to provide solution, so this type of the research is categorized as case study research. In this research, the writer took the learner who learnt in a class at the third grade of University of Nusantara PGRI Kediri.

B. The Role of Writer

In this research the writer as they key instrument and the data collector. The writer will do the observation directly also the questionnaire about the learning strategies in speaking applied by the students of Neptune Hotel School in Kediri. Here the writer just focuses to observe about learning strategies applied by a student with high achiever. Then the writer will make an important note about the

result of the observation, that is about how the learner learn and applied her learning strategies in learning English especially speaking.

C. Stages of Research

1. Preliminary Study

In this stage, the writer gives the questionnaire and also the observation to find out what the learning strategies in learning speaking. The writer interest observes kinds of learning strategies applied by this learner in speaking learning process.

2. Research Design Development

In this stage, the writer collect some theory and references about kinds of learning strategies in learning speaking the writer also observe and give the questionnaire to finish this research.

3. The Real Research

In this term, the writer collected the data at Neptune Hotel School Kediri when the learner has the subject in the class. The writer as the key instrument will have the observation and make an important note about the learning strategies by a learner in learning speaking.

4. Writing the Report

In this part, the writer will have composed the report of the research. It is report clearly and descriptively because this research is qualitative research.

D. Place and Time of the Research

The important aspect in collecting the data is place and time. Without any certain of place and time the writer cannot collect the data. It is necessary to the writer choose the place and time in conducting the research.

1. Place of the Research

The writer will take place at Neptune Hotel School Kediri. It is located at Jl. KH. Asyari, Banjarmlati Kediri. In this Academy the program is Diploma 1 program, which is 6 months is in the class and 6 months is internship in hotel all over Indonesia. And most of students work at national and international hotel and even cruise ship worldwide.

2. Time of the Research

It is necessary to the writer to arrange the time schedule of the study based on the activities that observed by the writer. This research conducted until December 2019. Here is the time schedule;

Table 3.2

Time of the Research

At Neptune Hotel School

No		Month			
		September	November	December	January
1	Planning the Study	√			
2	Collecting the Data		√		
3	Analyzing the Data			√	
4	Reporting the Data				√

E. Source of the Data

The subject of the research is a learner who learns at Neptune Hotel School Kediri. The writer decides to choose this school to be researched because this school is both of high achievers and has high critical thinking learners. Certainly most of the students are active. So, the writer will observe one of them. This learner has a good characteristics of a good learner that are; she has high motivation to learn English well, she always pays attention, concentration, curious, participate actively, never gives up to learn and she can catch the point well.

F. Procedure Collecting the Data

In collecting the data, the writer needs some instruments, which are suitable to collect the data of instrument of the research. The writer will use two kinds of instrument; there are questionnaire and also observation.

1. Observation

According to Susan Stainback (1988) in Sugiono (2012:227) says “*In participant observation, the researcher observes what the people do, listen to what they say, and participates in their activities*”. The researcher will observe during teaching learning process until give the evaluation. Here the researcher will sit in the back for made note or checklist. It can be said that in observation the writer observe and makes some notes what she need base on the situation.

In this research, the writer participated passively, she did not communicate with the people being observed during learning process. She will sat at the back of

class while make the note on what the activities that going to happen in that class during teaching learning process to know what strategies that applied by the learner in learning speaking.

2. Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a form which is prepared and distributed for the purpose of securing responses. Generally these questions are factual and designed for securing information about certain conditions or practices, of which recipient is presumed to have knowledge". (Singh, 2006:191). It can be conclude that questionnaire is an instrument in conducting research in order to get the information about response of certain conditions or practices.

One way in which degrees of response, intensity of response, and the move away from dichotomous questions has been managed can be seen in the notion of rating scales". (Singh, 2006:253). It means that rating scales is a set of question in which the respondent is asked to circle the number depend on the real condition. In this research, the researcher will use questionnaire to know the response of students when the teacher use clustering technique in speaking.

G. Technique of Data Analysis

The writer will conduct the descriptive of the learning strategies applied by a learner of Neptune Hotel school Kediri. What follows are steps in analyzing the data based on Humberman (1984) and Sugiyono (2009) such as:

1. Analyzing the Data

This is the first component in analyzing the data that contains selection process, focusing and summarizing data from field notes. In this step, the writer select, limits and summarizing the data from the implementation of the strategies of learning speaking applied by the learner.

2. Displaying the Data

The second step of analyzing the data is describing the data in narrative which the research conclusion will be possible to be done. This step describing the result of the research which will describe in systematic and logic sentence, therefore the result will be convincing.

3. Drawing Conclusion

The last step the writer will make conclusion of this research. Then the writer also verifies the conclusion the technique is by discussing the research conclusion with the collaborator of the research. This step is very important to be done in order to get a good research conclusion.

H. Checking the Finding of the Research

In checking the finding validity of the research, the writer did triangulation to get the valid data. Smith & Kleine (1986) have argue that 'triangulation' actually used to increase the study accuracy in this case 'triangulation' is one of the validity measure.

In addition Olsen (2004) 'triangulation' is just for increasing the wider and deeper understanding of the study phenomenon.

From explanation above it can be concluded that triangulation is the ways used the researcher to increase the understanding of the natural study and to get the validity of data.

Denzin (1970) extended the idea of triangulation beyond its convention association with research methods design. He distinguished four form of triangulation:

1. Data triangulation, which entails gathering data trough several sampling strategies, so that slices of data at different times and social situations, as well as on a variety of people, are gathered.
2. Investigator triangulation, which refers to the use of more than one researcher in the field to gather and interpreting data.
3. Theoretical triangulation, which refers to the use of more than one theoretical position in interpreting data.
4. Methodological triangulation, which refers to the used of more than one method for gathering data.

The type of triangulation chosen depends on the purpose of a study of course; more than one type of triangulation can be used in the same study. In this

study, the writer focused on data triangulation because it is the most common of data collected from different persons, or at different times, or from different places.

In this research the research used two methods they are questionnaire and observation. In questionnaire the writer give the question and analyze her kind of strategies that to be suitable with the observation. In observation the writer observe the learning strategies are used by a student in learning speaking and make a note while observing the class.