

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

Qualitative is used in this research. According to Denscombe, qualitative data take the form of words (spoken or written) and visual images (observed or creatively produced). They are related mainly with research methodologies such as case studies, grounded theory, ethnography, and phenomenology, as well as research methodologies such as interviews, documents, and observation.¹ Furthermore, Sugiyono mentioned that qualitative research methods are sometimes referred to as naturalistic research methods because the research is conducted in natural situations and settings.²

This study was carried out to describe how the process of implementation the daily conversation method works, what the supporting factors are, and what the obstacles to implementing the daily conversation method are. In this way, the researcher hopes that this study clarified the issue of improving speaking skill through daily conversation method.

B. Research Setting

Research took place at MTS Darul Ulum Purwogondo Kalinyamatan Jepara academic year of 2021/2022. The research was conducted from September 28th -October 29th.

C. Research Participants

The participants of this research are students 8th grades (B) in the first semester at MTS Darul Ulum Purwogondo. The researcher observed the class atmosphere while observing the implementation of the Daily Conversation Method. Beginning with students who were active and not shy, moving on to confident students, students who appear shy, students who appear still afraid, and so on. So, based on this, the researcher decided to interview them, and of course, the teacher and tutor were still involved in determining which students were eligible to be interviewed by the researcher. The Researcher The researcher used purposive sampling in the research. Purposive sampling is the selection of samples from a population-based on a

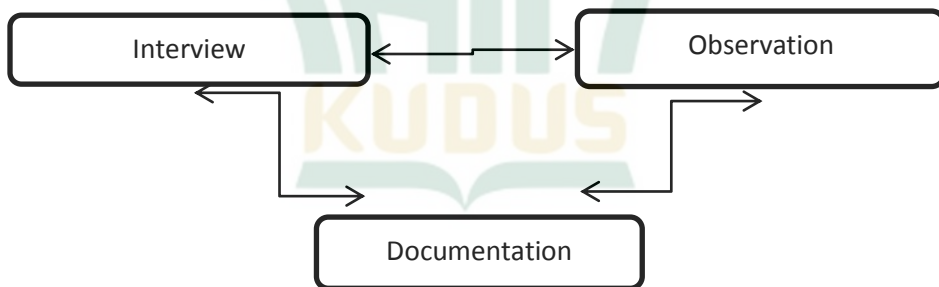
¹ Martin Denscombe, *Good Research Guide* (Sidney: Net Library, 2010), 273.

² Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010), 85.

specific characteristic that has a dominant relationship in order to achieving research objectives. Sampling is defined in this context as the selection of samples that have the characteristics required to obtain effective result from a study. Purposive sampling, according to Arikunto, is a sampling technique used by researchers when they have specific sampling considerations.³ Purposive sampling is commonly used in qualitative research. When compared to quantitative research, the purposive sampling technique is more appropriate for qualitative research. The results or samples obtained in qualitative research that uses purposive sampling are better to avoid generalizations to the population in the study.⁴

D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

Data is information that has been collected as a result of research to obtain. To collect reliable data, the researcher must do some techniques. The technique for collecting data is an important step in research because the goal of the research is to collect data. Data can be collected in a variety of settings, from a variety of sources, and in a variety of ways. There are five methods for collecting data. Those are observation, interview, questionnaire, documentation and triangulation. In qualitative research, data is primarily gathered through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. There are figure according Sugiyono about the data collecting of triangulation.⁵



³ Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2011), 173.

⁴ Salmaa Awwaabiin, "Purposive Sampling: Pengertian, Jenis-jenis, dan Contoh," Deepublish, accessed at July 20th 2021, <https://penerbitdeepublish.com/purposive-sampling/>.

⁵ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010), 309.

Documentation is the starting place for obtaining data, as seen in the diagram above. Documentation, according to Ary is refers to a wide range of written, physical, visual materials, as well as what else.⁶ Artifacts are a term used by authors. Written materials or other sources are used by the researcher, artifact in order to get a better understanding of the topic under investigation. After obtaining documentation the researcher makes observations.

Observation is described as the study of people's behavior patterns in specific contexts in order to learn more about the subject of interest.⁷ The observer should make every effort to remain unobtrusive to what is being seen. Because people do not always do what they say, observation is a crucial method of gathering knowledge about them. In social and behavioral sciences, it is a truism that opinions and conduct are not always balance. Observational data are collected in two different types. Laboratory research is conducted in settings that the researcher creates within the constraints of a research lab and naturalistic observation takes place in real-life situations.⁸ Involves observing all possibly relevant occurrences and collecting detailed field notes without stating what is to be observed ahead of time. To put it another way, qualitative observation is frequently carried out for the intention of eliciting information.⁹ It is also quite common carried out in natural environments. In reality, in the research literature the words qualitative observation and naturalistic observation are connected. Qualitative observation is frequently carried out by qualitative researchers, which is unsurprising.

The researcher's mode of interaction or the part it or conducts during the investigation. The quality of a qualitative observation (sometimes known as "fieldwork") varies along the following continuum noted by R. Gold including; complete participant, participant-as-observer, observer-as-participant and complete

⁶ Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research Education* (New York: Harcourt Brace College Publisher, 2010), 442.

⁷ John W. Cresswell and J. David Cresswell, *Methods of Data Collection in Quantitative, Qualitative, and Mixed Research* (New York: Sage Publications, 2020), 197.

⁸ John W. Cresswell and J. David Cresswell, *Methods of Data Collection in Quantitative, Qualitative, and Mixed Research* (New York: Sage Publications, 2020), 197.

⁹ John W. Cresswell and J. David Cresswell, *Methods of Data Collection in Quantitative, Qualitative, and Mixed Research* (New York: Sage Publications, 2020), 198.

observer.¹⁰ Complete participant assumes the position of an insider, basically becoming a member of the group being studied and spending a significant amount of time. The participant-as-observer tries to assume the role of an insider (a participant), in the same way as the entire participant. The participant-as-observer also spends a significant amount of time to the process. The participant-as-observer on the other hand explains to the members in the research group. The observer-as-participant assumes far more of function of observer than of participant. The complete observer assumes the role of an outside observer in its full. He or she does not tell the people in the people in the group being researched that they are being watched, and they usually are not aware that they are being observed.

The last point is interview. An interview is a method of data collecting in which a researcher (or someone working for the researcher) asks an interviewee questions (the research participant). In other words, the interviewer obtains data from the interviewee, who then offers it to the interviewer. Interviews are used to gather data from people about thoughts, feelings, and beliefs concerning. In their own words they describe situations. Interview that are done face-to-face interviews are called in-person interviews, the term “telephone interviews” refers to interviews over the phone. Interviews over the phone one of the key advantages of interviews is that they can be used freely by the researcher.¹¹ Probing (prompts used to obtain response clarity or additional information). In a research situation, it could be viewed as a useful, informal chat that has been initiated for a specific reason because it focuses on specific topics. The primary goal could be the exchange of ideas and experiences, as well as the gathering of information. When a researcher asks one or more participants a general, open-ended question and records their response, this is known as a qualitative interview.

E. Research Data Validity

According to Moleong, general approaches are commonly employed to provide validity to research data in qualitative research,

¹⁰ R. Gold, “Roles in sociological field observation,” *Journal of Social Forces*, accessed at July 24, 2021, <https://academic.oup.com/sf/article-abstract/36/3/217/2226541>.

¹¹ John W. Cresswell and J. David Cresswell, *Methods of Data Collection in Quantitative, Qualitative, and Mixed Research* (New York: Sage Publications, 2020), 189.

this technique is called triangulation.¹² Data collection procedures that include many different data collection information and certain differences in data source are referred to as triangulation. The goal of triangulation is to learn more about whatever creature is being studied. Norman K. Denzin defines triangulation as a collection of distinct methodologies used to investigate interrelated phenomena from various point of view and perspective in his many publications.¹³ Denzin thought had already been employed by qualitative researchers in a variety of domains and also claims that triangulation consist of four elements: triangulation method, triangulation amongst researchers (if a group study is being done), triangulation data source, and triangulation theory.¹⁴ Validity and Reliability of these research three triangulations are used to check the validity of data: triangulation data sources, triangulation time and triangulation method. Triangulation of sources was carried out by researcher by comparing the results of observations with interviews and comparing the results of interviews with documentation that has been obtained by the researcher. In this research time triangulation was used because the researcher made observations more than once. Triangulation method has been carried out by using more than one data collection technique to obtain the same data, namely observation, interview and documentation technique.

In this study, the researcher used triangulation of data sources. The goal is to investigate the truth of a piece of information using variety of methods and data sources. You can employ participant observation, written papers, archives, historical documents, official records, personal notes or writings, and pictures or photos in interviews and observations.

F. Data Analysis Technique

According to Sugiyono, the data collection technique is the first stage of research because the purpose of the study is to collect data.¹⁵

¹² Moleong, "Data analysis and verification of Qualitative Research," Academia Edu, accessed at July 24, 2021, https://www.academia.edu/8752521/Data_Analysis_and_Verification_of_Qualitative_Research.

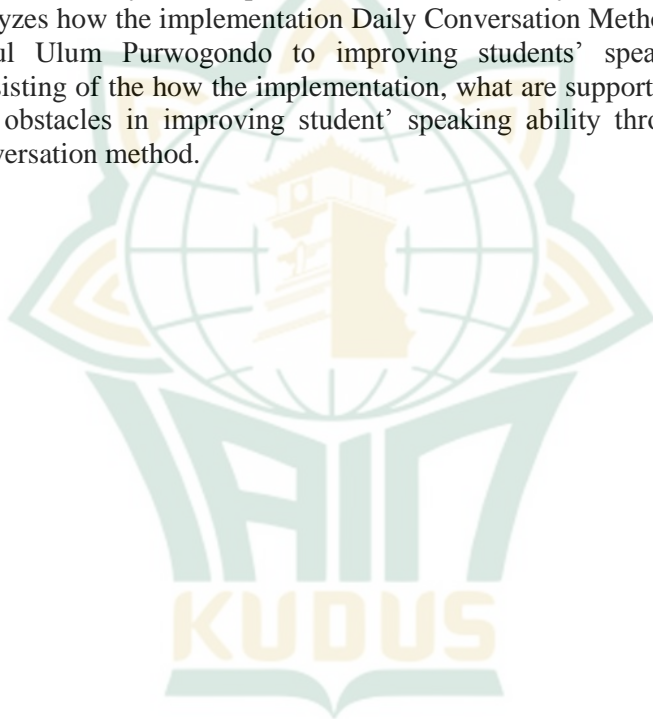
¹³ Norman K. Denzin and Yvonna S. Lincoln, *The Sage Handbook of Qualitative Research* (New York: Sage Publishing, 2017)

¹⁴ N Norman K. Denzin and Yvonna S. Lincoln, *The Sage Handbook of Qualitative Research* (New York: Sage Publishing, 2017)

¹⁵ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013), 308.

Using data collection techniques will improve the accuracy, validity, and reliability of research findings. These methods will aid in the achievement of the goal of conducting high-quality research with credible results. The following methods were conducted to collect data: observation, interview, and documentation.

The researcher uses qualitative method for analysis data. The findings or results of doing research will be stated in terms of phenomena observed in the field, and the research will be synthesized. According to Ary, data analysis in the qualitative method is the most difficult and mysterious phases.¹⁶ In this data analysis the researcher analyzes how the implementation Daily Conversation Method in MTS Darul Ulum Purwogondo to improving students' speaking skill consisting of the how the implementation, what are supporting factors and obstacles in improving student' speaking ability through daily conversation method.



¹⁶ Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research Education* (New York: Harcourt Brace College Publisher, 2010), 481.