

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the writer presents the research methodology of the paper. The writer uses qualitative methods because the writers want to know based on the data of students. It consists of research design, research method, population and sample, instrument, and research data validity.

A. Research Method

The research method is generally understood as a scientific activity carried out in stages starting with determining the topic, and collecting and analyzing data so that later an understanding and understanding of a particular topic, symptom, or issue is obtained.¹This research is designed to motivate students in A Learning in-Class Group Presentation to Improve Speaking Accuracy and Fluency.

In doing so, researchers tend to use qualitative descriptive research. In this case, this research design uses a case study. The case study is a type of qualitative research that makes certain individuals or units as the object of research. Research that focuses on describing and analyzing actual social behaviors, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, and thoughts of individuals and groups is known as qualitative research.

B. Research Setting

Data collection was carried out at SMA NU AL-MA'RUF Kudus. This school is located on Jl. AKBP. R. Agil Kusumadya No.2 Kudus, which is directly opposite the Kudus DPRD building. This school has 56 teachers, and 879 students divided into 28 classes with 4 different majors. The first research was accompanied by a female English teacher named Mrs. Hayati held on Wednesday, May 25, 2022 in class XI MIPA 2. In this class there are 32 students consisting of 6 boys and 26 female students. The research was conducted during the 2nd and 3rd hours of learning from 07.40-09.00. The next is an interview with Mrs. Hayati on a different day. This interview is held in the teacher's office, on Saturday, June 4, 2022, from 10.30-11.30.

¹ J.R. Raco. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Jenis, Karakteristik, dan Keunggulannya*. Jakarta: Gramedia. 2010, 2-3.

C. Research Population and Sample

The population of this research is the eleventh grade level of senior high school in SMA NU AL-MA'RUF 400 students from 10 classes. Selecting a sample is very important to conduct a research study. From all students of SMA NU AL-MA'RUF KUDUS, the writer chooses 32 students in 7 groups from one class to sample.

D. Research Subjects

In this study, the writer chose Mrs. Sri Hayati, as an English teacher at SMA NU AL-MA'RUF KUDUS. In this study the writer investigated the teaching and learning process of learning English at SMA NU AL-MA'RUF KUDUS.

Several students from SMA NU AL-MA'RUF were selected class XI MIPA 2 for this research concern. The selection is made based on the following criteria: a) they are students who like English subjects, b) they like speaking in learning English, c) they agreed to be selected as research subjects. The number of respondents taken in conducting research was as many as 32 respondents in 7 groups, consisting of one class at SMA NU AL-MA'RUF.

E. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

The definition of research instruments is the tools that will be used to collect data, this research instrument can be in observation, interviews, and documentation.

1. Observation

Observation means paying attention or seeing. When described, observation is an activity carried out to observe directly or indirectly a certain object to obtain some data and information related to the object. The researchers use live observation, Direct observations of the objects at the scene or location of the event are made without the use of facilitators. The observer in this instance is present with the thing being studied. In fact, indirect observations are those that are made after the event or item being researched has already occurred. In the lab, indirect observations can be made using films, slides, pictures, recorders, satellite images, and other tools.

At this observation stage, the researcher conducted research on Wednesday, May 25, 2022 at SMA NU Al-Ma'ruf Kudus in class XI MIPA 2. Before starting the lesson, the

researcher introduced himself in front of the class. The class starts at 07.40. Meanwhile, the researcher conducted research in class about student-centered learning in a group presentations to improve speaking accuracy and fluency. The researcher examines how student-centered learning in a group presentations to improve speaking accuracy and fluency goes well. The researcher also examined how the interaction of students with their groups and students with teachers during this learning took place. Researchers also recorded new and important things that researchers found in this study, and took pictures of students' and students' work.

2. Interviews

An interview is a conversation between two or more people that takes place between a resource person and an interviewer to collect data in the form of information. Therefore, the interview technique is one way of collecting data, for example for certain research. Interviews can be conducted for various purposes and by anyone, such as journalists, job seekers, researchers, and so on.

This interview was conducted on Saturday, June 4, 2022, at 10.30 at the teacher's office. The researcher conducted interviews with Mrs. Sri Hayati an English teacher who teaches class XI. In conducting these interviews, the researcher asked questions using Indonesian. Mrs. Hayati as the interviewee also answered it in Indonesian, to make it easy to understand. The researcher asked 5 questions. Researchers also recorded sound so that it could be played back when writing down the results.

3. Documentation

Documentation is a term that comes from Dutch and English, namely document. The document is a group of nouns that means information, recorded data for purposes of study, research, testimony, and so on. Meanwhile, to document means to provide a document or prove there is a document. In this study, researchers collect documentation in the form of photos, as well as audio sounds from interviews. Researchers observation during the student-centered learning in a group presentation to improve speaking accuracy and fluency in class. Researchers also observation of student's work, and observation and recorded audio in the form of voices during interviews.

F. Research Data Validity

Presented to the degree that a theoretical explanation provided by the researcher fits the data. There are four strategies for qualitative research:

1. Credibility includes (observations extension, persistence increment, triangulation, negative case analysis, uses of reference materials, or conducting memberchecks testing) and means to believe or be trusted. So in the process of collecting data, researchers must be honest and trustworthy.
2. Transferability means it can be replaced or moved, where researchers can see the validity of the data according to what they see.
3. Dependability means constancy, which is where researchers are firm in finding valid data.
4. Confirmability means confirmed, where researchers must have data that can be accounted for or valid data.

To know the credibility of this data, the writer uses a technique of collecting paper questionnaires and questions for the English teacher. The writer also recorded the situation when the students' speaking skill was done and students were required to fill out the attendance list before and after class.

G. Data Analysis Technique

In analyzing the data, it is a very important stage in research. Technique-correct data collection will produce data that has high credibility and on the contrary. Therefore, this stage cannot be wrong and must be done carefully according to the procedures and characteristics of qualitative research.²

1. Interview

An interview is a process of communication or interaction to collect information way of debriefing between researchers and informants or research subjects. With the progress of information technology as it is today, interviews could have been conducted face-to-face, through telecommunication media. In essence, the interview is an activity to obtain in-depth information about an issue or theme raised in the study. Or, is the process of proving the information

²Rahardjo, Mudjia. "Metode Pengumpulan Data Penelitian Kualitatif." UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang. <http://repository.uin-malang.ac.id/1123/>

or information that is have been obtained by other techniques before.

Because it is an evidentiary process, the results of the interview may be appropriate or different with the previously obtained information.³

2. Observation

In addition to interviews, observation is also one of the data collection techniques very prevalent in qualitative research methods. Observation is essentially an activity using the five senses, can sight, smell, and hearing, to obtain the necessary information to answer the research problem. Observation results in the form of activities, events, objects, certain conditions or atmospheres, and emotional feelings about somebody. Observations are made to obtain a real picture of an event to answer research questions.⁴

3. Document

Apart from interviews and observations, information can also be obtained through facts stored in the form of letters, diaries, photo archives, results of meetings, souvenirs, journal activities, and so on. Data in the form of documents like this can be used to explore information that happened in the past. Researchers need to have theoretical sensitivity to interpret all these documents so that they are not just meaningless items.⁵

4. Focus Group Discussions

The final method for collecting data is through centralized discussions (Focus Groups Discussion), which is an effort to find the meaning of an issue by a group of people through discussion to avoid misinterpretation by a researcher. For example, a group of researchers discussed the results of the 2011 National Examination where the average score of students was low in Indonesian language subjects. To avoid subjective meaning a researcher, then formed a discussion group consisting of several researchers. With several people studying

³Rahardjo, Mudjia. "Metode Pengumpulan Data Penelitian Kualitatif." UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang. <http://repository.uin-malang.ac.id/1123/>

⁴Rahardjo, Mudjia. "Metode Pengumpulan Data Penelitian Kualitatif." UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang. <http://repository.uin-malang.ac.id/1123/>

⁵Rahardjo, Mudjia. "Metode Pengumpulan Data Penelitian Kualitatif." UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang. <http://repository.uin-malang.ac.id/1123/>

an issue, it is hoped that meaningful results will be obtained which is more objective.⁶

H. Research Ethical Considerations

They were required to read, complete, and sign an informant consent form that started their participation in this study was voluntary in terms of research ethics. They also had a right to decline to take part in any of the phases of this investigation.



⁶Rahardjo, Mudjia. "Metode Pengumpulan Data Penelitian Kualitatif." UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang. <http://repository.uin-malang.ac.id/1123/>