

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter covers the procedural process taken to conduct the research and development, they are: approach and type of study; subject, object, and location of study; data and source of data; method and instrument of data collection; data analysis technique; checking validity of findings.

Methodology is the process, principles and procedures used to approach the problem and looking for answers by processing, analyzing, summarizing and neatly to search fission measure.¹ In other words, the methodology is a common approach to assess the research topic.² The research method is an important element to maintain the reliability and validity of research results.

A. Approach and Research Design

The design of this study qualitative descriptive as the purpose of this study to understand and describe the phenomenon which happens to the subject that observed in natural context. In a study entitled " The implementation of inquiry-based learning on teaching speaking at students XI class MA Al-Fathimiyah Paciran Lamongan" method used is qualitative descriptive, that describes what is observed in the research object.³ According to Kothari qualitative research is concerned with a qualitative phenomenon which is related to human behavior.⁴ The researcher used qualitative research in order to analyze various factors which motivate people to behave in a particular manner or which make people like or dislike a particular thing.⁵ The goal is to describe factual and

¹ Wardi Bachtiar, *Metode Penelitian Ilmu Dakwah* (Jakarta: Logos, 1995), p. 16.

² Deddy Mulyana, *Metode Penelitian Komunikasi: Contoh-Contoh Penelitian Kualitatif dengan Pendekatan Praktis* (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2008), p. 145.

³ Djoko Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010), p. 19.

⁴ C.R. Kothari, *Research Methodology Methods and Techniques Second Revised Edition*, (India : University of Rajasthan Jaipur, 2004), p. 3.

⁵ *ibid.*

accurate facts of situations or events.⁶ This research described the process of teaching English in speaking by applying inquiry-based learning.

B. Researcher Presence

In this study the researcher used an instrument and data collector. The presence of researcher in qualitative study is absolutely needed; because the researcher is an observer. The instruments of study in this study are observation, questionnaire and documentation; the researcher used the study based on some questions. Therefore, the researcher analyzed the data that have been done by students at XI class in MA Al-Fathimiyah Paciran Lamongan. The researcher analyzed the implementation process of inquiry-based Learning. Also, the researcher used interview to the students respond about teaching activities by used inquiry-based learning strategy.

C. Subject of the Study

The research subject of this study is the students of XI B class at MA Al-Fathimiyah Paciran Lamongan in 2017/2018 academic year. The location of study is XI B class in MA Al-Fathimiyah placed at Jl. Sunan Drajat Barat No.164, Banjarwati, Paciran, Lamongan. The researchers used XI B class because the students XI B class are critical thinker, active speaker and can think abstractly. Thinking abstractly means that someone can solve the problem verbally. Besides, abstract thinking and idealistic in adolescent means that they can do the logical thinking. They can solve the problem by using trial and error.⁷ In this research, the researcher uses purposive sample. In purposive sample, researcher intentionally selects individuals and sites to learn or understand the central phenomena.⁸ This type of sampling is extremely useful when you want to construct a historical reality, describe a phenomenon or develop

⁶ Sumadi Suryabrata, *Metode Penelitian* (Jakarta: Rajawali, 1983), p. 18.

⁷ John W. Santrock, *Life-Span Development (Perkembangan Masa-Hidup)*, Edisi Ketigabelas Jilid I, Jakarta: Erlangga, 2012, p. 423.

⁸ Jonh W. Creswell, *Education Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Qualitative Research Fourth Edition*, (Lincoln: University of Nebraska, 2012) p. 206.

something about which only a little is known.⁹ There are two criteria in choosing research subject, and there are two classes at XI class in MA Al-Fathimiyah Paciran Lamongan, but researcher used choose a class to do this research, it is B class. The reason to choose this class is because the student's in that class are critical thinker and active speaker than the other class.

The research object of this study is teaching and learning speaking that did by teacher and students in XI B class at MA Al-Fathimiyah Paciran Lamongan reflected the implementation of inquiry-based Learning. The researcher chosen inquiry-based learning because this approach has interest for students and can get their attention in learning process.

D. Data and Source of Data

Data and source of the data is the key to answer the problem in the field. According to John W. Creswell, the source of data is gathering information by asking people questions or observing their behaviors and the place or thing in which is the researcher can observe.¹⁰

Based on the source, source of data divided into two:¹¹

1. Primary data

Primary data is data that derived directly from the subject of the study by some measurer or tools taker. The primary data on this study derives by interview and observe in learning and teaching process at MA Al-Fathimiyah.

2. Secondary data

Secondary data is which derives data from other source; it does not derive directly by the researcher. Usually secondary data is derived by documentation or available report of study.

In this study, secondary data derives from books, magazines, journals, and other publication that linked with learning activity, MA Al-Fathimiyah, and language teaching.

⁹ C.R. Kothari, *Research Methodology Methods and Techniques*, (New Delhi: New age International Limited Publisher, 2004), p. 15.

¹⁰ Jonh W. Creswell, *Education Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Qualitative Research Fourth Edition*, (Lincoln: University of Nebraska, 2012) p. 10

¹¹ Saefuddin Azwar, *Metode Penelitian* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2003), p. 91.

Besides, it can be derived from some documentation in MA Al-Fathimiyah etc.

E. Method and Instrument of Data Collection

The researcher uses kinds of data collection to obtain the valid data. According John W. Creswell another aspect of qualitative data collection is to identify the types of data that used address research question.¹² In this study, the research focuses on document to analyze the implementation process inquiry-based learning and to analyze the students respond in use inquiry-based learning to increase teaching English.

This research took the information about the implementation of inquiry based learning on teaching speaking at students XI class MA Al-Fathimiyah Paciran Lamongan. The techniques to collect the data are by observation, interview and documentation. The detail process of collecting data is explained in detail below:

- a) Firstly, to answer the first research question, about how the teacher implementation process of inquiry-based learning in teaching speaking at students XI class in MA Al-Fathimiyah Paciran Lamongan, the researcher involved in classroom observation checklist and documentation to know process implementation teaching speaking among students at XI class by using inquiry-based learning strategy.
- b) Secondly, is to answer the second research question, about how the students respond to use inquiry-based learning strategy, the researcher questionnaire to find out the effect of implementing inquiry-based learning in managing speaking in English classroom activity at XI class in MA Al-Fathimiyah Paciran Lamongan.

In case of collecting data of the research, it totally needs the instrument. The researcher used some instruments to obtain the data, as follow:

¹² Jonh W. Creswell, *Education Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Qualitative Research Fourth Edition*, (Lincoln: University of Nebraska, 2012) p. 212.

1. Observation checklist

Qualitative observation is an observation in which researchers directly enter to the fields or object to observe the behavior and activities of individuals in the study site.¹³ In line on it, Cartwright in Herdiansyah Haris defines observation as a process view, observe, and record the behavior systematically for a particular purpose.¹⁴ The researchers were also able to engage in a variety of roles, ranging from a non-participant to participant intact.¹⁵ The observation was done based on observation checklist that attached below. Here some data observation that observed in field: (a.) the process of learning activity in the classroom, (b.) The implementation inquiry-based learning at teaching process to student's activities, (c.) the students' participation at join English class by using inquiry-based learning approach.

2. Questionnaire

Questionnaire consists a number of questions printed or typed in a definite order on a form or set of forms.¹⁶ The questionnaire was given to the respondents for the purpose in the questionnaire itself. The respondents have to answer the question on their own.¹⁷ In this study, the questionnaire was used to analyze the data to answer the second research question about the

¹³ John W. Creswell, *Research Design: Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan Campuran* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2010), p. 267.

¹⁴ Herdiansyah Haris, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif untuk Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial* (Jakarta: Salemba Humanika, 2010), p. 131.

¹⁵ John W., *Research Design: Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan Campuran*, Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2010, p. 267.

¹⁶ Stuart MacDonald, Nicola Headlam. *Research Method Handbook Introductory guide to research methods for social research* (CLES: The Centre for Local Economic Strategies, 1986) p. 35

¹⁷ C.R. Kothari., *Research Methodology Methods and Techniques Second Revised Edition*, (India:University of Rajasthan Jaipur, 2004) p.100

students respond. It was used to answer what are students' respond in the implementation inquiry-based Learning at teaching and learning activity.

The data was used to find information about students' responses to the implementation of inquiry-based learning for teaching speaking in English class. In this study, the questionnaire was used to find what the students responses on the task given by the teacher, whether the students can improve the speaking ability, and whether the students interested teaching strategy by use inquiry-based learning in classroom during the teaching and learning process and to know their reason about it.

3. Documentation

Documentation of data are a technique to search the data based on the certain study by transcript, books, newspaper, magazine, meeting writer, etc.¹⁸ here is documentation that use to search by researcher: (a.) lesson plan, (b.) written documentation of curriculum in MA Al-Fathimiyah, (c.) the picture of teaching and learning process in MA Al-Fathimiyah.

F. Data Analysis Technique

In qualitative research, the data obtained from various sources using the techniques of data collection triangulation, and carried out continuously until data saturation. Because data is continuously looking for the data obtained are very varied.¹⁹

Data analysis in qualitative research is an activity that occurs throughout the investigative process rather than after

¹⁸ Suharsimi Arikanto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktek* (Jakarta: PT. Rineke Cipta), p. 236.

¹⁹ Djoko, Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010). P. 229

process.²⁰ In this research, it used to analyze the implementation of inquiry-based learning on teaching speaking at students and student's responds to increase teaching speaking used inquiry-based learning strategy. To analyze the data, the researcher used a theory by Miles and Huberman which divided data analysis techniques in three ways. There are data collection, data display and conclusion.²¹

1. Data Collection

Before analyzed the data, the researcher get data collection of analyzed the class and takes some data using the research instrument listed above. The data was taken from daily learning activity of the students in English class. The purpose of data collection is to get a lot of data and then will be sorted out.

2. Data Display

In displaying qualitative research data, there are some forms that can be used by the researcher such as table, graphic, phi chart, pictogram, or brief description.²² In this study, the researcher described the finding using chart, table and description.

3. Conclusion

The last process of analyzing the data was conclusion. In this step, the researcher makes an interpretation and conclusion about the data to answer the research question.²³ In this study, the researcher made conclusions based on the data finding.

²⁰ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*. (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2006), p.336

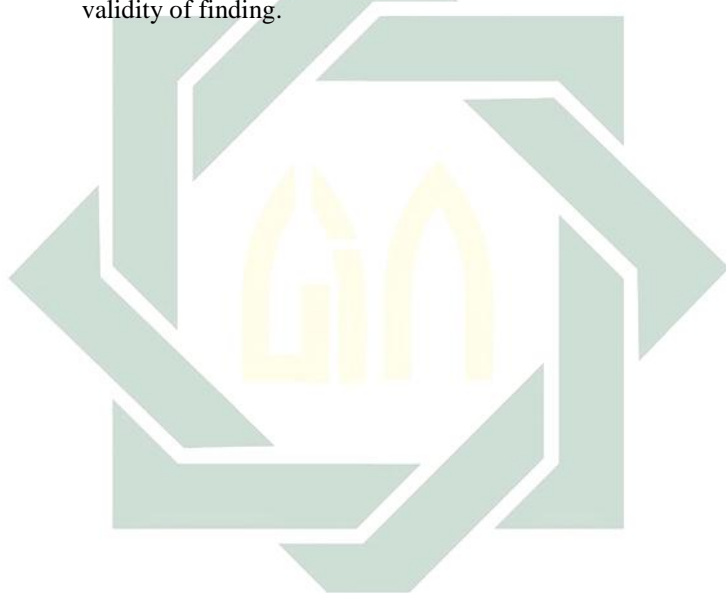
²¹ *Ibid.*, p.337

²² Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*. (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2006). p.341

²³ *Ibid.*, p.345

G. Checking Validity of Finding

Researchers plan to conduct testing of the validity of data by triangulation.²⁴ Triangulation is technique to investigate validity of data that used something beyond the data to investigate or comparison on it. The technique is by cross checking data repeatedly. In this study the data collection based on observation, questionnaire and documentation. The researcher confirms the data collection to the observed English teacher of XI class for checking the validity of finding.



²⁴ Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, Revisi edition (Bandung: Remaja Rosda Karya, 2009), p. 175.