CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research method used in this research. The research method covered a set of research activities conducted by the researcher. It involved: research design, time and place, source of data, data collection procedure, data analysis procedure, research procedure, and data verification. This will be explained as follows:

A. Research Design & Approach

The research was conducted using a qualitative research approach. Sugiyono (2015) defines qualitative research methods as research methods used to examine the condition of the natural object (as opposed to experimental) where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out by means of triangles (combined), inductive data analysis, and research results. Qualitative analysis emphasises meaning rather than generalization.

The research used a descriptive-qualitative approach. According to Nasaji (2015) qualitative research is more holistic and often involves a rich collection of data from various sources to gain a deeper understanding of individual participants, including their opinions, perspectives, and attitudes. It means that qualitative design research is research that aims to represent and explain the events that occur when the

research takes place. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research to describe and interpret the condition of the students in the class when the teacher applied the strategy.

From the statement above, it can be concluded that the researcher's study will adopt a qualitative research methodology. As a speaking skill employed by students in the classroom during the learning process, PjBL and Tik Tok were used as media in this study to evaluate different types of challenges. The researcher employs a descriptive-qualitative methodology.

B. Time and Place

In research activities carried out by researchers, the research site is an object of study. Determining the location of the study to be conducted for data collection purposes in accordance with the problem's identified emphasis is crucial in this part. The location of the research is another factor in determining whether the data can be collected and fit the standards for this study.

1. Place of the research

This research was conducted on class XI students of SMAN 1 JIWAN, located on Jl. Dandang Gendis, Teguhan, Jiwan District, Madiun Regency, East Java, 63161. This research was conducted in class XII in the second semester of the 2023–2024 academic year in the English subject. Researchers conducted this study for several reasons. First, SMA Negeri 1 Jiwan requires a new concept in teaching to improve students speaking

skills. Second, SMA Negeri 1 Jiwan requires teaching methods that interest students to be able to improve their skills in speaking English

2. Time of research

The research is conducted approximately in 7 months. It is started from December 2023 to July 2024, the schedule of the research as follows:

Table 3.1 Time of Research

No	Activity	2023-2024						
		Dec	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
1.	Preparation	■						
	a. Purposing the Tittle	■						
	b. Proposal	■	■					
	c. permission letter			■				
2.	Application				■	■		
	a. collecting Data:				■	■		
	1. Observation							
	2. Interview							
	3. Document							
	b. analysing data				■	■	■	
3.	Reporting						■	■

It can be concluded that the research site is crucial in determining the location for data collection and meeting the problem's emphasis. The study was conducted on class XI students of SMAN 1 Jiwan in the English subject during the second semester of the 2023–2024 academic year. The

researchers chose this site due to its diverse data collection and the need for innovative teaching methods to improve students' speaking English skills.

C. Source of Data

The main data sources in qualitative research are words and actions, while additional data are documents and other materials. However, to complete the research data, two data sources are needed, there are primary data sources and secondary data sources:

a. Primary data sources

Primary data is collected through observation tools, interviews, field notes, and the use of documents. Primary data sources are data obtained directly by interviewing informants or from direct sources. According to Sugiyono (2015) primary sources are data sources that directly provide data to data collectors. For this research, the main data source is the school community, which includes principals, teachers, staff, and students.

b. Secondary data sources

Secondary data sources are utilized to back up primary data. They include literature research, documentation, books, journals, newspapers, and written archives relevant to the study's subject. These sources do not directly provide data to collectors, such as through individuals or documents. According to Sugiyono (2015) this secondary data source makes it easier for researchers to collect data and analyse the results of

this study, which can then strengthen the results and produce a study with a high level of validity.

Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that the researcher used Primary data which are collected through observation tools, interviews, and documents, primarily from the school community. Secondary data sources, such as literature research, documentation, books, journals, newspapers, and written archives, support primary data and make it easier for researchers to collect and analyse results, resulting in a high-quality study with a high level of validity.

D. Data Collection Technique

In qualitative research, the following data collection methods can be utilised: interview, observation, case studies, personal experiences, and document review. But in this research, the researcher conducts observation, interview, and documentation to obtain the data.

1. Observation

Observation is the activity of seeing and observing research subjects in detail. According to Sugiyono (2015) observation is a data collection technique that has specific features when compared to other techniques. The success of observation as a data collection technique depends largely on the research itself. As researchers see and listen to the research object, the object is the teachers and students. The researcher observed directly the classroom activities of eleventh grade students in

SMAN 1 JIWAN. As a non-participant observer in this study, the researcher acts as a complete observer of class activities.

2. Interview

Interviews are used as a data collection technique when the researcher wants to do a preliminary study to find out the problem to be studied and also when the researcher wants to know about it. Respondent questions and the number of respondents are discussed in more detail. Usually, this interview technique is conducted with a small number of respondents, usually between two people. According to Sugiyono (2015) the data collection technique is based on reports about yourself or self-reports, or at least on knowledge or personal beliefs. In this study, the researcher conducted interviews with the teacher and students to get further information and support the observation in order to formulate the problem and provide a response.

3. Documentation

Documents are records of past events; they can be a complement of observation and interview, which support the data and help gather data for this research. Documents can be in writing, pictures, or monumental works from someone. Written documents such as diaries, life histories, stories, biographies, regulations, and policies. Documents that are in the form of images, such as photographs, live images, sketches, and others, According to Sugiyono (2015), documents are in the form of works such as works of art, which can be in the form of pictures, sculptures,

movies, and others. A document study is a complement to the use of observation and interview methods in qualitative research. In this research, the researcher uses documentation consisting of a lesson plan, students score, observation checklist and photographs.

Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that the researcher used document review in addition to student and teacher interviews to gather more information and support the observation results. Here, the researcher used documentation in the form of lesson plan, student's score, and photograph to know the procedure applying in SMAN 1 Jiwan.

E. Data Analysis Technique

This research used data analysis developed by Miles et al., (2014) which state that there are three stages in conducting data analysis procedures in qualitative research. Those stages are explained as follows:

1. Data Condensation

   The process of choosing, concentrating, streamlining, abstracting, and converting the data into the written text is known as "data condensation." The data condensation can be observations' notes, interview transcripts, and documents.

2. Data Display

In the second step, the researcher identified problems and the solutions to overcome them using the project-based learning method and Tik Tok to teach speaking to students of SMAN 1 JIWAN

3. Verifying Conclusion

The last step was verifying conclusion, the researcher made an initial conclusion about the using Project-Based Learning and Tik Tok media to Teach Speaking for Eleventh Grade Students of SMAN 1 JIWAN. Initial conclusion was able to achieve the research question based on qualitative data which is taken from observation interview, and document review.

It can be concluded that, the researcher conducted a data condensation, data display and verifying conclusion to identified the problems that found in using Project-Based Learning Method and Tik Tok for teaching speaking to SMAN 1 JIWAN students. The initial conclusion was based on qualitative data.

F. Research Procedure

This section presents the implementation plan for the research conducted by the researchers, from preliminary research, design development, and actual research, to report writing. The research stage conducted by the researcher in the research process was as follows:

1. Pre-field phase

The external phase is the phase where it is defined that must be done before the researcher enters the domain of the research object. The data presents bellow:

a) Develop research plans.

When preparing this plan, the researcher defines the title of the research, the reasons for the research, the focus of the research, the purpose of the research, the advantages of the research, the object of the research, and the method used.

b) Selection of research areas.

Before conducting research, a researcher must first select a research area. The research field eleventh grade students of SMAN 1 JIWAN.

c) Permission to process.

Before conducting the study, the researcher takes care of pre-licensing for the campus. Thus, after receiving permission to conduct the study on-site.

d) Assess the condition of the field.

After receiving permission, the researcher begins to investigate and evaluate the field to better know the background of the research object. This is done to make it easier for the researcher to delve into the data.

e) Prepare research equipment

Before diving into the field, a researcher prepares the necessary equipment for research, starting with the preparation of notebooks, papers, and handphone for recorder.

2. Fieldwork

The next step is to do the research. In this phase, the researcher collects the necessary data using several methods, including observations, interviews, and documentation.

3. Data analysis phase

After collecting all the information, analyze all the data and describe it in the form of a report and contact the teacher. The researcher continues this activity as the teacher announces that the results of this study are ready for testing.

From the statement above, it can be concluded that the researcher did the pre-field phase to define the domain of the research object, fieldwork. In this phase, the researcher collects the necessary data using several methods. The data analysis phase involves analysing all the data, describing it in the form of a report, and contacting the teacher.

G. Data Verification

Research validity is very important in research. To determine the validity and reliability of the data in this research, researchers can use triangulation as a technique for data validity and authenticity. According to Moleong (2008) triangulation is a technique to check the validity of data by

using something else to compare the data. Information received by researchers must be handled more carefully so that it does not deviate from the research object. For this purpose, a data validity test was performed using triangulation. On triangulation in research using source triangulation and techniques:

1. Source triangulation

   In source triangulation, it can be understood that data obtained from a primary source should be compared with other sources. This comparison is made to confirm information already available. This study compared information obtained through English language teachers with information obtained from students through a technical interview.

2. Technique triangulation

   Technique triangulation can be understood as data collection using the same data source but using different techniques. At first only with observational techniques, later it can be checked with interviews. This study compared data obtained through interview techniques of English teachers with data obtained through observation and documentation techniques. The researcher used methodological triangulation. The researcher used various data collection techniques to obtain data from the same source and then combine it to form a conclusion.

   From the statement above, it can be concluded that in this research, the researcher used methodological triangulation. The researcher used

various data collection techniques to obtain data from the same source and then combine it to form a conclusion. In this case, the researcher used these methods to obtain valid information about using Project-Based Learning and Tik Tok media to teach speaking to eleventh grade students at SMAN 1 Jiwan.