

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses about the research design, subject of the research, research instrument data collecting technique and data analysis technique.

1.1 Research Design

This research was descriptive qualitative research aimed to describe phenomenon about students' in building self-confidence in speaking through group discussion. (Alhojailan & Ibrahim, 2012) usually came in from of words rather than number. They also added that the strength of qualitative data is well grounded with rich description and explanation of process in identifiable local context. Another state also come from (Çağrı Bozkırlı & Er, 2018) said that descriptive qualitative is involved with the concepts and more than one identities of a select group, therefore the findings or theory may only applicable to a similar group.

3.2 Setting and Context

The research was conducted at MAN 1 Kendari for three weeks. The researcher took this school because in there the teaching learning activity of English subject focuses on reading and listening also writing and not focuses on speaking. Most of them just kept silent, they did not have the mettle to speak or say something to their teacher and their friend. In addition, the teaching learning activities in MAN 1 Kendari are generally classify into intra and extra-curricular.

3.3 Participant

The participants were chosen purposively to answer the research question. They were the first semester of MAN 1 Kendari who are in grade XI IPA 1. It was consisted of 15 students. The reason of choosing this subject because based on the preliminary study, most of students' in the class experienced some problem in learning English. One of the problems was dealing with the speaking skill.

3.4 Data Collection

The data was collected through classroom observation, and reflective learning journal. These data were the main technique to collect the data. The procedure of gathering the data was as follows:

In the first data, the researchers used observation in the form of video tapping. It used to observe the natural occurrences of confidence experienced by students in learning speaking. The teaching learning process in class X IPA 1 was monitored by doing the observation while the actions were implemented. With this technique, the data were collected by observing the teaching learning process in the classroom. The observation sheet was used to guide the researcher in observing the class. It was used to get the information about the teaching and learning process. Students' activities were observed during the English class when the action was implemented. The data were collected by observing and engaging in the teaching and learning process and then wrote the activities in the form of field notes.

The second data, the researcher used reflective journal. In here the students' were filled three times of reflection which are includes their feeling and impression. The

researcher gave them the guidelines of reflection at the end of meeting. After each meeting, all participants who came were asked to write reflective learning journal. This reflection intends to identify the student's self-confidence of students' in implementation of group discussion. The guidelines posed for the reflective learning given to the students and they write their reflection base on the guideline given. The reflective journals were collected at the end of the meeting after that in the third meeting the researcher compared both of the data from the observation video tapping that took in learning process then analyzed students confident from their first till the last performs.

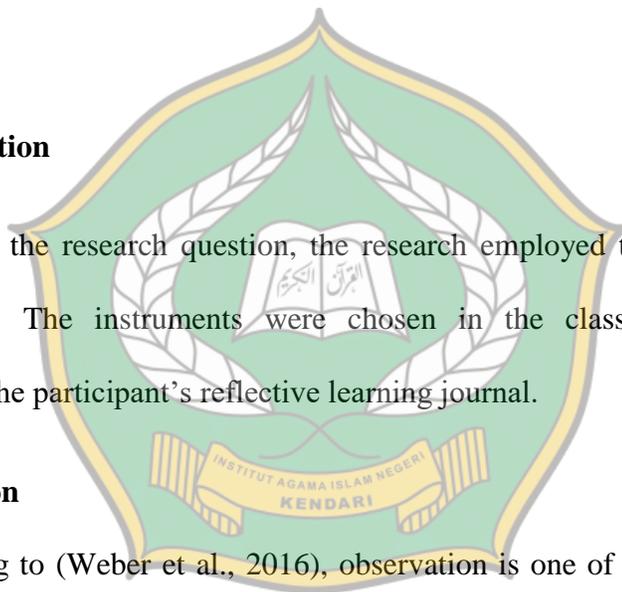
3.5 Instrumentation

Based on the research question, the research employed two instruments to gather the data. The instruments were chosen in the class are observation, questioners and the participant's reflective learning journal.

3.5.1 Observation

According to (Weber et al., 2016), observation is one of the very important methods for obtaining comprehensive data in qualitative research especially when a composite of both oral and visual data become vital to the research. In this study observation was done by observation from video tapping.

Observation sheet was a set of items on paper that use to identify and observe the subject which become research objective by taking note the items during the observation process. In this study the observation sheet mean that this research observe the teaching learning activities and learning process in English class.



3.5.2 Reflective Learning Journal

The reflecting learning journal was chosen to gather the internal insight of the participant (Moon, 2006). The participants were asked to write their learning reflection after the speaking class ended. They were asked to reflect their speaking learning activities that what they study base on the reflection guideline provide by the researcher.

In this way, to get the participants internal perspective on their speaking learning process, the information gathered used to support the information related to the student's self-confidence in learning speaking. According to Moon (2006) reflective learning journal provides the researcher with richer data on how the participants explain the situation of phenomenon from their perspective that cannot be acquired through observation alone.

3.6 Data Analysis

The result of this research was analyzed through three major types of analysis in qualitative study. (Aghaeepour et al., 2013)define data analysis as comprising three concurrent flows activity: data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/verification.

Firstly, data reduction is the direction that the data was simplified and center on the main points. In this case there are several steps of reduction such as: choosing the important data and relevant data as well as it was regulated in order to minimize the unnecessary data. Giving code by using the symbol and also it build in detail of certain level. Making objective note as well as classified the data factually or

objective-descriptive. Taking note the marginal data and giving the label with the uniform format by using index figure. However, the data reduction made through marking throughout from the duration of research to obtained relevant data.

Secondly, data display was the second major stage later on data reduction. In general, a display data are organized, compressed and assembled information that permits conclusion drawing and action (Miles and Huberman 1994). In the development of data display, the data was documented in front of short description by the researcher in form text and field note. Eventually, the relevant and important data was regulated in the process of data reduction then it was display in the front of short description.

Lastly, the process analysis came into conclusion drawing/ verification in which also the process of answering the research problem. The conclusion was gained base on the results of the students' performances, observation and reflection transcripts. Meanwhile, in making conclusion, the collaboration with the other researcher in the field is needed to obtain the valid finding.

a. Reflective learning journal

- Journal entries were read reread for coding, resulting in data reduction.
- The code data were categorized base on participants
- The categories were further identified using constant comparison technique.
- The categories were grouped based on the recurring theme.
- Relevant data was displayed.

To enhance the trustworthiness of the data in analyzing the data, the researcher used triangulation. Burns states that triangulation is a way of arguing that if different methods of investigation produce the same result then the data is likely to be valid. Furthermore, Burn (1999:164) proposes four forms of triangulation. They are as follows:

a. Time triangulation

It means that data were collected at one point in time or over a period of time to get a sense of what factors were involved in the change process.

b. Space triangulation

In this form, data will be collected across different subgroups of people to avoid the limitation of studies conducted within one group.

c. Investigator

In this way, more than one observer will be involved in the same research setting to avoid the biased interpretation.

