CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Methodology

The researcher used mix method by combining qualitative and quantitative research. This method helped the researcher to have deep information to have the answer of the research question. This method would be used to analyze the phenomenon by asking the questions directly to the source of information and would be describe and explain by narration or descriptive.[1]

The approach of mix method is necessary to answer the formulation in the research problem that has been compiled in chapter I, the formulation of the first problem will be answered thro ugh a qualitative approach and the formulation of the second problem would be answered through a quantitative approach. Those both approacheswould be applied to get more complementary, valid, reliable and objective data.[2]

B. Definition of Conceptual

1. Teachers' Technique in Teaching Speaking

This research, refers to Brown theory of technique in teaching speaking, technique is a particular trick, strategy, or contrivance used to accomplish an immediate object. This research, refers to teachers' technique in teaching speaking when online class. Based on theory of Technique in teaching speaking by Brown it stated that some principles for designing speaking techniques should required

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[1]Nunan, Davit, *Language Teaching Methodology*,(Sydney: Prentice Hall International English Language Teaching,1991)

[2]Arikunto,S,*ProsedurPenelitian,* (Jakarta: RinekaCipta, 1995), p. 198

technique to cover the spectrum of learners need, accuration on language teaching toward speaking performance.

2.   Students Speaking Skill

Students' speaking skill was the result and succesfulnes as well as progress of students' speaking at SMK Negeri 3 Parepare. The indicators of the speaking skill are Pronouncation, Grammar, Vocabulary, Fluency, Comprehension. Researcher was note all the students' score given by the teacher or document from the teacher and analyze it to find out the descrption of students quality specially in speaking class. The reseracher just focus on teachers' technique in teaching speaking during online class.

C. Location and Duration of Research

The researcher was conducted this research at SMK Negeri3 Pare pare. It located in Jl. Karaeng Burane No. 16, Kec Ujung, Kota Pare pare, Sulawesi Selatan. In this research, the researcher plans for 45 days of research.

D. Population and Sample

1.   Population

Thepopulations of this research were the studentsofSecondgrade of SMK Negeri3 Pare pare majoring AkomodationPerhotelan. The total population were50 students.

2.   Sample

This research consistedof two kind of samples namely teachers and students, the first sample was theEnglish teacher who active as a formal teacher at SMK Negeri3 Pare-pare majoring Akomodation Perhotelan, there were two English

teachers namely Mr. Erik S,P and Mam Sitti Nurwaedah S,Pd both of the teachers become the samples of this research.

The second samples were the students; the researcher usedtotal sampling technique in choosing students. The researcher considers in choosing that technique because the researcher wants to use certain class that has low proficiency in learning English. The total sample will be 50 students.

E. Research Instruments

1.   Interview

The instrument of this research used interview guide. This instrument used to get more information to find out the aim of this research .interview is also is one of the technique in collecting data for qualitative research. The researcher did interview to the teachers to get the further information about the teacher's technique in teaching speaking skill at SMK Negeri 3 Parepare and used audio recorder, it used to save the data about information during interview. The interview used to answer the first question. The researcher used smartphone to record the audio and take the pictures as evidence in conducting the research.

2.   Documentation (Students Speaking Score)

The researcher used document (Students Speaking Score).Documents provided valuable information which helped the researcher to understand central phenomena in quantitative studies. The researcher analyzed the documents for the accuracy, completeness, and use fulness in answering the research questions.[3] In this case, the researchers took students' speaking score from the teacher. Then the

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[3] John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, Fourth Edition (USA: Pearson Education) p. 223

researchers analyzed the final test to identify the students speaking quality to answer the second question.

F. Procedure of Collecting Data

1. Observation

Observation was used to collect more data from the respondents. The researcher was done some observation towards the teacher techniques. This observation was aimed to clarify the valid result of the teacher technique and the teaching-learning process at class during speaking materials. The researcher was observedevery steps of teacher performing in teaching speaking at class. Observation guide was used to guide the researcher to conduct this observation that was helped for result validity.

2. Interview

In general, qualitative research in many data analysis using analytical model proposed by Sugiyono often referred to as interactive data analysis method. He revealed that the activities carried out in the analysis of qualitative data in an interactive and take place continuously until complete, so the data is already saturated. There were three activities in analyzing the qualitative data, such as the stage data reduction, data display, and conclusion or verification. Those activities were shown in the following picture.

3. Documentation (Students' Speaking Score)

In collecting the data, the researcherusedthedocument (students' speaking score).The researcher took the students' speaking scores which conducted from oral/accumulation test from the teacher, in sum; there will be2 students' speaking scores.

4. Speaking Test

This kind of test used for speaking measuring of students, for measuring the quality of the students after being teaching of certain technique of the teacher that identified from the first question of this research. According to Donalary, test is a set of stimuli presented to an individual in order to elicit responses on the basis of which a numerical score can be assigned.[4] It means that a test was a device that contains a series of the task to do or questions to be answered by someone to measure the one aspect specific behavior. Thus, the function of the test is as a tool to measure. The researcher noted clearly that, this test was not an instrument of the research, only for supporting result of the students speaking performing.

G. Technique of Data Analysis

1. Analysis of Interview

There are three activities in analyzing the qualitative data, such as the stage collecting data, data reduction, data display and conclution or verification.[5] The researcher was presented the data after all interviews were be conducted and were follow this steps:

a. Data Collection

The activity of data collection and the activity of data analysis is a cyclical and interactive process. Thus, during the data collection the researcher circulates among these four steps continually in order to grasp all of the information needed in the next steps of data analysis. In the other words, it is the stage where the researcher

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[4] DonalAry,Jacobs,L.C.,Sorensen,C.,Razavieh,*IntroductiontoResearchinEducation*(Blemton : Wadsworth, Cengage Learning,2006).p.201

[5]Setiyadi,Ag,B,*Metode Penelitian untuk Pengajaran Bahasa Asing:*Pendekatan Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif, (Yogyakarta: GrahaIlmu, 2006)

tries to find out the "urripe" data will be reduced, display, and concluded. In this research, the writer collects the data of the teachers' technique in speaking.

b. Data Reduction

Reducing data means to summarize, focus on the important substances, and this pose the unnecessary. There are many data collective from the interview in this research, the researcher limited only to the description teachers' technique in improving speaking skill at SMK Negeri 3 Parepare. This research, the researcher will find the data which are related with the research objectives and finding the pettern of it. Here the data related with the research is the data from interview.

c. Displaying Data

The next step is presenting the data. This technique was used in arranging information description or narration in order to draw theconclution. The researcher was display the data then describe it. After describing the data, the researcher was made analysis about the data. The researcher was presented the data from the interaction between teachers in the English Class of SMK Negeri 3 Parepare.

d. Conclution and Verification

This stages show the final rsult of the research. It consist of conclution and verification. The researcher draws the conclution and interpretation relating to the data. The last step is making conclution and suggestion best on the data analysis having sum upand will classify the data was obtained, the researcher infers the research finding into a single overall conclusion occordingly the research data.

e. Analysis of Document

1. Descriptive Analysis

The researcher applyied the process of analyzing data as follow:

a. Scoring the students answer based on the variable of the research, in this case, the researcher was note all the students' score given by the teacher.

b. The classification of the students' score into five levels:

Table 3.1 classification of the students' score

No	Classification	Score
1	Very good	80-100
2	Good	66-79
3	Fair	56-65
4	Poor	40-55
5	Very poor	<39

c. Finding out the mean score used the following formula:

$$\text{Score}(x) = \frac{\sum xi}{N}$$

Where:

X : Mean

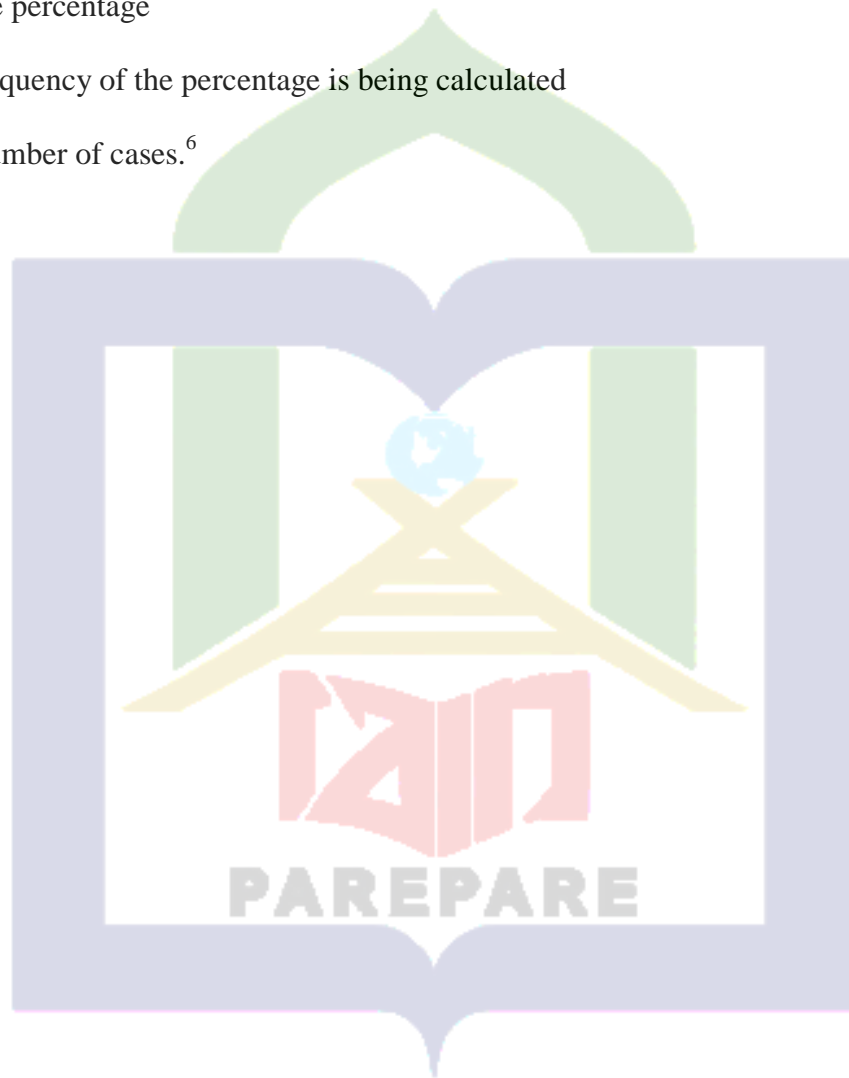$\sum xi$: Total Score

N : Total Number of Sample

d. Finding out the percentage used the following formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P = the percentage

F = frequency of the percentage is being calculated

N = number of cases.[6]

[6]SuharsimiArikunto, *DasarDasarEvaluasiPendidikan*(Jakarta:BumiAksara. 2010),p.298