

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **Methodology**

This chapter discussed how the research was conducted, in terms obtaining the data and analyzing the data gathered to answer the research problems. This chapter consists of six parts namely, research design, object of research, setting, participants, data collection method, and data analysis. The explanation will be explained in the following part.

#### **Research Design**

This study used a qualitative method because it is done in natural situation. The opinion is supported by Sugiyono (2013) that qualitative research methods are research methods used to examine the condition of the natural object where the researcher is the key. According Sugiyono (2013) natural objects is an object that is, not subject to manipulation by the researcher. Arikunto (2006) stated that qualitative research shows that the implementation of this study occurs naturally, or not manipulated situation and conditions. This study emphasized the natural description in accordance with what is happening on the field. Schumacher (2001) also explains that qualitative research is an approach which is also called investigative approach because researchers typically collect data by face to face and interact with the people on place of the research. Moelong (2007, p. 3) mentioned qualitative is research procedures which produce descriptive data in the form of written words or spoken of the person and the behavior observed. Whereas Creswell (2010) said that “qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem with the study in a natural setting”(p;8).

This qualitative research is to clarify the phenomena that occur naturally by collecting the data. Researchers chose to use a qualitative research because this study attempted to explain what actually happens in the place. The process of how the data can be obtained so the data accurate and fit for use in research was the priority. This research aims to generate collaborative learning to improve students speaking skill development because in this study the students are encouraged to become active in learning process.

### **Setting and Participants of the Study**

**Setting.** Arikunto (2002, p. 108) says that setting is people or other things discussed in the research. In other words, setting is the total number of the subjects of an investigation. In this research, the setting is four students grade eight at junior high school of Muallimat Yogyakarta in year academic 2014/2015 . I chose setting in junior high school of Muallimat Yogyakarta because I have been doing teaching practice English there, and I am interested with students speaking skill. The setting consists of five classes, and every class, consists of 29 up to 34 students. So, the setting of the research is four students all of them is girls, because Muallimat is school especially for girls no male students there. I chose the junior high school grade eight because students grade eight more right to be respondents than grade seven or grade nine, because grade seven is not familiar about collaborative learning, while grade nine must focus on the practice test.

**Participants.** Arikunto (2002) states that participant is a part of setting that is observed. Further, Sugiyono (2013) says that participant is a part of whole and characteristic from setting itself. Based on the definition, the researcher determines the participant of the research which is taken from the setting. The participant is taken by interview technique. I gave questions to

students in every interview. Then I ask my respondents with same question about motivation to improve speaking English through collaborative learning. I choose random respondent based on students score in English subject, students who are good (85-100), medium (65-84) and low skill (40-64) because from different skill the answer is also different. So I get valid data and information. Number of students as respondent is four students and need fourteen five minutes to interview, I think four students is more than enough to get data and information. Because qualitative research is not specify the number of respondents it priorities the quality rather than quantity.

### **Data collection method**

Technique for collecting data aims to support the success of the research. It helps the research to get the data and the information about the process of increasing motivation the students to speak English by using collaborative learning. Based on the data sources examined, the sources of data collection that I used is done by approaching directly to the object of study, consisting of interviews to find specific information and valid data. An interview is a communication process and interaction that happened between interviewers and interview. The quality of interview is determined by condition of them. It can run well or not when that respondent is willing to give information that we need. The opinion is supported by Moelong (2007) interview is data collecting techniques which is done orally and face to face both interviewer and interview. This interview is intended to broaden thinking researchers developed a data collection. Yunus(2010) stated that “To be effective interviews, how many stages that must be passed, namely introduce yourself, explain the purpose of visits, describes the interview material, and ask a question” ( p. 358).

Interviews were conducted to the respondent using a tape recorder, researchers gave some questions to respondents. The recording tool useful for storing the data and answers from the respondents so as not to lost. Before asking questions, the researcher describes the research issues and guidelines are carried out during the interview. Processing of the data in this research should not be done after the data was collected or the data processing is complete. After data processing next data presentation. Data presentation is directed to the results of the data can be structured so easy to understand. Presentation of the data is very important because it is a step to obtain qualitative results is valid. The next step is to draw conclusions and make verification of data. The data obtained from the research. Means towing the conclusion is the last stage of data processing.

### **Data analysis**

The process of data analysis began by examining all available data from variety of sources that we get through the interview. The opinion is supported by Sugiyono (2010) states that qualitative data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation by way of organizing the data into categories. After getting the interview of respondent, I wrote back the results of the interview or transcripts. After transcripts the data, then we go to the source of the data to confirm, next set it on or classify some data into each category or coding which aim to clarify and complement the presentation of data. After the coding of the data, the next step is draw conclusion.

