

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Approach and Type of the Research

The researcher conducted this investigation using qualitative research methods. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research methods. Qualitative research seeks to understand certain phenomena. These phenomena can be in the form of behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions, and so on, all of which can be comprehensively defined verbally and explained thoroughly using language that accurately describes the situation. The collected data is handled qualitatively and analyzed using inductive/qualitative methods. The findings of this qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization (Fiantika et al., 2022: 5).

In this study, researcher used descriptive qualitative to understand the clarity of a phenomenon in analyzing teacher-students interaction in learning to speak English learning, especially at the research location to be studied, namely SMP Negeri 1 Botomuzoi. By using descriptive qualitative method, the researcher analyzed and be able to provide explanations and descriptions in the form of words and sentences that were arranged according to the results of the research that has been conducted.

3.2 Variable of the Research

Sari et al. (2023) suggest that research variables are attributes or characteristics or values of a person, object or activity that have certain variations set by researcher to study and then draw conclusions. In this study, the research variables studied by researcher are 8th grade English teacher as an informant of the data obtained.

3.3 Setting and Schedule of the Research

This research was conducted at SMP Negeri 1 Botomuzoi, which is located in Ononamolo Talafu Village, Botomuzoi District, Nias Regency, North Sumatra Province, Indonesia. The researcher conducted this research from 17th March until 18th April 2025.

3.4 Source of Data

Research data sources are sources that provide information or data used in the research process. In this research, researcher collected data methodically at the research location by conducting observations, interviews, and documentation.

3.5 Instrument of the Research

Research instruments are tools or methods used by researcher to collect data in a study. Arifin (2021) stated that research instruments are tools used in order to measure and

collect data systematically to find solutions to research problems. The results of a study are strongly influenced by the source of data on how the instrument reveals the results. In this study, the researcher used research instruments in the form of observation sheets, interview sheets, and documentation.

3.6 Data Collecting Technique

Data collection is a process or activity carried out by research to reveal phenomena, information or location conditions in accordance with lac research. Ahmad (2021) stated that then the data that has been collected is carried out the next process, namely processing and analyzing, the method applied in analyzing qualitative is described in words, not in the form of numbers. The data is obtained through a variety of techniques, for example using interview techniques, analyzing documents, observation, focused discussions, which are poured into notes in the field. There are several data collection techniques that researcher used, namely:

1. Observation

Observation is the process of collecting data by directly observing the situation in the field. The observed data can be in the form of attitudes, behaviors, actions, and interactions. Nasution (2020) states that observation is the basis of all science. Scientists can only work based on data, namely facts about the world of reality obtained through observation. In this study, the researcher used checklist observation as a data collection technique with the aim that researcher can see and observe directly how teacher-students interactions affected students' speaking skills at SMPN 1 Botomuzoi.

2. Interview

Sahir (2021) says interview is a series of data in the form of questions and answers between researcher and interviewees in the form of questions and answers and answers between researcher and sources in the form of information regarding the research problem being studied. In its activities, interviews are structured and unstructured. In the interview session, the researcher is free to ask any questions to the source related to the research. In this study, interviews were used to explore about teacher-students interaction in English speaking learning. The researcher asked questions related to students' experiences, their views on teacher-students interaction in English speaking learning, and the challenges they face during the learning process. This interview technique gives the researcher the flexibility to further explore the students' answers. Thus, interviews are a highly relevant data collection technique to understand teacher-students interaction in depth.

3.7 Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out during data collection and after data collection within a certain period. Miles and Huberman (2020) say they revealed that data analysis activities in qualitative research are carried out interactively and take place continuously until completion so that the data is saturated. Activities in data analysis are data reduction, data display and conclusions or verification. The steps of analyzing qualitative search data are:

1. Data collection

Data collection by observation, in-depth interviews and documentation or a combination of the three. In this case the researcher explores in general to get more data on the object under study so that the data obtained is more numerous and varied.

2. Data reduction

Reducing data meant summarizing, selecting key things, focusing on important things, and looking for themes and patterns. The data that was reduced provided a clearer picture and made it easier for the researcher to collect further data. Data reduction was a sensitive thinking process that required intelligence, breadth and very deep insight. In this case, the researcher selected the data studied through observations of the teaching and learning process, interviews with the teacher, and documentation.

3. Data Display

Data Display (Presentation of data) Presentation of data is also a stage of qualitative data analysis techniques. Data presentation is an activity when a set of data is systematically arranged and easy to understand, thus providing the possibility of drawing conclusions. In data display, the data was displayed in an organized and decomposed manner. The purpose of presenting data is to make it easier to draw conclusions and take action. Seeing the data display helps us understand what is going on and do something about it, either analyze it further or take action based on that understanding. Good data display is the main road to strong qualitative analysis. In this study, after categorizing how teacher-student interaction affects the development of students' speaking skills based on the results of observations and interviews with teacher, the researcher then presented the findings in the form of extensive descriptions. In this case, the researcher described and explore more deeply the role of the teacher in internalizing teacher-students interaction in speaking.

4. Conclusion drawing/ verification Conclusion

Conclusion drawing/ verification Conclusion is the last step in a research period in the form of an answer to the problem formulation. In this section, the researcher expressed the data that represented the conclusion drawn from the data that had been obtained.