CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY RESEARCH

3.1. Research Setting

The study will be conducted at MTsS Istiqomah located on Sri Gunting Residence, Block II, Sunggal, Deli Serdang Regency. 2022 academic year, based on the pre-observation that the researcher gave in March 2022 in MTsS Istiqomah, many of the students frequently have speaking difficulties. In speaking class, students are not able to communicate with each other fluently and cannot enjoy it. To solve this problem, the researcher wants to do an observation and interview to know the implementation of bilingual speaking in learning activities at MTsS Istiqomah, especially eighth grade.

3.2. Research Design

Researchers employed qualitative research methodologies in this study. In qualitative research, naturalistic investigations are used. The qualitative approach was chosen for this study because of the challenges that will be investigated. The researcher is interested in learning more about how bilingual speaking is implemented and how it helps students improve their English skills. Because the research field scenario is natural as it is, the qualitative research approach is also known as the naturalistic approach. The researcher is a vital instrument in qualitative research since

the natural setting serves as a direct source of data (Bogdan & Biklen, 1992).

The naturalistic research model is an approach model that has discovered ideal qualitative research features, in which the complete framework of thought, logic, and operational research methodology is not only challenging quantitative research but also creates its own research aspects (Muhajir: 2000). Based on the foregoing, the researcher believes that the naturalistic research approach is appropriate for the study. Naturalistic studies necessitate thorough observation and recording of the object's phenomena and behavior. The researcher concentrated on how to employ bilingual speaking to help students improve their speaking skills in this study.

3.1. Data and Source of Data

Students and teachers were chosen as informants in this study because they were actively involved in the process of introducing bilingual speaking. The following are the data sources for this study:
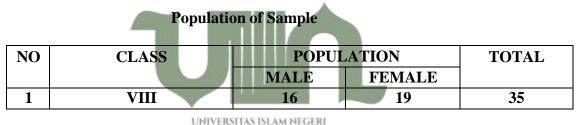
A. Data

Data is gained by observing the subject or informant involved in the study, as well as observations and activities taken throughout the study, and it produces accurate data from informants. Researchers first conducted interviews with related informants in this study. Researchers did this to gather early data on the use of bilingual speaking in the teaching and learning process. Following the collection of preliminary data, the

researchers observed the teaching and learning process in class. The informants were then re-interviewed in order to double-check the data gathered through interviews and observations.

B. Source Data

Students and teachers at MTsS Istiqomah will be used as the research object to see the form of implementing bilingual speaking in learning activities' at MTsS Istiqomah. The student sample for this study was MTsS Istiqomah Students in 8th grade. Consists of one class. The population consists of 34 students in total. The researcher took one class as a study sample. In the following table it can be seen:

Table 2.1.

Population of Sample

NO	CLASS	POPULATION		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
1	VIII	16	19	35

The purposive sampling method will be used by the researcher to select research samples. When there are fewer people in the population and the researcher knows that the target population meets his/her needs, judgmental sampling is the best sample. This sampling method is the best because it is based on the researcher's knowledge and experience.

The criteria of this study subject are:

a. Students with the highest grades in their class, particularly in English.

b. Students who are personally recommended by their English teacher.

c. Teachers of subjects that require bilingual speaking as part of the learning

process

3.3. Data Collection Technique

In this study, researchers gather data in a variety of ways, including observation and interviews. In qualitative research, common data collection methods include interviews and observations. Ascenzi-Moreno (2016) conducted a phenomenological study that included structured and unstructured interviews. The study discovered that, in addition to the bilingual acquisition, bilingual programs increase students' ability to 'acquire metalinguistic awareness, loosely defined as the conscious ability to reflect on the structures and design of the language and the ability to apply what is known in one language to another, often referred to as cross-linguistic transfer.' Through this theory, it can be concluded that through the interview process, both structured and unstructured, researchers can find various kinds of facts in the process of implementing bilingual communication in developing students' speaking skills. Furthermore, Garcia and Wei (2014) observed that language is 'action and practice' in dynamic bilingualism. The diverse language practices of emerging bilinguals are fluid and unified, rather than separate entities. In order to obtain results in this study, researchers use "action and practice" during the research process as a form of bilingual implementation and as a tool to obtain research results in addition to conducting interviews.

In order to conduct this study, the researcher will use an interview as my research instrument, based on three methods of analysis proposed by Ascenzi-Moreno(2016), Garcia and Wei (2014), and Surrain (2018). However, before observing the implementation of bilingual speaking in learning activities, I will conduct an interview to gather preliminary information about bilingualism implementation in the teaching and learning process. Following the completion of preliminary interviews, the researchers conduct an observation in the classroom to learn about student responses to learning using bilingual speaking while learning.

3.3.1. Participant Observation

Observations were made at this stage to collect data on the type of bilingual speaking used in the teaching and learning process, as well as how to implement bilingual speaking in the teaching and learning process. As a result, researchers must enter the classroom directly to conduct the direct observation process. observation hasbeen described as a research method as well as a data collection method. observation has been categorized as a data collection technique because it can be used in a varietyof research methods (Williamson, 2000).

3.3.2. Interview

Interviews were conducted to collect data from a question-and-answer process that generates data and is re-processed through transcription. A tape recorder and a written transcript of the conversation

are required to conduct an interview. Interviewing is valuable not only because it creates a holistic picture, analyzes language, and presents in-depth perspectives from informants; it also allows interviewers to "talk in their own voice and express their own thoughts and feelings" (Berg, 2007). According to that statement, the theory is suitable to apply in a naturalistic approach.

3.4. Data Analysis Techniques

The research will be conducted using a qualitative method with a naturalistic approach. Naturalistic studies necessitate the observation and recording of the phenomena and behavior of the object, and it is ideal for this study. The theory put out by Miles and Huberman (1984) was applied to the study data to be analyzed:

1. Data collection, including documentation and data gathered from interviews

2. Data Reduction, which entails condensing the information by highlighting its key points.

3. Data Display, which entails assembling and organizing relationship patterns in a way that makes them clear. Charts, tables, graphs, or succinct summaries of data are all acceptable formats.

4. Conclusion/Verification, i.e., the original conclusion, which is merely provisional and subject to revision in the absence of corroborating evidence.

In order to discover facts about the bilingual learning process, the researcher employs a qualitative research model by conducting structured or unstructured interviews. Data analysis was performed at this stage by transcribing the recordeddata with a tape recorder and classifying the data with the Coding application. The researcher then verified the reasons why the school used the bilingual model before concluding the data. The researcher will compile the data obtained from the observations and combine it with the data obtained from the interviews during the stage of analyzing the results of the observations. Following this, the data that has been combined with the interview data is interpreted in order to produce a conclusion.

3.5. Trustworthiness

Data validation is critical in qualitative research. Data validation is useful in conducting research because it reduces the risk of errors from errors in research data. Lincoln and Guba (1985) classify several principles that influence data validation in qualitative research as follows: credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability.

Triangulation is commonly thought of as a way to improve the data's validity. Triangulation is designed to back up a conclusion by demonstrating that independent measures of the same thing agree or don't contradict it (Miles and Huberman, 1984) The triangulation method was used by the researcher for data validation. Researchers use triangulation

as a data validation method because it allows them to quickly test existing data. Triangulation also lessens the impact of potential deviations in a single study.

According to Denzin (1994), there are four types of triangulation methods:data triangulation, investigator triangulation, theory triangulation, and methodology triangulation. The triangulation method was used by the researcher for data validation. Researchers use triangulation as a data validation method because it allows them to quickly test existing data. Triangulation in this method can be accomplished by employing more than one data collection method with the goal of obtaining the same data with a high level of accuracy. This is important for this study because it collects data in two ways: interviews and observations. This was done in order to generate overlapping and thus cross-validating data on the implementation of bilingual communication in order to improve students speaking ability.

Data triangulation was employed in this study. Triangulation of data sources entails examining the reality of a piece of information utilizing a variety of data sources, including documents, archives, interviews, and observations, as well asquestioning multiple subjects who are thought to have opposing viewpoints. It will also present several perspectives on the phenomenon being investigated. These varied points of view will give rise to a breadth of knowledge that will allow for the discovery of trustworthy truth.