

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher would like to explain the methods of this research. It consists of a thesis, the subject of research, the technique of data collection, the tools of data collection, and the technique of data analysis.

A. Research Design

The design of this research intends to find out the strategies that the teachers use to teach the student in the Filial School in learning English. The research is applied to the descriptive qualitative research method. According to Creswell (2012), qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social human problem.

Meanwhile, reseach methodology is the precise stages or methods which is utilized to identify, select, process, and analyze information about a topic. According to Darmadi (Putri, 2019), the research method is a scientific way to obtain data for specific purposes. Where the researcher observes and interviews the teacher about the strategies that the teachers use and collects the data that would be important for the result of the research.

B. Subject of Research

The subject is the person, place, or situation involved in a study. According to Creswell (2012:150), research subjects are people, and places involved in qualitative research. This research was carried out at SMPN 11 Singkawang Timur by involving two English teachers who teach students in the classroom.

C. Techniques of Data Collection

The researcher used direct communication in the form of observation and interviews in collecting data. The process of data collection involves more than simply gathering information. This part discusses how the researcher collect the primary data from the participants. The primary data are those which are collected afresh and for the first time, and thus happen to be original Kothari (2004). Thus, the data collection process needs to be conducted in a way that is ethical to individuals and research sites Creswell (2012:171).

a. Observation

In this research, naturalistic observation was be implemented. This technique involves observing the naturalistic behavior of the participants in their classroom during the English lesson, which involves observing individuals in their natural settings Fraenkel, et. al. (2012) to gather open-ended, first-hand information by observing people and places at a research site Creswell (2012). The researcher used a situation sampling method to observe the subject in some situations. The researcher also took the the data by recording or writing what they see during the lesson. The researcher is used a direct communication technique to collect the data. A direct technique is conducted through observation and interview as a way to recognize the teachers' teaching strategies. The researcher chooses this action to get information about the research held.

b. Interview

An interview is an activity in gathering information related which is done by an interviewer and interviewee. According to Kvale & Brinkmann (Tracy, 2013), Interviews are guided question-answer conversations or an “interchange of views between two persons conversing about a theme of mutual interest”, The function of an interview is to the information from the participants about what they think and what they want or need in their lesson. The purpose of interviewing people is to find out what is on their minds what they think or how they feel about something Fraenkel et al. (2012). It provides opportunities for mutual discovery, understanding,

reflection, and explanation via a path that is organic, adaptive, and oftentimes energizing. Interviews elucidate subjectively lived experiences and viewpoints from the respondents' perspectives Tracy (2013). In this research, the researcher was using the open-ended questions so the participant can talk freely about what they feel.

D. Tools of Data Collection

In this research, the researcher uses observation and interview methods. The qualitative data was obtained through one-on-one interview by the teacher about the teaching-learning process. A one-on-one interview is a data collection process in which the researcher asks questions and records answers from only one participant in the study at a time Creswell (2012). This aims to let the participants who are not hesitant to talk about what they think or what they feel. The tools that the researcher used in the study are explained below:

a. Interview Guideline

Interview is an activity of asking and answering question by an interviewer and interviewee to gain a factual information. According to Creswell (2012), an interview is a process that involves recording information through research protocols, administering data collection so that researcher can anticipate potential problems in data collection, and bringing sensitivity to ethical issues that may affect the quality of the data. The researcher used an interview guideline and prepared the question of the interview to help the researcher take the notes easier, as Arikunto (Agustina, 2018) "interview guideline is the interviewer can ask question based on the interview guide."

The steps are starting from identifying the interviewees, determining the type of interview that was used, audiotaping the questions and responses during the interview, taking brief notes during the interview, locating a quiet and suitable place for conducting the interview, obtaining consent from the interviewee to participate in the study, have a plan, but be flexible, use

probes to obtain additional information, and also be courteous and professional when the interview is over.

b. Observation Sheet

The researcher was using the observation sheet by observing the teacher during the teaching and learning activity. The researcher used an observation sheet to collect data during the instruction process. As Arikunto (2010) said, observation is the most desirable measurement method.

E. Data Collection Procedure

Before conducting the research, a procedure is necessary to make the research systematic to achieve maximum results, maintain precision, and time efficiency of the research. In this study, the researcher will do some procedures to research process. The description of the research procedure is elaborated below:

- a. The researcher asks permission from the headmaster and the teachers of SMPN 11 Singkawang for conducting the research.
- b. Before collecting data, the researcher explains to the teachers generally about what the researcher going to do.
- c. Next, the researcher asked for permission to the English teachers to observes the teachers during the class to know the strategies that the teachers use to teach in the classroom.
- d. During the observation, the researcher did a documentation by taking pictures of the teaching-learning activity to complete the data.
- e. After the observation is finished, the researcher interviews the English teacher about the strategy they use in teaching English. In carrying out the interview process, the researcher used the list of interviews and put a recorder between the interviewer and interviewee to record the information.
- f. Last, after finished the observation and interview, the researcher did not forget thank to the teacher and headmaster for the permission.

F. Techniques of Data Analysis

To achieve the research objectives, the researcher is required to follow procedures adopted from Miles and Huberman (1984), which are divided into four, they are data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion. In the qualitative data analysis Miles and Huberman (1984) also suggested that the activity of the qualitative data analysis performed interactively and runs continuously until complete, so that the data is already saturated. The technique of data analysis is shown in the picture below:

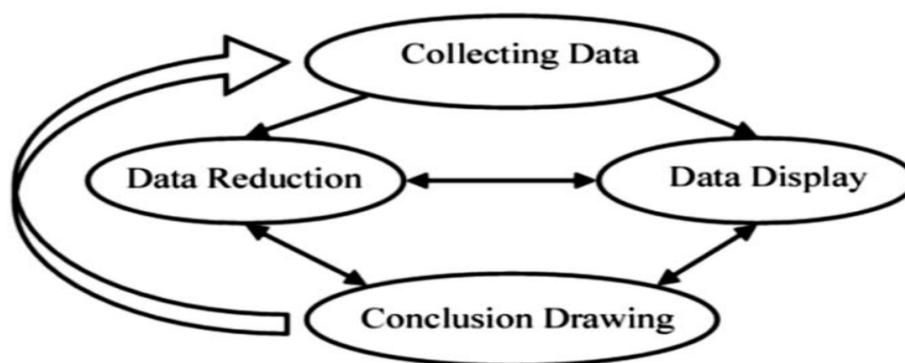


Figure 1.1: The Component in Data Analysis (interactive model) (Miles and Huberman: 1984).

a. Data Collection

The data collection process was carried out by direct communication techniques in form of observation and interview. In this study, the interview was describe and interpret the result of qualitative data.

b. Data Reduction

Data reduction is a part of analysis. Data reduction refers to the process selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes or transcription.

c. Data Display

In data display, the data is set presenting qualitative data and displaying the information systematically. Miles & Huberman (1994) believes that better data display is the primary means for valid qualitative analysis which consist of various types distribution curves, rank, order list,

frequency, tables, pie charts, bar, and also short text, quotes, abbreviation, symbols, lines, arrows, and so on. Data display is done after the data has been reduced or summarized. In this research, the qualitative data was displayed in the form of text.

d. Conclusion (drawing/veryfying)

The final step in the analysis of qualitative data is conclusion. As Miles & Huberman (1994) mentioned “conclusion are also verified as the analyst proceeds where verification may be through and elaborate with length argumentation and review among colleagues to develop extensive efforts to replicate a finding in another data set.” In conclusion, the researcher concluded the data findings based on the result of the observation and interview that had been analyzed.