

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter, the researcher presents about the method used by the researcher. The research method consists of design, the subject of the research, Data Collection Procedure, Technique of Data Collecting, Technique data of verification, and Data analysis.

A. Research Design

In this research the researcher used qualitative research. Cresswell (2012) stated that qualitative research is used to investigate a problem in order to get clear understanding of certain phenomenon. Crug and Schluter (2013:4) defined that qualitative research typically focuses on one or a few piece of evidence and analyses it in detail and with a view to a variety of its characteristics. It means that the data collected was not in the form of numbers, but the data derived from interviews manuscripts, file notes, personal documents, record memos, and other official reality behind the phenomenon in depth, detailed and through.

Therefore, the use of qualitative research in this researcher was to collect and to accumulate the basic data in descriptive way. It is intended to

describe about the Thai teachers strategies in teaching English at Thamvitaya Mulniti Yala School. The researcher needed some appropriate instruments to collect the data. The researcher selected the interview, and also observation as the instruments. This research was generally used to make a description systematically to a certain facts.

B. The Subject of the Research

The setting of the study was focused Thai teacher strategies of teaching English in the class. This research takes place at Thamvittaya Mulniti School, located in Jl. Sirorot No. 762, Sateng village, Muaeng district, Yala province. This school were built 67 years ago, in the 1951. And have more 5000 students and have more 500 personnel. And in this school have programs study start from the level of Islamic education school (class 1-10) and junior high school (class 1-3) until senior high school level (class 4-6) and in senior high school open two programs: 1) Science-Math. 2) English-Social. This school it's a best Islamic Private School in Yala Province, (Southern-Thailand).

The totals of Thai teachers of teaching English for used in this research as subject research is some teachers teach English in this School. There are 4 Thai teachers of teaching English at senior high school for this research (2 persons Thai-teacher of teaching English from class Science-Math, 2 persons Thai-teacher of teaching English from class English-Social).

C. Data Collection Procedure

Data is a very significant part in the research. The researcher needs of data to get the information dealing with the formulation of the problems, that to answer the research question. This research focused to describe the result of conducting a certain activity for subject.

1. Data primer

Primer data is the Source obtained directly from the field or place research such as the words and actions of the people observed or interviews are the main data source. This source is taken by way of written records by interviews and the result of observed. In this research, the data source for to get information about Thai teachers use strategy in teaching English at Thamvittaya Mulniti Yala School. The primer data to use in this research is the interview with two Thai teachers in teaching English at class science-math, and two Thai teachers in teaching English at class English- social. Data secondary

2. Data secondary

Secondary data means data collected by someone else earlier. and data that comes from reading sources and various other sources consisting of notes, diaries, personal letters, to official documents. Secondary data can be in the form of bulletins. The secondary data of the used this research is lesson plan. For strengthen of findings and supplement by primary sources

that which have been doing observe and interview from the teachers before.

D. Technique of Data Collecting

The technique of data collection used by the researcher states as follows:

1. Observation

Ary et al (2010:43) defined that observation is a basic method for obtaining data in qualitative. The qualitative researcher goal is a complete description of behavior in a specific setting rather than a numeric summary of occurrence or duration of observed behaviors. In this observation activity, the current status of a phenomenon is determined by observing not by asking.

Observation gives important contribution to descriptive research because certain types of information can be obtained through direct observation. This method was used to collect information about the strategies applied by the Thai teachers in teaching English. The way doing observation were: 1) The researcher prepare the observation sheet, 2) The researcher joined to the classroom, and 3) The researcher observed Thai teacher's strategies were teaching English in the class. This method was used to get any information about Thai teachers used

strategies in teaching English. This method conducted to see firsthand what strategies applied in English course for Thamvittaya Mulniti Yala School and to observe directly in teaching and learning English language.

From the observation, the researcher gotten the data to answer the research question. The observation was conducted on 4th, 6th, 8th and 9th of September 2018. The observation sheet can be seen in Appendix 1.

Table 3.1: Observation sheet

| component | Observation indicators |
|-------------------|---|
| Teaching process | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the strategy used/ implemented b. the way to implement strategy c. teacher' preparation of teaching materials/ media d. the weakness of the implemented e. The interaction between teachers and students f. The teacher's emotion on using the strategy (such as satisfied, happy, regret etc.) g. Teachers' teaching styles such as voice, stimulation, learning. |
| Students response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The students response on the implemented strategy |

2. Interview

Ary et al (2010:438) defined that interview any provide information that cannot be obtained through observation, or they can be used to verify observations. The researcher used personal interview. Personal interview focus on teacher, it means that the researcher interview of the English teacher. The researcher was used structure interview. The interview was done at Thamvittaya Mulniti Yala School. The researcher was used interview for this research with aims to know how the Thai teachers used strategy in teaching English in the class.

This study used a data collection tool in the form of an instrument in the form of the questions shown. In this research, the interview was conducted in Thailand language. The first interview with the teachers was on 3th of September 18, two teachers, and continued on 5th and 8th of September 18 and the second interview with the students was on 6th of September 18 and continued on 10th of September 18 as the subject in this research. The interview data were transcription and recording as the primary data. The interview guideline can be seen in Appendix 2.

Table 3.2: Interview guide

| No. | QUESTIONS |
|-----|---|
| | <p>Interview to the teachers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How long have you teach English at Thamvitaya Mulniti Yala School? 2. How many classes do you teach? 3. What strategies do you usually used in teaching English? (direct teaching, mastery learning, or cooperative learning strategy? And etc.) 4. What kind of media do you usually used in teaching 5. English? 6. What do you used technique in you evaluate the students? 7. How do you improve students interest in teaching English? Is there any problem in teaching English? Can you Explain! |

3. Documentation

According to Lodico *et al* (2006:126) defined documentation is another form of qualitative data collection tool which existed before the start of the study that produced by the participants. So, Documentation technique is a technique of collecting data by collecting and analyzing documents, both written, image and electronic. The documentation used in this research is a lesson plan (RPP/แผนการสอน). The documentation can be seen in appendix 5.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

After the data were collected through doing observation, interview, and documentation than the data were analyzed. According Bogdan and Biklen (1982) stated that Data analysis is process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others.

The data analysis of this study is done during and after the data collection phases. After collecting data the researcher continued with data analysis through some stages as follows:

1. Reducing Data

First, the mass of the data has to be organized and somehow meaningfully reduced or reconfigured. According to Miles and Huberman (1992), data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data.

In reducing the data, the writer chose which aspects of the data that appeared in the interview transcriptions and field notes, should be emphasized, minimized, or set aside complete for the purposes of the research and data reduction can be the using of greeting in opening and ending the lesson, the teachers voice in teaching and etc.

2. Data Display

According Miles and Huberman's (1992), data display is the process showing data simply in the form of words, sentences, narrative, table, and graphic in order that the data collected are mastered by the researcher as the basic to take appropriate conclusion. In this research, the data were displayed consist of the information about the Thai teachers use strategies in teaching English to facilitate students' learning English.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

The last stage in analysing data in this research was drawing and verifying conclusions. Conclusions were drawn by constantly comparing and contrasting data from all the subjects, their answers to questionnaire, and notes taken by researcher during the interview. The conclusion drawing could be revealed the strategies implemented by Thai teachers teaching English at Thamvittaya Mulniti Yala School. Verification means testing the provisional conclusions for their validity suggest that after getting data, it is analysis continuously and verified about the validity.

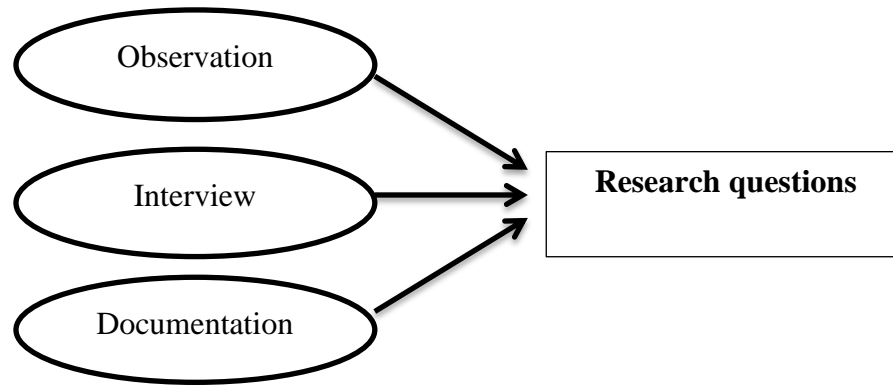
F. Trustworthiness of Data

In qualitative research, the data trustworthiness consists of validity and dependability (reliability). Validity related to a common technique that is usually used to increase the validity of data. This technique is called triangulation. “Triangulation” is defined as technique of collecting data by combination of some different information of collecting data and some different data Sources” (Sugiono, 2009: 83). The researcher uses triangulation technique to check the validity of data. Moeloeng (2006:303) explains that triangulation is a technique to check the trustworthiness of data which uses something else to be compared toward that data”. Triangulation used to analyze data based on source, method, investigator and theory.

The purpose of triangulation is to increase the dependability and validity of findings. In this study, both data source and methodology triangulation were used. Data sources triangulation is a process in which various sources of data collecting are used. Triangulation Source to test the validity of data is done by checking the data that has been obtained through several sources. From this research the researcher checks the validity of the teacher interview and some students as informant for check validity data.

Methodological triangulation in this study referred to the use of more than one method in collecting data, they were observation and interview. Techniques triangulation used by researcher was described in the following figure:

Figure 3.1: methodology triangulation



Schema of methodology triangulation above showed that the research question, the data were collected by doing observation and interview. It could be concluded that the data of research questions were triangulated methodologically.

Figure 3.2: Data source Triangulation

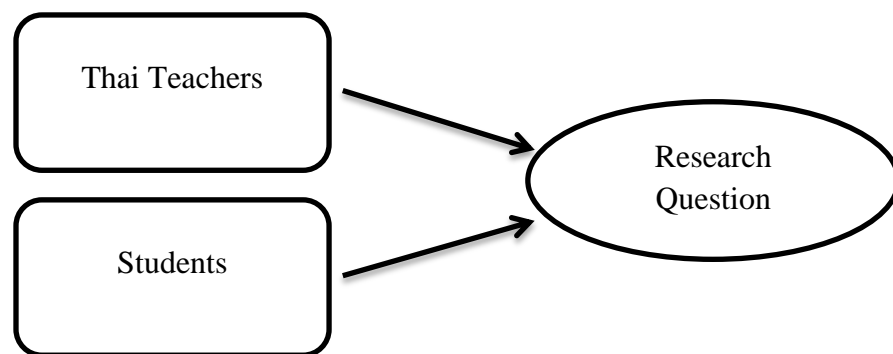


Figure 3.2 above showed that the research question, the data source was taken from the teacher as subject and students as informants. It could be

concluded that the data of research question were triangulated from data source point of view.