

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the method used to collect and analyze the data from the field. It covers the Research Design, Data and Data Source, Technique of Data Collection, Technique of Data Verification, and Data Analysis.

A. Research Design

According to Ary (2006:470) research design is the researcher's plan of how to process and gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in natural setting. In this case, the researcher use descriptive design with qualitative approach as research design. This research was aimed to find out then describe what the strategies employed by the English teacher in BETA English Course at SMKN 1 Pogalan trenggalek. Here, before write the thesis proposal the researcher did preliminary observation. It is used to gain some information about the field and kind of phenomenon. Then, formulated research question and identify natural phenomenon occur and their characteristics in natural setting.

This study uses qualitative descriptive method because it generates data through the use of instruments such as field notes and transcriptions from interviews. This study also uses data from document sheets such us lesson plan sheets, and the coursebook.

Descriptive research is a scientific research that described about event, phenomena and fact systematically dealing with certain area or population (Ary :2006). Instead of numbers and statistics, this study rather use the data in the form of words and pictures. It was in the form of quotes from documents, field notes, and interviews responds to present the finding of the study.

B. Data and Data Source

1. Data

Data are information gathered from the field. Data could be in the form of a state, picture, sound, letters, numbers, math, language or other symbols that we can use as ingredients to see the environment, objects, events, and concepts. According to Moleong (2011:157) there are some kinds of data such as words and behavior, written documents, photos, and data statistics.

Arikunto (2002 : 135) states that data are the result of researcher quotation, in the form of fact or numeral. Here the data are the important ones to accomplish the research. In this research, the researcher analyzes the data based on research problems “what strategies used by English teacher in BETA English Course at SMKN 1 Pogalan Trenggalek are”, which the data are in the form of transcriptions or description such as interview transcripts, field notes, and teacher’s lesson plan which in the form of coursebook.

2. Data Source

Data sources are the target research as the subject of the research, where the data can be gained. According to Arikunto (2002:129) there are three resources of the data namely person, place and paper. In this study, the researcher uses person resources as primary resources and paper resources as secondary resources. Here the researcher observe the teacher and students behavior in teaching and learning process. Then conducting interview to the Chief of the program and the last interviewing some English teachers who teach students through BETA English Course of SMKN 1 Pogalan Trenggalek. In addition, the resarcher also take the data from documents such as teachers lesson plan. In this case the tacher uses a coursebook designed by the chief of the program as lesson plan in teaching process.

Hence, the researcher got the data from :

- (a) The chief of the Course in the institution
- (b) English teacher who teach at the course
- (c) The students
- (d) The coursebook

C. Technique of Data Collection

In collecting data, the researcher uses three methods; they are observation, interview, and documentation. Collecting data is the process of selecting data by using some research instruments or applying some method of collecting data. The purpose of collecting data is to provide evidence for the experience that is investigating (Polkinghorne, 2005: 138). This discussion explains each of the method and the instruments used:

1. observation

Observation is the basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research and it is more than just “hanging out”(Ary, 2008:431). Observation is the action of process by closely observing and monitoring something or someone (Hornby, 2002:233). Observation is technique of obtaining data through the direct contact with a persons or group. Through observation, the researcher learns about teachers and students behavior in teaching-learning process and the meaning attached to those behaviors.

Before doing the observation, the researcher prepared the observation checklist form, then joined and observed the practice of teaching speaking in classroom. While the course

occur, the researcher took notes on the relevant events that was going on. The way the researcher collecting the data by conduct non-participant observation, in which the researcher as the passive participant. It means that the researcher didn't involve the activity in the classroom. The researcher just observed the teacher strategies and students behavior in the field. In doing observation, the researcher observed the practice and the strategies used by the teacher in teaching English as course until get saturated data.

For observation here the researcher employed observation checklist and field notes. Field notes allowed the observer to gain the data because it helped researcher to memorize the situation and condition during observation (Hatch, 2002:77). During the observation, the researcher writes some field notes to help the researcher memorizes the data gained.

2. Interview

According to Ary (2008:438) interview is a means to gather data about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situation in their own words. It also provides information that cannot be obtained through observation, or they can be used to verify the observation. The purpose of this interview is to gain the more detail data from the participants. Sugiyono (2010:317)

classifies interview into three kinds, they are; (a) Structured interview. Here, the interviewer run the interview with a set of question guidance that the interviewer prepared before; (b) Semi structured interview, the interviewer here uses some guidance of questions which are developed and might changed during the interview to gain the specific information; (c) Unstructured interview. The interviewer carries out the interview without a set of question guidance.

During this research the researcher conducting interviews with English teachers who teach BETA English Course in SMKN 1 Pogalan Trenggalek. The researcher employed semi structured interview to this research. In order to get smooth interview result, the researcher brought some question guide as the outline before. Then the researcher prepared some questions that would be asked to the teacher/tutor, the researcher also prepared recorder to record the answer of each subject. The researcher tried to ask and talk in friendly way to get the best respond, then recorded their answer by recorder. This kind of interview is used to collect qualitative data by setting up a situation (the interview) that allows the respondent to talk about their opinions on a particular subject. The focus of the interview is decided by the researcher and there may be areas the researcher is interested in exploring. The objective is to

understand the respondent's point of view rather than make generalizations about behavior.

The researcher also conducted unstructured interview for this research. Unstructured interview was happened when there was spontaneous conversation with English teacher of the course during the interview. Yet, this unstructured interview helped the researcher to find out the data of this research.

The result of this interview are interview transcript. Interview transcript are the transcript of information gathered by interview process..

3. Documentation

According to Moleong (2006:280) document is source of the data involves anything notes aimed to examine a research. Documentation is used by the researcher to enrich information in qualitative study because it has a role as authentic and natural evidence. In this study the documents were the teachers' lesson plan. The lesson's plan here was in the form of coursebook which used by teacher as guidance in teaching learning process. The researcher uses documents to enrich the information about the data gained. Teachers' lesson plan is used to enrich information about teaching

speaking strategies and the material in teaching speaking which were conducted by the teacher.

D. Technique of Data Verification

There are some techniques can be used to prove the validity in qualitative research. The researcher employed Triangulation technique to get the valid 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 is used to convey the idea to establish a fact that needs more than one source of information (Bogdan & Bicklem, 1998).

According to Carter (2014:545) and Sugiyono (2010:373) there are three kinds of triangulation techniques: (a) Source Triangulation, (b) Technique Triangulation and (c) Time Triangulation.

Hence, by this study the researcher use source triangulation and technique triangulation to verify the data. So, the validity of the research result in some part or all could be tested from some sources: three English teachers (teacher A, teacher B, and teacher C) in BETA English Course. The data also could be verified by several techniques such as interview, observation, and documentation. Then, researcher compares the result transcript with the field notes which have been gained from observation.

E. Data Analysis

In this research the researcher use qualitative data analysis technique. Data analysis is a systematic process of sorting and classifying the data that have been collected (Green, 2007:546). According to Bogdan and Bicklen in Jacelon (2005:217) data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes and other materials that accumulated to increase our own understanding and enable to present what have discovered to others.

Hence, during this stage the researcher arranged the data that has been collected by interview transcript, observation chacklist, field notes and document analysis. Then, classifying the data obtained from the field before. The researcher use inductive method to find out and summarize the result of the data from the real field. The inductive method is thinking method from specific fact into general conclusion. In this research, kinds of data collected through instrument above aimed to identify the data related with teaching speaking strategies. The collected data were verified by triangulation method and analyzed in inductive way.

As stated by Miles and Huberman (in Arifin, 2011:172) the procedure of data analysis were covering data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

1. Data reduction

Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written field notes or transcription. The step that researcher take during the research are: (a) collect the data through observation, interview and documentation, (b) then researcher do transcribe, select and focus on the data by referring to the research problem which are relevant and irrelevant data.

2. Data display

Data display refer to the process of organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. The researcher was presenting the data in the description form which related to the research questions. The data were presented in the form of description and table. Narrative account was given to explore the data.

3. Conclusion Drawing

Conclusion is the last process of analyzing the data of the research. Making conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of good statements. In this step, conclusions were drawn gradually. First, the researcher compile the temporary conclusion. Second, drawing conclusion after the first

step was done. The temporary conclusion then became final conclusion because the conclusion was supported by sufficient data gained from the field. Drawing conclusion do by comparing the suitability of the subjects' statements with the research questions. Finally, The researcher got final and perfect conclusion as the answer of research problem.