

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research method used in this research. It covers research design, subject selection, data and data source, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis, technique of data verification.

A. Research Design

Before conducting a research, it is better to know what the meaning of research is. According to Hilwan as cited from Nasir (2005:12) states that research is a method of study conducted through scientific and perfect survey toward the problems to get the solution of the problem. It means conducting research to solve the problems which are faced in the research process. The other meaning of the research given by Mouly as cited from Cohen and Manion (1994: 40) says that:

Research has best conceived as the process of arriving at dependable solutions to problems through the planned and systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of data. It is a most important tool for advancing knowledge, for promoting progress, and for enabling man to relate more effectively to his environment, to accomplish his purposes, and to resolve his conflicts.

Kerlinger as cited from Cohen and Manion (1994: 4) states research as the systematic, controlled, empirical and critical investigation of hypothetical propositions about the presumed relations among natural phenomena. Meanwhile, Ary (1985: 22) defines research as the application of the scientific approach to the study of a problem, it is a way to acquire dependable and useful information.

Research Design is the researcher's plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its natural setting (Ary, 2006:426). According to Bogdan and Biklen (1998:49) 'Design' is used in research to refer to the researcher's plan of how to proceed. From the statements above, it can be concluded that research design is the researcher's plan of the activities which she or he would like to do in conducting a research.

This research is conducted in a descriptive research with qualitative approach. The definition of the descriptive research given by Ary (1985:322) "Descriptive research is designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena." In other words, descriptive research is a scientific research which the purpose is to picture out the phenomenon. Qualitative researchers seeks to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variable, and it deals with data are in the form of words rather than number and statistics. This research belonging to descriptive research because the researcher intended to investigate and describe the phenomenon about teacher's question which are considered as teacher's talk in teaching English at X-G MAN Kunir Wonodadi Blitar.

B. Subject selection

In this part, the writer gives the reasons about selecting the field of study, and the informants that are believed by the writer to give accurate data. For selecting subjects of research, the researcher sets some criteria as follows:

1. The class must be instructed mostly in English, not in Indonesian.

2. The English teacher's automatically uses English to have interaction with the students.

This research is about teacher's question in teaching English. Actually, there are many schools with includes English as a compulsory subject in Wonodadi Blitar, but the only one school that provide bilingual class namely MAN (Islamic Senior high School) Kunir Wonodadi. MAN Kunir provides bilingual classes since 2012. The goal is to provides the students practicing language. There are two kinds of bilingual classes in MAN Kunir, those are Arabic bilingual classes and English bilingual classes. X-F class is considered as Arabic bilingual classes, meanwhile X-G is considered as English bilingual classes. In Arabic bilingual classes, the teachers use Arabic as a medium of instruction. The students also use Arabic to have interaction with their teachers and their friends. Meanwhile, In English bilingual classes, the teachers use English as a medium of instruction. The students also use English to have interaction with their teachers and their friends. In this school, English is used for the medium of instruction. Therefore, the writer chooses X-G of MAN Kunir Wonodadi as the subject of the research. The English teacher namely Mrs Melik as a subject of the research.

C. Data and Data Source

1. Data

In conducting a research, the researcher needs data to answer the research questions. Data is a rough material researcher collects from the world he is studying (Bogdan, 1998:106). According to Arikunto

(2006:118) states that “data are all of fact and member that can be used by the writer as information, whereas information is the result of data process that used necessary.” In conclusion, data is everything found by the researcher in the field of the study which can be used to answer the research question of the study.

In this research, the writer uses qualitative data since the design is descriptive with qualitative approach. Ary (2006:454) states that “the qualitative research deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures, rather than numbers and statistics”. The data in this research is result of observation in the form of transcript of teaching and learning process at X-G OF MAN Kunir Wonodadi Blitar and the field note, the result of in-depth interview with the English teacher at X-G in the form of interview transcript.

2. Data source

Arikunto (2006:129) defines the data source “data source is subject from where the data can be taken.” Data source is a source in which data is taken from the research field. Sugiyono (2009: 153) stated that based on the sources, data can be classified into two those are primary data and secondary data. In this research the researcher take the data directly by conducting several observations and doing in depth interview with the subject of this research is the English teacher in X-G MAN Kunir Wonodadi Blitar.

D. Technique of Data Collection

Data collecting method were needed to obtain data in the research. Nazir (1988:211) as cited in Masrurin (2012:33) states that collecting data is a standart and systematic procedure to get information needed.

In this research, the writer uses the qualitative data collection method that consists of observation in classroom with recording technique and in depth-interview with English teacher in X-G of MAN Kunir.

1. Observation

Observation is a process of collecting data which does not only focus on communication as interview but also the other objects around the research field (Sugiyono, 2011:145). In other words, observation deals with how the people act and how the things look (Fraenkel, 1996:446). It means that by holding the observation, the writer knows by herself about the English teaching and learning in the class X-G of MAN Kunir Wonodadi. So, the researcher knows the questions given by the teacher to the students.

There are two types of the observation: participant observation and nonparticipant observation. In this research, the writer acts as nonparticipant observation with recording technique. It means that the writer only observes the English teaching and learning, and do not acts as the English teacher in the class. While the researcher observe the teaching and learning process, the researcher make video recording.

2. Making field notes

In this study, making field notes describes the class activity. The main focus is on the teacher's performances on giving questions to the students.

3. In- depth interview

According to Moleong (2005:186) states "the interview is conversation with certain purposes. The interview is done by two speakers, interviewer and interviewee." Interview is the way to collect data by using series of questions and answered orally and directly by the interviewee. The interviews provide information which cannot be obtained through observation, or they can be used to verify the observation (Ary, 1985:434).

In addition, the interview can be done if the informant is a few. The interview can be face to face or via calling (Sugiyono, 2011:137). In this study, the depth-interviews are conducted with the English teacher X-G of MAN Kunir Wonodadi Blitar. The function of the depth-interview to the English teacher is to know deeply about the way how the teacher's give questions to the students, the teacher's reason used a particular and questions in teaching English.

According to Fraenkel (1996:447) states that there are three kinds of interview, namely: structured interview, semi structured interview, and unstructured interview.

a. Structured interview

The interviewer carries out the interviewee by using a set of questions arranged in advance. The interview is used by the researcher who knows surely about the information will be gotten. So, the interviewer does not need to make additional questions.

b. Semi Structured interview

The interviewer uses a set of questions which are developed by using additional questions to gain the specific information. The purpose of this interview is to find out closed problems. In this interview, the writer has to be good listener and record in order that the writer can learn more in other times.

c. Unstructured interview

Unstructured interview is done by the interviewer without any written a series of the questions. In other words, the interviewer carries out the interviewee with no systematic and complete planning of the questions.

Based on three kinds of interviews, the writer uses semi structured interview by face to face with the English teacher of X-G of MAN Kunir Wonodadi Blitar. The writer makes a set of questions which are developed by using additional questions to get closed information from the informants which are very useful in answering the question research (1, 2, and 3) of this research in detail.

To collect the data from interview, the researcher uses the procedure as follows:

- a. The researcher prepared the concept of questions that would be asked to English teacher.
- b. The researcher asked and talked smoothly according to a set a question which had been prepared.
- c. While the interview is running, the researcher records the process of interview, especially the informants' answer.
- d. The researcher wrote the interview transcript based on the recording

E. Technique of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzes all the obtained data. According to Bogdan as cited from Sugiyono (2011:244) states that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field note, and other materials that researcher accumulates to increase the understanding and to enable the researcher to present what the researcher has discovered the others. According to Patton (1980:268) as cited in Tanzeh (2011:95) "Data analysis is the process of arranging, organizing data into a pattern, category, and the basic unit of description". It means that the writer should analyze and present her data in order to make the reader know which the steps taken in the processing of arranging data.

The technique of data analysis in this research uses qualitative approach. According to Arikunto (2006) the qualitative data could be in form of words or symbols. It means that qualitative data is technique to analyze data from the

field of the study to the form of words or symbols. Inductive analysis method is used in this study, so the analysis begins with particular piece of evidence, and then pulls them together into a meaningful whole. According to Miles & Huberman as cited from Sugiyono (2011:246), the data analysis consists of three concurrent flows of activities, and those are:

1. Data reduction

Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming 'raw' data (Miles & Huberman, 1992:16). From the definition, it can be said that data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions. In this study, data reduction is the process of selecting about which data would be the initial focus of the researcher. There are three kinds of data in this research, those are transcript of teaching and learning process, field notes and transcript of interview. To analyze the transcript of teaching and learning process, the researcher does the steps as follows:

- a. Firstly, the researcher collected the data through interview and observation.
- b. Secondly, the researcher makes the transcription of the interview and the interaction between teacher and students in the English teaching and learning process.
- c. Thirdly, the researcher selects the teacher's utterances containing questions which are considered as teacher's talk.

- d. Fourthly, the researcher classified the questions which are considered as teacher talk according to the classification by Louisell and Descamps (1992:70-72) and presented in the percentage.

Then, to analyze the transcript of interview and field notes the researcher just selects the data which are focused and suitable for the research problems being investigated in this research. In other words, the irrelevant data should be discarded while the relevant data had to be included.

2. Data display

Data display is the steps to present the selected data which relevant to the research question (Susanto, 2012:60). In this step, the researcher can show data simply in the form of words, sentence, narrative, table, and graphic in order to make easier for making conclusion or to make understandable. In this research, after collecting and reducing the data, the writer displayed those transcribed data in the form of descriptive and table. This displayed data are suitable to the research questions of this research. The first question is displayed in the form of description, while the second question is displayed in the form of both table and description, and the last question is displayed in the form of description.

3. Conclusion drawing and Verification

Conclusion drawing means beginning to decide what things mean, noting regularities, patterns, explanation, possible configurations, causal flows and proposition (Miles & Huberman, 1992:19). From displayed data,

the researcher then makes conclusions. Since the beginning of the research, the researcher made temporary conclusion. In the last step, the conclusion verified to the notes taken, furthermore, it is brought to the perfect conclusion. Making conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of good statement and having clear data. The conclusion drawing can be started from tentative conclusion which still needs to be complemented. Verification means testing the provisional conclusions for their validity suggests that after getting the data, it is analyzed continuously and verified about the validity.

In this research, the writer uses temporary conclusion and final drawing conclusion to make the data valid. The drawing conclusion was begun since the beginning of the research after the data were collected by making temporary conclusion. Finally, the writer draws the final conclusion. It can be said that the conclusion are analyzed continuously and verified about the validity to get the perfect conclusion.

The conclusion was drawn from the proposed research questions. The first conclusion is drawn from the way how to give question employed by the English teacher X-G of MAN Kunir Wonodadi Blitar. The second conclusion is drawn from the kind of question used by the teacher in teaching English in X-G of MAN Kunir Wonodadi Blitar and it's frequency. The third conclusion is drawn from the teacher's reason why using particular question to teach English in X-G of MAN Kunir Wonodadi

Blitar. Finally, the researcher got the final conclusion of teacher's talk in giving question in teaching English at MAN Kunir Wonodadi Blitar.

F. Technique of Data Verification

In qualitative research, there are some techniques that can be used to increase the data validity. One of them is triangulation. According to Wiliam Wiersma as cited from Sugiyono (2011:273), triangulation is not the combination of different kinds of data, but rather than attempt to relate different sources of data. Triangulation is qualitative cross-validation. According to Matinson as cited from Sugiyono (2011:241) states that "the value of triangulation lies in providing evidence – whether convergent, inconsistent, or contradictory." It assesses or multiple data collection procedures. In addition, Fraenkel (1996: 461) states that using a variety of instruments to collect their data. When a conclusion is supported by data collected from the number of different instruments, its validity is thereby enhanced." Miles and Huberman (1994) as cited in Susanto (2012:61) states that "triangulation is the application of the use of combination of several research methodologies of data collection in the study of some aspects of human behavior."

In this research, the writer uses triangulation technique to prove the research data validity. It means that the writer uses some techniques to collect the data in order to get the consistent data. (See figure: 3.1)

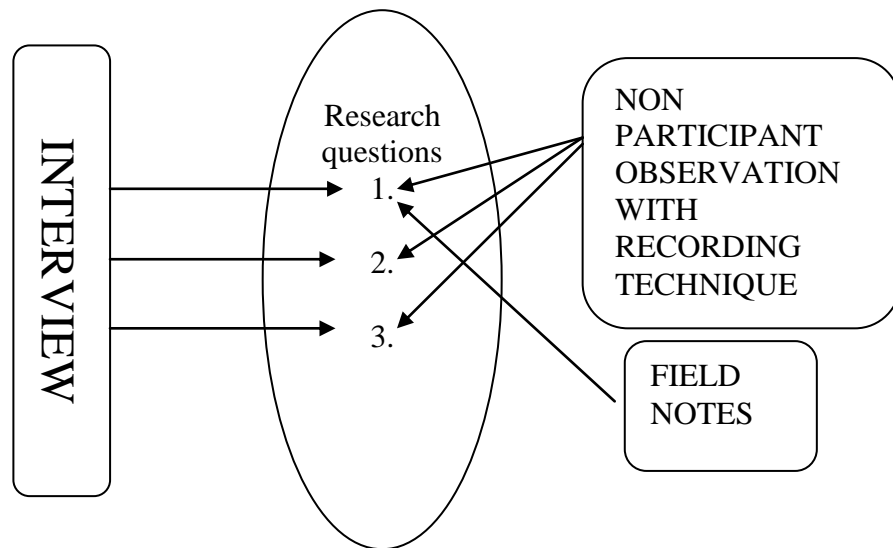


Figure 3.1 The Sketch of the triangulation technique of in this study