

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research method used in this research. It covers the discussion of the Research Design, Data and Data Source, Technique of Data Collection, Technique of Data Verification and Data Analysis.

A. Research Design

The design of this research was basic qualitative study. This research was intended to investigate a process of the teaching learning about the teaching strategies are applied in narrative writing and how the students respond the strategies. According to Ary et.all (2010:453):

Basic qualitative studies, also called basic interpretative studies by some, provide rich descriptive accounts targeted to understanding a phenomenon, a process, or a particular point of view from the perspective of those involved. The central purpose of these studies is to understand the world or the experience of another.

Ary et.all (2010:453) said that this study describes and attempts to interpret experience. It may use variety of data collection techniques, including interviews and observations as well as documents.

Additionally, this study used some various techniques like observation, interview, and documents to get deep information. And then, the researcher just analyzed and presented the gotten data based on the research question.

Here, descriptive research was research design to answer the research questions. The research design was implemented because the researcher only describes the phenomenon while the research conducted. In addition, the researcher determined and reported the result of the research about teaching strategies in narrative writing at second semester of English department of IAIN Tulungagung. The researcher also presented the result of this research descriptively.

B. Data and Data Sources

The data of this research is information about lecturer's strategies of English department in 2C class of IAIN Tulungagung and the students' opinions. Here, interview transcript and recording were as the primary data, than fieldnote, video, and picture during observation were as the secondary data. The data was taken from writing lecturer as primary data sources and the students as the secondary data sources. There are two writing lecturers in second semester at IAIN Tulungagung. The researcher selects one of the lecturers who has long experience in teaching and learning in writing area and has special strategies. According to Hightower et al. (2011:5),

Quality teacher are life-long learners in their subject areas, teach with commitment, and are reflective upon their teaching practice. They transfer knowledge of their subject matter and the learning process through good communication, diagnostic skill, understanding of different learning styles and cultural influences, knowledge about child development, and the ability to marshal abroad array of techniques to meet student needs.

There are three classes in the second semester of English department that the lecturer taught. Based on lecturer's suggestion and researcher's preliminary observation, the researcher select C class as the class researched as the purposive sample by reason this class was communicative and conducive. In this research, the researcher used instrument such as interview guide, observation checklist, and documents to collect the data. These instruments were used to help the researcher in focusing the object of research when research conducted. These instruments were developed by using narrative writing benchmark, read previous study instruments as the reference, and conducted preliminary observation.

C. Technique of Data Collection

The data collecting method and instruments are needed to get data in the research. Lodico (2006:116) states "Qualitative research is characterized by flexible, naturalistic methods of data collection and does not use formal instruments to record data". Based on the theory, technique of data collection that used in the researcher were:

1. Observation

According to Lodico (2006:117) observation as a tool of research requires systematic and careful examination of the phenomena being studied. It means that observation was collected the data in systematic way to understand and interpret actions, interaction or the meaning of event. This method was used to collect information about

the strategies that are applied by the teacher in teaching writing. The way is in doing observation were:

- a. The researcher prepared the observation checklist,
- b. The researcher joined in the classroom,
- c. The researcher observed when selected lecturer was teaching in narrative writing.

2. Interview

Ary (2010:438) says “The interview is one of the most widely used and basic methods for obtaining qualitative data. Interviews are used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words.” In this research, the researcher used semi structured interview. According to Lodico (2006:123), in semi structured interview, researcher usually prepare list of the questions to be asked but allow themselves the opportunity to probe beyond the protocol.

In this case, the researcher talked and asked in relaxed situation and friendly way. When conducting interview, the researcher prepared a list of questions as guidance to know the strategies that are applied by the lecturer in teaching narrative writing and how the students’ response about the strategies. In collecting the data from interview, the researcher used steps as follow:

- a. The researcher prepared some questions that would be asked to selected lecturer and the students. The researcher also prepared recorder to record their answer.
- b. The researcher asked and talked in a friendly way based on the questions that had been prepared.
- c. The researcher recorded their answer.

3. Documents

Ary (2010:442) stated documents refer of a wide range of written, physical, and visual materials, including what other authors may term artifacts. According to Lodico (2010:126) “Documents and artifacts produced before the study by the participants generally include things like public records, personal writing, or instructional materials.” In this research, the documentation included the picture during the observation.

D. Technique of Data Verification

In qualitative research there are some techniques that can be used to make the research data valid. In this research, the researcher used triangulation to check the validity of the data. According to Cresswel (2009:185) Triangulation of data, data will be collected through multiple sources. Additionally, Ary et.all (2010:498) said that the use of multiple sources of data, multiple observers, and/or multiple methods is referred to as *triangulation*.

Here, the researcher used methodology triangulation because to check the validity of the data the researcher used different method to get the same data. It means that, to get the validity of the data in this research, the research was not only conducted interview but also did observation, and made documents. So, by using those method, the same data be gotten. The methodology triangulation in this research is done by this way:

1. Observation

The first method, the researcher did preliminary observation to collect information about the subject and object. In the preliminary observation, the researcher collected description of field condition by asking the subject and borrowing the textbook. The method is used to help the researcher in conducting main observation. From the main observation, the researcher got the data to answer the research question. The main observation conducted twice on 21st and 28th May 2015. The data of observation were fieldnote and video as the secondary data.

2. Interview

In this method of data collection, the researcher talked and asked the subject in relaxed situation. This method conducted to get deep information about teaching strategies that lecturer applied in narrative writing and how the students' opinion about the teaching strategies. Because the researcher needed the subject and the informants to collect information, so the researcher conducted the interview twice. The first

interview with the lecturer was on 9th May 2015 and the second interview with the students was on 19th May 2015. The researcher selected eight students of 2C class as the subjects in this research. The data of interview were interview transcript and recording as the primary data.

3. Documents

In this research, the researcher made document as the evidence that the researcher did the research and to support the interview and observation. Here, the documents included picture during observation as the secondary data.

E. Data Analysis

Ary (2010:481) said “Analysis involves reducing and organizing the data, synthesizing, searching for significant patterns, and discovering what is important.” It means that, data analysis is a process of editing, coding or classifying and manipulating the data. After the data are collected through doing observation, interview, and documents, then, the data are analyzed. The qualitative data of this research is analyzed by using inductive analysis method. It began with particular piece of evidence, and then pulls them together into a meaningful whole. According to Miles and Huberman (1994:10-11), the data analysis consists of three concurrent flows of activities, and those are:

a. Data reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting and focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions. In this stage, the researcher gets the raw data. The data gets from interview, observation, and documents. In this step, the researcher do coding and preposition, the irrelevant data is omitted and the needed data is included.

b. Data display

A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In this step, the process of showing data simply in the form of words, sentence, narrative, table, and graphic in order to the researcher mastered in the data collected as the basic of taking appropriate conclusion. In this research, the researcher will use narrative essay in displaying the data, because it is most common data display used in qualitative research.

c. Conclusion drawing and verification

Here, the research used temporary conclusion and final conclusion drawing to make the data valid. The conclusion drawing was started since the beginning of the research after the data were collected by making temporary conclusion. Then, in the last step the researcher drew the final conclusion. In other words, it can be said that the conclusion was analyzed continuously and verified about the validity to get the perfect conclusion.