

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This part presents the methodology of the study. It elaborates some of the following topics they are research design, data and data sources, research instrument, method collecting data and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This study belonged to descriptive study with qualitative approach which produces descriptive data. Qualitative research is defined as an intensive, holistic description and analysis of a single entity, phenomenon or social unit. Descriptive research is designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena. The main point of this research is to describe the existing of the native English speaking teacher to motivate and facilitate student speaking skill. Ary Et al (1978) states that descriptive studies are designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena and directed toward determining the nature of situation as it exists at the time of study. Literally, descriptive research means describing events. Another view is that descriptive research is the accumulation of database that is solely descriptive (Isaac and Michael, 1982 : 46).

The benefit to the use of qualitative method for this study is that it allowed the researcher to describe the social construction of reality of those persons participating in the study. Qualitative methods can be used to better understanding of any phenomenon, to gain new perspective on things about which is already known or to gain more in-depth information that may be difficult to convey quantitatively.

B. Data and Data Sources

Data are facts, observations, recordings, measurement, or experiences on which argument, theory, test or hypothesis, or another research output is based. Data may be numerical, descriptive, visual or tactile. In a qualitative research, source of primary data are the actions and the words and the source of additional data is the written data, document such as written data or statistical data. The data in this study were the subjects' statement from the result of interview, meanwhile, to get more of the data, the data were collected by doing observation. For the data were in the form of words, the data in this study belonged to qualitative data. The data were collected from the subjects as the sources of data bellow :

- a. The native teacher who facilitated and motivated the students in learning speaking.
- b. The English teacher who assisted the native teacher during the process of teaching and learning.
- c. The students who gave responses toward the native speakers' activities in facilitating their speaking learning.

From these three group of subjects, the data related to the proposed research questions were collected.

C. Technique of Data Collecting

To collect the needed data two of the research instruments were used by applying the following two methods, they were doing observation and interview. According to Patton (2002) the fundamental problem included in the qualitative

approach are the data collection methods through several specific techniques employed in collecting needed data, such as observation, interview, and recording.

a. Observation

Observation is the basic method of qualitative research. Observation in qualitative research generally involves spending a prolonged amount of time in the setting. Field notes are taken throughout the observations and are focused on what is seen. Many researchers also record notes to assist in determining what the observed events might mean and to provide help for answering the research questions during subsequent data analysis (Bogdan & Biklen, 2007; Pitney & Parker, 2009). The function of observation, in qualitative research is to complete the description of behavior in specific setting. Locke (1989) observed that most naturalistic field studies are reports of what goes on when a visitor is present.

In this observation, the subjects of observation were the native teacher and students' activities in English language teaching learning. The native English speaking teacher was Francesca Elisabeth Thompson come from USA and the students was eight A class at MTsN Ngantru. The first observation were taken on June 4th 2015, second observation were taken on June 9th 2015 and the third observation were taken on June 10th 2015. All of the observation in eight A class at MTsN Ngantru. The observation focused on how native English speaking teacher facilitated and motivated the students in learning speaking and the students' responses toward the native speakers' activities in facilitating their speaking learning.

b. Interview

Interview is the technique of data collection by asking question to the subject or informant and the answer are noted or recorded. According to Cohen (2000:269) interview is a two person conversation initiated by the interviewer for the specific purpose of obtaining research relevant information and focused by him on content specified by research objectives of systematic description, prediction, or explanation. It involves the gathering of data through direct verbal interaction between individuals.

In this study interview was done to the :

- a) The native teacher who facilitated and motivated the students in learning speaking.
- b) The English teacher who assisted the native teacher during the process of teaching and learning.
- c) The students who gave responses toward the native speakers' activities in facilitating their speaking learning.

The first interview were taken with the native English speaking teacher Francesca Elisabeth Thompson on June 17th 2016. The second interview were taken with English teacher Mrs. Chusnul on February 15th 2016, March 3th 2016 and April 19th 2016 at MTsN Ngantru. And the third interview were taken with three students of MTsN Ngantru on March 24th 2016 and March 26th 2016 at MTsN Ngantru.

D. Subject of the Study

In this study the subject became the sources of data. The subjects of the study was the native English speaking teacher Francesca Elisabeth Thompson from Los Angeles, USA. She was born in California November 29th 1990. She has learned in Colombia College, Chicago in Creative writing. MTsn Ngantru has been chosen by cooperating with Kemenag and Peace Corp. The native English speaker have Indonesian learning and teaching technique in Batu, Malang. Home stay of the native English teacher during teaching learning at MTsN Ngantru in Induk Semang, Pulerejo. To complete the data both English teacher and students of eight class at MTsN Ngantru were important to support the needed data. The students were chosen because active in the classroom activity and can gave complete data. From these subjects, the researcher could find the data related to the proposed research questions.

E. Method of Analyzing the Data

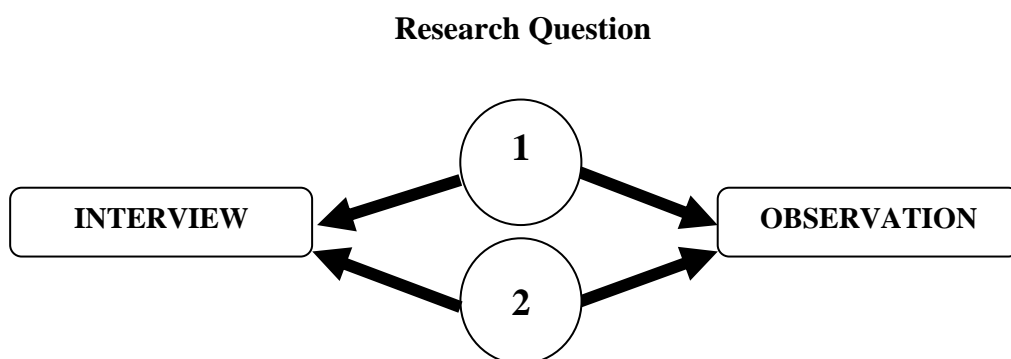
In analyzing the collected data, the researchers applied the step of qualitative data analysis proposed by Miles and Huberman (1984) and Patton (2002) covering data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/verification. In the process of data reduction, the information were selected based on the research questions. Meanwhile, the displayed data were those related to the native English speaking teacher ways in facilitating and motivating students learning. Besides the displayed data were those related to the students' responses toward the native teacher's practices in facilitating and motivating the student learning.

From the displayed data, verifying or drawing conclusion, then, were made. In this study, there were two kinds of conclusion, they were temporary and final conclusions.

F. Trustworthiness of the Data

Many qualitative researchers agree that data trust-worthiness, whether collected from direct observations, focus group, or interviews, are done by using: (a) Triangulation, or multiple sources of data and methodology, (b) Transferability, refers to evidence supporting the generalization of findings to other contexts, (c) Dependability, the qualitative researcher gathers evidence to support the claim that similar findings would be obtained if the study were repeated, (d) Confirmability, Provide the procedure or methodology in detail and clearly, (e) Credibility, refers to believability of the findings and is enhanced by evidence such as confirming evaluation of conclusions by research participant, convergence of multiple sources of evidence, control of unwanted influences and theoretical fit. In this study to check trustworthiness of the data both methodological and data source triangulation were used. The methodological triangulation used in this study was presented in the following figure.

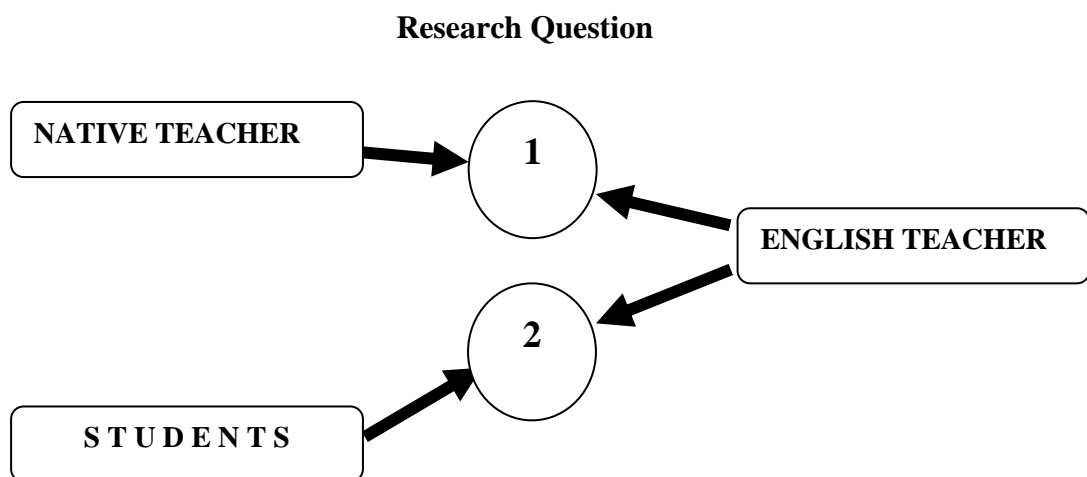
Figure 3.1 : The methodological triangulation.



The figure showed that, the data of research question number 1 and the data of research question number 2 in this study were collected by using two methods they were interview and observation. Hence, the data of research question number 1 and the data of research question number 2 were triangulation methodologically.

Meanwhile, data sources triangulations in this study was figured out in the following figure.

Figure 3.2 : Figure of data source triangulation.



The figure showed that the research question number 1 were collected from two different source, they were from the native English speaking teacher and the English teacher. And the research question number 2 were collected from two different source, they were from the English teacher and the student. Hence, the data of research question number 1 and research question number 2 were triangulated from data source point of view.