

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter focuses on the method used in conducting this research. It's consists of research design, subject of the study, data and data sources, method of collecting data and research instrument, method of data analysis and trustworthiness of study.

A. Research Design

Qualitative research is used by the researcher to conduct this study because the researcher seeks to understand a phenomenon, a process, or a particular point of view from the perspectives of those involved (Ary et al, 2010:453). The underlying question of this study the researcher is asking is about "How are events, processes, and activities perceived by the participants?" It also directs to interpretation of the human actions, in the certain situations, events, customs, or portrayal of what being studied. The ultimate goal of this kind of research is to portray the complex pattern of what being studied in sufficient depth and detail so that someone who has not experienced it can understand it. This research concerns on the describing and analyzing a phenomenon in the educational world, that always change year by year, and sometimes that is happened in the classroom activities.

Qualitative research discusses a variety of approaches, including case study, ethnography, critical ethnography, performance ethnography, grounded theory, phenomenology, narrative inquiry, historical research, descriptive research, document or content analysis, naturalistic observation, and focused interviews (Ary et al, 2010:451). This research is categorized into the descriptive study which refers to the researcher's act in arriving and identifying a rich description of the people, objects, events, places, conversations and so on, and the main concern of this research is to describe English lecturers teaching strategy. This descriptive study is also able to produce the data in the form of written words about study/research rather than numbers or statistics.

In this research, the researcher would like to describe about the related phenomenon of the elaboration of teaching strategies done by the lecturers in teaching English to the student of non – English department at IAIN Tulungagung in academic year 2016/2017.

B. Data and Data Sources

Data are any selected informations that must be collected in the research. The data itself have to be taken from the data sources and consist of the information and description about the teaching strategies those are applied to teach the students of non – English department classes.

In this qualitative research the subject of the study can be various. Subject of this study can be individual or group that is intended to be studied. Nevertheless, this research was conducted to describe and analyze the strategies

of English lecturers in teaching English for non – English department at IAIN Tulungagung. Thus, the subject of this research were the English lecturers who teach non – English department students.

The data source in this study is from primary and secondary data. The primary data in this study come from the conducting of interview and observation with the subject of this study, while the secondary data source is source of data that is taken by the researcher indirectly from the subject. That is from relevant book, language journal, and etc.

Before choosing subjects of the research, the researcher made some criteria which is relevant from the theory. This criteria are based on Anugerahwati and Saukah (2010;2) such as:

- 1) Experienced lecturers (teach more than 8 years, has a pedagogical competence),
- 2) The competence of the lecturers (has four competence of language such as listening, reading writing and speaking),
- 3) Has skills and mastery of the appropriate teaching technique to be used with different grade levels of the students (use various interesting and strategies, can apply various media),
- 4) Professional lecturers (can apply the authentic assessment with their students, can teach in anything situations, know the need of their students, can develop material well),

- 5) Development competence of the lecturers (joining various even such as workshop and training, keep updating his/her competence, has a good relationship with the colleagues, students and others),
- 6) Lecturers who teach the students of non – English department (the lecturers who has a letter of instruction to teach the students of non – English department).

In this study, the subjects are two English lecturers which was teach non – English department students, and then the classification by them are fulfill the criteria above. The two of English lecturers has high qualification that were explained by their curriculum vitae in the appendix 6 and 7.

C. Technique of Data Collection

The data gathering of this research took place in IAIN Tulungagung. The data itself be collected by the following data collection methods:

a) Interview

Esterberg (2002) stated in Sugiyono book that interview is a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through questions and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic, (2009:317). Interview is used to gather the data on subjects' opinions, beliefs, and feelings about the situation in their own words (Ary et al, 2010:434).

There are the following three methods in interview stated by Achmadi and Narkubo (2009:84):

1) Free or guided interview

In this method the interviewer carries out the interviewee without systematically plan of questions as the guide line to handle it.

2) Guided interview

Here the interviewer carries out the interviewee by using a set of questions that is planned systematically as the guide line for having the interview.

3) Free guided interview

In this method the interview uses a set of questions and each question is developed in order to gain the detail information. In this research, the researcher used free guided interview with a purpose to dig up the detail information related to the main concern of this research.

In this study the researcher choose free guided interview to do the interview with the subjects, because the information can develop during the interview. The researcher created the question sheet which was in line to the teacher's teaching strategy and its implementation which was done by the English lecturers to teach non – English department.

The interview with the subjects was done in by some question based on the question sheet which was about what are teaching

strategies used by them in the non – English department class, and how the strategies are used. The researcher done the interview with the subjects by recording the interview with the cell phone and transcribing the interview in order to know the information.

The interview done twice that is 25th April 2017 and 28th April 2017, with first subject and second subject. The interview was done to get information about their teaching strategy which is applied to teach English to the students of non – English department.

b) Observation

Ary et al (2010: 431) defined that observation is a basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research. The qualitative researcher's 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 English lecturers in teaching English. The way in doing observation were: 1) The researcher prepared the observation sheet, 2) The researcher joined the classroom, and 3) The researcher observed lecturers' strategies in teaching English in the classroom. This method was used to get any information about teaching strategy used by English lecturers in

teaching English. This method conducted to see firsthand what strategies applied by English lecturer in teaching non – English department class and also to observe directly in teaching and learning English language for non – English department.

The observation is done twice, the first is in the 2nd May 2017 in the first lecturers' (S1) class, in the PGRA (Pendidikan Guru Roudhotul Atfal or Early Childhood Teacher Education) class. And then the second observations is done in the 3rd May 2017 in the second lecturers' (S2) class, in the PGMI (Pendidikan Guru Madrasah Ibtida'iyah or Primary School Teacher Education) class.

c) Documentation

Documentation is a process of recording data from the document that is collected from non-human source. Arikunto (2006:231) states that documentation is used to get the data directly from the place research usually they are relevant books, laws, activities report, photos, film documenter, archives, letters, diary, journals and other written text in order to be used to analyze the problem. In this research, the researcher used the education journal or language study journal or can be relevant archives that told about overall of the relevant theory, the photos of the subject's activity in classroom and the printed papers that conveyed all about the subject which was English lecturers. In this case, the researcher also created the form like curriculum vitae intended to be

filled by English lecturers. It contained about English lecturers educational biography and personal identity.

D. Technique of Data Verification

In this research, the trustworthiness of data analyze need to be checked in order to reduce the research's biases and prejudices. In this research, the technique used is triangulation to check the trustworthiness of data.

Based on Denzin (1978) cited in Miles and Huberman (1994:267) classifies there are four kinds triangulation, those are triangulation by method, by data source (which can include person, place, time, etc.), by researcher and by theory. Triangulation based on methods, the data verification was done by employing two methods. They are interview, and observation. The observation is over when the found data had already become saturated data.

To ensure the trustworthiness of data in this research, the researcher used the triangulation technique of data analysis to hold the dependability or reliability of this research. Moleong (2008:330) clarified that triangulation is a technique to check the validity of data which uses something else to be the comparison toward that data. It assesses the sufficiency of the data according to the convergence of multiple data sources or multiple data collections.

Triangulation is the way of establishing the dependability of the research by cross-checking the data through more than one method collection. In this research the researcher conducted three methods in collecting data those were doing observation, performing the interview and taking documentation. Firstly,

the researcher held the interview section with the subject of this research by discussing about the teaching strategy which was done by her.

Afterwards, in order to interpret and to check the validity of data collection from the interview, the researcher observed the subject true actions in the classroom through the guidance of observation sheet. Next the last step of validating this research was to support the data of this research, the researcher put the information about the subject's biography and personal identity conducting document note taking.

E. Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process whereby the researchers systematically search and arrange the data in order to increase their understanding of the data presented and to enable them to present what they learned to others. According to Bogdan (2009:334), "Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, observation sheet, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present about what you have discovered to other". Ary et al., (2010:481) states that data analysis is the most complex and mysterious phase of qualitative research. Data analysis in qualitative research is a time consuming and difficult process because typically the researcher faces massive amounts of filed notes, interview transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflections, or information from documents, all of which must be examined and interpreted. Analysis involves reducing and organizing the data, synthesizing, searching for

significant patterns, and discovering what is important. The researcher must organize what he/she has seen, heard, and read then try to make sense of it in order to create explanations, develop theories, or pose new questions.

In this research, the researcher use only one way that is qualitative and the researcher also use inductive method. This method starts from general to specific. According to Miles and Huberman (1994:10) data analysis as consisting of three concurrent follows of activity:

1. Data reduction

Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up observation sheet or transcription. In this case the writer reduced the irrelevant data that have been taken from the field, to make easier for the writer to draw conclusion.

2. Data display

A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In this step the process of coding data simply in the form of words, sentence, and narrative in order that the data collected is mastered by researcher as the basic to take appropriate conclusion. In this research, the data was displayed consist of the information about teaching strategy used English lecturers in teaching English and its implementation in the EFL. In data display, the researcher arranged data systematically based on the informations in interview and observation, in order to get the conclusion as the finding of the research.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

Since the beginning of the research, the researcher made temporary conclusion. Furthermore, it was brought to the perfect conclusion. Making conclusion was the process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of good statement and having clear data. The conclusion drawing could revealed the strategies implemented by English lecturers to teach non – English department class. Verification means testing the provisional conclusions for their validity suggest that after getting the data, it is analyzed continuously and verified about the validity. The researcher used triangulation based on Denzin (1978) cited in Miles and Huberman (1994:267).