CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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

This presents what is design used in conducting the research. The approach of this research is qualitative research. Qualitative research, in contrast focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in the research. Case study research is an intensive analysis of an individual unit such as a person or community stressing developmental factors in relation to environment. According to Stake (1995) a case study is expected to catch the complexity of a single case, a single leaf, even a single toothpick, has unique complexi-study.

The researcher uses case study because this research is focused on very special interest, the research look for the detail of inteaction with its contexts. In this research, the special interest is the activities of teaching and learning English. The researcher observes and draws from phenomenon as clear as possible without manipulation. In addition, the researcher determined and reported the result of the research of teaching strategies in teaching English at Al-Badar Islamic Elementary School Tulungagung.

B. Data and Data Sources

The source of data is a very significant part in the research. The researcher needs the source of data to get the information dealing with the formulation of the problems. Arikunto (1998: 114) states that data sources of research are the subject that the data can be collected. There are two kinds of data sources; primary data sources and secondary data sources.

The data of this research are information about English teacher strategies, teachers' reasons and students responses at Al-Badar Islamic Elementary School Kedungwaru Tulungagung. Here, interview transcript and recording were as the primary data while fieldnote and pictures during observation were as the secondary data. The data were taken from English teachers as primary data source and the students were as the secondary data source. There are two English teachers and a native speaker as the teacher in study club at Al-Badar Islamic Elementary School Kedungwaru Tulungagung. The researcher selected one of the teachers who had longer experience in teaching English. According to Hightower et al. (2011:5), Quality teachers 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 six classes in Al-Badar Islamic Elementary School Kedungwaru Tulungagung that the teacher taught. Based on teacher's suggestion and reseacher's preliminary observation, the reseacher selected two classes, these were fourth A and fifth B as the subject of the research. In this research, the reseacher used instrument such as interview guide, observation sheet, observation checklist, and documents to collect the data. These instruments were used to help the reseacher focusing on the research subject. These instruments were developed by using the benchmark of teaching English strategies, reading the previous study instruments, and conducting preliminary observation.

C. Technique of Data Collection

In doing the research, the researcher has to use some methods and instruments to help the work easier, more effective and efficient. Method of collecting data is the method that can be used by the researcher to collect the data. Denzin & Lincoln (2005) said that instrument of collecting data is a tool chosen and used by the researcher in his or her activity of collecting data in order that the activity becomes systematic and easy.

In this research the researcher used some methods; they are observation, interview and documentation. The explanations of the application of the data collection method are as follows:

1. Observation

According to Lodico (2006:117) observation is 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 English. The stepts is in doing observation were:

- a. The researcher prepared the observation sheet,
- b. The researcher joined in the classroom,
- c. The reseacher observed when selected teacher was teaching in English subject,
- d. The researcher wrote field note from the result during observation.

The reseacher did preliminary observation to collect information about the subject and object. In the preliminary observation, the reseacher collected description of field condition by asking the subject and borrowing the textbook. The method is used to help the reseacher in conducting the observation. From the observation, the reseacher got the data to answer the research question. The observation was conducted on 6th and 7th April 2017. Data of observation were fieldnote and video as the secondary data.

2. Interview

Ary (2010:438) says "The interview is one of the most widely used and basic methods for obtaining qualitative data. Interview is a dialog done by interviewer to get information from the interviewee. In this research, the interview was conducted in *Bahasa Indonesia* to avoid misunderstanding of the intention given and to make the situation more relax. The people who were interviewed by the researcher were English teacher and students. The researcher interviewed the English teacher to know the strategies which were used in teaching English to the students and the teacher's reasons why they are using those strategies.

In this case, the reseacher talked and asked in informal situation and friendly way. When conducting interview, the reseacher prepared a list of question as guidance to know the strategies that are applied by the teacher in teaching English and how the students' response about the strategies. In collecting the data from interview, the reseacher used steps as follow:

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

This method conducted to get deep information about teaching strategies that the English teacher applied in English lesson and how the students' responses toward the teaching strategies. Because the researcher needed the subject and then informants to collect information, so the researcher conducted the interview twice. The first interview with the teacher was on 8th of April 2017 and the second interview with the students was on 12th of April 2017 and continued on 14th April 2017. The researcher selected four students from four grade A and four students from fifth grade B as the subject in this research. The interview data were transcription and recording as the primary data.

3. Documentation

Ary (2010:442) stated documents refer of a wide range of written, physical, and visual materials, including what other authors my term artifacts. Moreover, according to Lodico (2010:126) "Documents and artifact produced before the study by the participants generally include things like public records, personal writing, or instructional materials".

In this research, some pictures which could be used as data to answer the research problems were taken from the observation. The research collected documents as the evidence that the research did the research and to support the interview and observation. Here, the documents were included picture during observation. These pictures were as the secondary data.

D. Technique of Data Verification

In qualitative research there are some technique 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 in referred to as *triangulation*.

Here, the researcher used methodology triangulation to check the validity of the data the researcher used different method to get the some 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 methods, the researcher is able to compare the result of eache method. From those three different methods, the data collected by the researcher were the same.

E. Data Analysis

According to Patton (1980:268) in Moleong, data Analysis is the process of managing the data, organizing it into a good pattern, category and basic unit. Bogdan and Taylor (1975:79) also say that data analysis is the process of planning effort formally to find the theme and to formulate hypothesis as suggested by the data and as an effort to help the theme and the hypothesis. From the explanation, it can be synthesized that data analysis is the process organizing and put the data into the right pattern,

category, and the basic unit, so we can find the theme and formulate hypothesis as suggested by the data. In analyzing the data, the researcher used the inductive method. Inductive thinking proceeds from the specific to the general. Understandings are generated by starting with specific elements and finding connections among them. To argue inductively is to begin with particular pieces of evidence, then pull them together into a meaningful whole.

According to Miles and Huberman (1992), there are some data analysis procedures; they are:

a. Data Reduction

Data Reduction is started by explaining, selecting the basic things, focusing on something important to the content of data which derives from the field, so the data reduced can give description deeply to the observation result. In this data reduction, there are living in process and living out process. It means that the data selected is called living in and the data unselected is called living out.

In this research, data reduction will be done by making summary contact, developing category coding, making reflection note and data selection. Data reduction can be the using of greeting in opening and ending the lesson, the teacher's voice in teaching, and etc. The data is reduced because it is not related to the title of the research and the formulation of the research problem.

b. Data Display

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

c. Verification and Conclusion

Since the beginning of the research, the researcher makes temporary conclusion. In the last step, the conclusion will be verified to the notes taken and furthermore, it is brought to the perfect conclusion. Making conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data collected and the form of a good statement and having clear data. The conclusion drawing can be started from tentative conclusion which still needs to be completed. After getting the data, it is analyzed continuously and verified about the validity. Finally, the last conclusion which is more significant and clear can be gotten.