

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter focuses on the method used in conducting this research. It covers research design, subject of the study, data and data sources, method of collecting data, research instrument, technique of data verification and data analysis.

A. Research design

In this research, the researcher use qualitative approach to conduct this research. 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 perspective of those involved (Ary et al, 2010:453). This study uses qualitative approach because to collecting data the researcher generates data through of instruments such us interviews, observation and documentation. This study concern on the describing and analyzing a phenomenon that happen in the classroom during teaching English process by native speaker teacher.

This research is designed by using descriptive study. Descriptive involves gathering data that describe event, then organizes, tabulates, depict, and describe the data collection (Gloss and Hopkins, 1984). In this research, the researcher will analyze about native speaker teacher strategy as English teacher when teach students in the classroom. To collect the data the researcher have to arrive in the place or field to get the data. This descriptive

study is producing the data in the form of written words rather than number or statistic.

In this research, the researcher would like to describe about related phenomenon of teaching strategy that is done by subject of this research that is native speaker teacher by the focus in the teacher's strategy by native speaker in MAN 2 Tulungagung.

B. Subject of the Study

In this research was conducted to describe and analyze the strategy of native speaker teacher in teaching English for students of EFL in MAN 2 Tulungagung. The subject of this research was the native speaker teacher. The researcher choose native speaker teacher at MAN 2 Tulungagung based on the criteria which is relevant from the theory. This criteria are based on Patel and Jain (2008:145) such as:

1. He must be lover of English.
2. He must have sound knowledge of English Language as well as literature.
3. He must know different methods of teaching English.
4. He must have ability and skill to teach methodologically and systematically.

C. Data and Data Sources

Data are distinct pieces of information, usually formatted in special way (Burnham, 2014:4). In this research, the data consist of the information and description about the native speaker teaching strategy in the classroom and its

implementation in the learning activity. The data itself have to be taken from the data sources. In this research, the researcher got the data from primary data sources. Primary data sources came from the conducting of observation and interview with the subject of the research who is native speaker teacher

D. Technique of Collecting Data

The technique of collecting data is the way the researcher do for collecting data in the research. In the Qualitative research the collecting data by natural setting and use primer data source. In this research, the researcher uses some technique in collecting data. Those are observation, interview and documentation. Those methods mentioned below:

1. Interview

After doing observation in classroom activity, the researcher conducted in-depth interview to the native speaker teacher and students. Interview is one of the most widely used methods for obtaining data. In this research, the researcher used free guided interview. Narbuko and Achmadi (2009: 84) says that this method the interviewer uses a set of questions and each question is developed to gain details information. To have a smooth interview, it needs free guided interview to encourage students to talk freely about what are the native speaker teacher strategies in the classroom activity. In addition, it gave the interviewer a great deal of flexibility.

Furthermore, the researcher also used audio tape in the interview process and video in observation. The data from the interview was recorded through

audio recording. It enables the researcher to keep the information safely (Creswell, 2012). Audio tape is convenient and reliable, the original data is available at any time. So, audio tape is the best way to record the interview process. So, in this research the researcher employed more than one techniques in collecting data, they were observation, interview and documentation.

2. Observation

Observation is the most basic method for obtaining data in qualitative inquiry. Based on Ary et.al (2010: 474) statement, qualitative observation relies on narrative behavior and interactions. While Narbuko and Achmadi (2009: 70) added that observation method is determined as observing and taking notes on a phenomenon that is observed systematically. The observation was used to collect the data in systematic way to understand and interpret actions, interaction or the meaning of the teaching and learning process.

In the observation, the researcher was as nonparticipant observation. The role of researcher was as an observer in which she sat on the back seat observing and doing observation checklist about all related events that occurred in classroom activity. The purpose of doing observation was to know the way how the native speaker teacher teach students during teaching process.

3. Documentation

A valuable source of information in qualitative can be from document. Documents consist of public and private record that qualitative researchers obtain about a site or participants in a study, and they can include newspaper, minutes of meeting, personal journal, and letter (Creswell: 2012).

In this research, the researcher use documentation as secondary data. Documentation that was used by the researcher; lesson study that use to teach students, list of name students participant, and biography of native speaker teacher.

E. Technique of Data Verification

In qualitative research, there are some techniques that can be used to increase the valid data. In this research, the researcher use triangulation technique to get the valid. In the technique of collecting data, triangulation mean as technique to collect data that consist of composite of some technique to collecting data and the data sources. Moleong (2014: 330) revealed that there are four kinds of triangulation techniques: (1) source triangulation, (2) methodology triangulation, (3) investigator triangulation and (4) theoretical triangulation. Triangulation was done by combining some of data collection methods.

As stated above, in this research the researcher employed methodology and source triangulation. In this research, the researcher used methodology triangulation in order to check the credibility of the data by using different techniques such as observation, interview and documentation. Firstly, the

researcher held the interview section with the native speaker teacher on Thursday, February 9th 2017, in this meeting the researcher asking about his teaching strategy. After the researcher interview native speaker teacher, the researcher doing observation in the classroom to check the validity of data from interview. The researcher validity data from methodology triangulation she also check the data from sources triangulation. Source triangulation is compare and check the trustworthiness information that get through time and different tools (Moleong, 2014:330). To get the valid data source the researcher interview native speaker directly and some students in the classroom to know how the native speaker teacher teach in the classroom. Therefore, interview more than one sources is called sources triangulation.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

After the data were collected through doing observation, interview, and documentation then the data were analyzed. Bogdan and Bicklen (1982: 248) state that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes and other materials that accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others. The purpose of data analysis was to summarize and to simplify the data in order to interpret and draw a conclusion. The data analysis for the present study was done by applying the procedures suggested by Miles and Huberman (1994: 10) covering data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

1. Data reduction

After the researcher collecting the data the researcher doing data reduction. Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written field notes or transcription. The step in the analysis data in this research were: (a) the researcher collected the data through observation and interview, (b) the researcher transcribed, selected and focused on the data by referring to the research problems. Then, the researcher selecting important data from interview and observation process by native speaker teacher and some students.

2. Data display

Data display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. The process of showing data simply in the form of words, sentences, narratives, table and graphic in order to the researcher mastered in the data collected as the basic of taking appropriate conclusion. After collecting and reducing the data about teachers' strategy by native speaker, the researcher displayed those selected data in the form of description.

3. Conclusion Drawing

Conclusion is the last of procedure of analyzing the data of the research. Since the beginning of the research, the researcher made temporary conclusion. Furthermore, it must be perfect conclusion. Making conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data collected

in the form of good statements. The conclusion drawing can be started from tentative conclusion which still needs to be completed. Meanwhile, verification means testing the provisional conclusion for their validity. In this research, the temporary conclusion became final conclusion drawing because the conclusion was supported by sufficient data in the field. The researcher got final and perfect conclusion as the answer of research problems.