

## **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 and research instrument, method of data analysis and trustworthiness of study.

#### **A. Research Design**

A qualitative approach emphasizes the qualities of entities, processes and meanings that are not experimentally examined or measured in terms of quantity, amount, intensity or frequency (Denzin and Lincoln 2000, 8). Put another way, quality refers to a thing's essence and ambience - the what, how, when and where of it. Qualitative research thus refers to the meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols and description of things (Berg 2007)

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. The central purpose of this study is to understand the world or the experience of another. 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 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. 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 native speaker teacher's teaching strategy in an English Club class.

This descriptive study is also able to produce the data in the form of written words rather than numbers or statistics. According to Furchan (1982:415) descriptive research is describing variable or condition of "something" in certain situation. Tarigan (1992:105) stated that the descriptive research is a research which is describing the phenomenon naturally without manipulation or experiment. In this research, the researcher would like to describe about the related phenomenon of the elaboration of teaching strategy which is done by the subject of this research which is native speaker teacher by the focus is the

Strategies of Native Speaker Teacher in Teaching English Club in SMAN 1 Dongko, Trenggalek in academic year 2015/2016.

## **B. Data and Data Source**

Data are any selected informations that must be collected in the research. The data itself have to be taken from the data sources. The data itself consist of the information and description about the native speaker teacher's teaching strategies those are applied in the language classroom and its implementation in the classroom activities. Data source is the supplies information that can be acquired to fill the needed data of the certain research. Sugiyono (2009: 153) stated that based on the sources, data can be classified into two those are primary data and secondary data. Primary data source is source of data which is related to the subject of this study that is taken through the researcher directly.

In this research the primary data source came from the conducting of observation and interview with the subject of this research who is native speaker teacher which is done by the researcher. While secondary data source is a source of data that is taken by the researcher indirectly from the subject. It can be from relevant books, journal, etc. The secondary data source of this research were accepted to complete the primary data. It was from any relevant book, journal of school, school archives about the history of school, the list name of students who joined the English Club class, the data from subject of this research who was native speaker teacher like the education biography documentation of the native

speaker teacher, etc and some photos when the researcher conducted the observation in the subject's classroom.

### **C. Technique of Data Collection**

The data gathering of this research took place in SMAN 1 Dongko, Trenggalek. The data itself be collected by the following data collection methods :

#### **1. Observation**

According to Hasan (2003:121) described that observation can be doing to get the data from the activity, place and thing. Ary et al., (2010:431) stated that qualitative observations rely on narrative or words to describe the setting, behaviors, and the interactions. In this research the researcher used non participant observation and a systematic observation. A non participant observer is an observer who visits a site and record notes without becoming involved in the activities of the participants (Creswell, 2008:222). Systematic observation was used in this research. Systematic observation is an observation by observer used observation guide as an observation instrument (Arikunto, 2006:16).

The observation itself was done to get the information about human behavior as like in reality. In order to investigate the strategies of native speaker teacher in teaching English Club for EFL Students in SMAN 1 Dongko, Trenggalek, the researcher conducted the observation to the native speaker teacher as the subject of this research in the classroom. The researcher joined in the class of subject of this research then got to observe the teaching strategy of native speaker teacher in teaching English for EFL students

## 2. 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). According to Moleong (2008:186) interview is a conversation which has certain purposes.

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

- a) 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.
- b) 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.
- c) 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. The researcher created the question sheet which was in a line to the teacher's teaching strategy and its implementation which was done by the native speaker teacher in

the EFL classroom activities. The researcher also interviewed the students of the subject's class to get the data about the native speaker teacher's teaching strategy. It was conducted in order to get the validity of data which were collected from both the interview and observation to the native speaker teacher.

### **3. Documentation**

Arikunto (2006:231) indicated 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. Documentation is a process of recording data from the document that is collected from non-human source. In this research, the researcher used the journal or can be relevant archives that told about overall of the school, the photos of the subject's activity in classroom and the printed papers that conveyed all about the subject which was native speaker. In this case, the researcher also created the form like curriculum vitae intended to be filled by native speaker teacher. It contained about native speaker teacher's educational biography and personal identity.

#### **D. Technique of Data Verrification**

To ensure the trustworthiness of data in this research, the researcher used the triangulation technique of data analysis to hold the dependability or realiability 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. Based Sugiyono (2009:330), the aim of triangulation data is not to determine the truth about some social phenomenon, rather the purpose of the triangulation technique of data analysis is to increase one's understanding of whatever is being investigated.

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 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/him. Then after the data of interview collected, to verify the data from doing interview with the subject of this research who was native speaker teacher, the researcher also carried out the interview section to the students about the native speaker teacher's teaching strategy based on their angle of view as learners in her/his class. 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 EFL 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 and the related data that told about overall the informations of school by 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. Ary et al., (2010:481) stated that data analysis is the most complex and mysterious phase of qualitative research. Data analysis in qualitative research is a timeconsuming 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 followed some steps by Milles and Huberman (1994:10) in analyzing the data which is called as *Interactive Analysis Model* that consists of data collection, data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion. Those are will be defined as follows :

### 1. Data Collection

In this step, the researcher collected required data, those were from the interview with native speaker and also the students who were taught by the native speaker teacher, recorded data during an observation which was collected from the observation sheet/guide and data taken from documentation.

## 2. Data Reduction

The next phase is data reduction. In this data reduction phase, there are *living in process* and *living out process*. It means that the selected data are included in the needed data and it stays in the *living in data* and the unselected data are included in the *living out data*. In this research, data reduction was about the informations those were gained from the observation and interview with the native speaker and the students of native speaker teacher in the English Club classroom. Some information was needed in filling the data, but some of them were not necessary. Therefore, unimportant data were reduced by the researcher.

## 3. Data Display

The data display presents the process of showing data simply in the form of words, sentences, narrative, table, and graphic in order that the data collected is mastered by the researcher as the basic to take appropriate conclusion. In this research, the data were displayed consist of the informations about the native speaker teacher's strategy in teaching English for EFL students and its implementation in the classroom. In data display, the researcher also arranged data systematically in order to get the conclusion as finding of the research.

## 4. Drawing Conclusion

Drawing conclusion is the last phase where the researcher summarized the discussion to make the conclusion of this research. It was last procedure of analyzing the data of this research. After the data were displayed, a conclusion were drawn. Here, there are two kinds of conclusions those are temporary drawing

conclusion and final drawing conclusion. If the temporary conclusion was valid and could answer the research problem, the researcher could use it as final conclusion. In the other hand, if it was not valid, the researcher should repeat the process starting from the displaying data in order to check whether the data displayed is in the line with the formulation of research problems or not.