

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher using the qualitative method. Purpose of this qualitative research is to analyze the object in the natural condition, the object is analyzed without any manipulation. The condition and situation of students and English teachers in high school SMA Kadesi Tunang had presented as they are. There had no change that is given by the researcher to the object. In addition, the qualitative research design is the logic that the data to be collected.

The research design in this study is conduct through descriptive qualitative research. Creswell (2014:171) stated that descriptive method is collecting the qualitative data, analyzing data, and writing result. Based on definition above, descriptive method is a method to collect and analyze data, and draw conclusion of analyze data.

B. Subject of Research

The subject of research is a person who actually provides answers or information about something to be studied. Hence, qualitative method more typically use non random or purposive selection techniques based on particular criteria (Ary, 2010:450). It means that researcher cannot take the teachers randomly as research subject in order to get data which is suitable with this research. Researcher has her own qualification for choosing the data and sources of data which is the one who related and know how to answer the problem which has been formulated. Furthermore, the researcher only chose one English teacher that teach English to the eleventh grade students of SMA Kadesi Tunang had participate in this study.

In this study, researcher using purposive selection method in order to determine the subject. Purposive selection method is technique with certain considerations (Sugiyono, 2017). He also stated that the reason for

using this purposive sampling technique is because it is suitable for use for qualitative research, or research that does not generalize. The school selection process used purposive selection method based on the location of the school and its levels, namely SMA Kadesi Tunang. In selecting participants using purposive selection criteria for their respective roles in the school consisting of English teacher then the availability of participants to take part in the lesson.

C. Technique and Tool Data Collection

1. Technique of Collecting Data

To data needed in this research, it is fundamental to select appropriate data collection techniques and tools. In collecting data, the researcher adopted direct communication techniques, in form of *semi structured-interview* techniques. Direct communication *semi structured-interview* is a communication process that is carried out directly or face to face. A semi-structured interview is suitable for finding previously unknown qualitative trends and issues, explore new areas of the research interest, and in phenomenon studies (Rahman, 2019). Direct communication techniques are data taken by researcher without middle people, within the form of instruments that are already accessible or tools made for this reason. In this study, technique of data collection was carried out in the phenomenon personal interview.

2. Tool of Collecting Data

Tool of Data collection are tools use by researcher to collect data. In this study, the researcher used *interview guidance* through the interview procedures and open-ended questions that have been prepared as a tool to collect data related to the problem to be investigated by the researcher (Adhabi & Anozie, 2017). In this study, researcher collected data through guidance interviews and determine their relevance, so that they can explore and get information that is

hidden in someone's mind, especially about the the teacher strategy when teaching listening comprehension.

Finally, the researcher also conducted a trial of this research instrument before using it to obtain data in the field. The purpose of testing the instrument is to find out how suitable or valid the instrument had been for respondents in the field (Creswell, 2014:45). This trial conducted on respondents who are no different from the original respondents, namely the eleventh grade of senior high school.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

Researcher use qualitative data analysis to measure the data. Interview is a form of verbal communication that aims to obtain information from sources. Interviews are conducted with the aim of gaining a deeper understanding of the teacher strategy during teaching listening comprehension. Interviews are used to collect data from english teacher. In this interview, researcher used thematic analysis and contraction analysis.

In this study, researcher used thematic analysis to analyze data obtained from interview. Thematic analysis refers to methods of an appropriate qualitative nature which can be used when working in groups of researcher and analyzing large amounts of various sets of qualitative data (Nowell, Norris, White, & Moules, 2017). Specific constructs or themes from the interview accounts were identified, analyzed and reported on. Furthermore, in order to clarify how to analyze the data, Ary (2010:10) stated the data analysis in thematic analysis can be broken down into six stages:

1. Familiarizing Yourself with the Data

Common to all forms of qualitative analysis, this phase involves *immersing* yourself in the data by reading and re-reading textual data (e.g., transcripts of interviews, responses to qualitative surveys), and listening to audio-recordings or watching video data.

2. Generating Initial Codes

Codes identify and provide a label for a feature of the data that is potentially relevant to the research question (Box 1 shows an example of coded data).

3. Searching for Themes

This phase involves reviewing the coded data to identify areas of similarity and overlap between codes: identify any broad topics or issues around which codes cluster. The basic process of generating themes and subthemes, which are the subcomponents of a theme, involves collapsing or clustering codes that seem to share some unifying feature together, so that they reflect and describe a coherent and meaningful pattern in the data.

4. Reviewing Potential Themes

This phase involves a recursive process whereby the developing themes are reviewed in relation to the coded data and entire dataset.

5. Defining and Naming Themes

This phase involves the deep analytic work involved in thematic analysis, the crucial shaping up of analysis into its fine-grained detail.

6. Producing the Report

While the final phase of analysis *is* the production of a report such as a journal article or a dissertation.

E. Research Procedures

In order to achieve the research objectives, researcher are required to follow procedures which are divided into four, namely planning, processing, data processing and data reporting, as add by Brancato (2015).

1. Planning

Research contains a plan that formulates questions and research objectives. Furthermore, what must be done is to build a theoretical foundation, prepare target participants in the research. The data

collection instruments included try out (Gentry & Gable, 2001). And finally take care of access to permission to do research.

2. Data Collection Process

Data collection is a process of collecting and measuring information about various variables of interest, in an established, systematic way which allows one to answer questions from research, test hypotheses, and evaluate the results of the research undertaken. Megel (2016) defined that data collection process is an activity to collect and measure information about the various variables observed. The data collection process carried out by direct interviews in each case study school.

3. Data Processing

In data processing, there is analysis and interpretation to collect data. *“The data processing is primarily concerned with checking of illegible, incomplete, illogical or inconsistent responses.”* (Shukla & Ghazibad, 2018). Researcher used personal interviews and conduct analysis in school select by the researcher that involving English Teacher. Then the questions had been asked base on the needs of the researcher used voice recordings.

4. Data Reporting

In reporting data, researcher convey the results of data that are in accordance with those obtained in the field without manipulating the data at all. *“Data reporting involves a number of different legal and regulatory standards.”* (Experian, 2008 : 1). Then the final stage is the data report submitted in the form of a thesis.