

CHAPTER III

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter will discuss the strategies used by the researcher for this research, which include research design, teaching technique, research subject, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research is descriptive qualitative research with a case study research strategy. Primary data in this study were informants, events, and activities. The secondary data in this research was sourced from documents, among others were books, scientific journal articles, student assignment results, and relevant studies (Creswell, J.W, 2007).

3.3 Research Subject

In this study, the researcher used research subjects from an English teacher at MAN 4 Banjar, which is located at Jalan Pendidikan No 01, Sungai Paring, Kec. Martapura, Kab. Banjar, Kalimantan Selatan. The criteria for participants in the study were English teachers, who had been teaching for more than three years and had the certification.

Data Collection

The researchers used observations and interviews appropriate for this research's purposes to get the data. The writer visited the school to make an interview and observation.

3.1.1 Technique and instrument

An interview is a guided activity and a recording of a conversation or face-to-face conversation, in which a person gets information from others (Denzig). Data collection techniques using interviews can make it easier to get the desired information. A qualitative research interview involves asking research participants a fixed of questions.

The researcher used an interview guide as a research instrument to strengthen the listening teaching techniques faced by teachers at MAN 4 Banjar. Understanding Interview is the process of interaction with a serious goal that has the intention and purpose of exchanging behaviors and involves question and answer activities (Charles Stewart and W.B. Cash). In this study, the researcher will ask questions about experiences, and ways to resolve personal technique teaching listening by participants.

Interviews:

Interviews can provide information that cannot be obtained through observations. The interviews were done directly and face-to-face between the respondents and the researchers. In this case, the two respondents were the English lecturers as the interviewees. In the interviews, the researchers gave 15 questions to each of the lecturers. The questions covered all aspects of the lecturers' behavior, experiences, and beliefs related to teaching listening, especially how they prepared the teaching materials, how they taught listening, what techniques they used in teaching listening, and how they assessed the students' listening skills. A recorder was used to record what the respondents said to avoid losing important information during the interviews.

Observations:

The observations were done to collect data or information during the teaching-learning processes such as the learning activities, the use of media, the performance of the lecturers, the teaching materials and the methods which were used by the lecturers, and how the lecturers assessed the students' listening skills. They were made using a modified observation sheet from Brown (2001), which had 57 aspects to be observed.

3.1 2 Data collection procedure

In collecting data, researchers distributed interviews to English teachers regarding the problem of Technique teaching listening. This raises several questions related to :

- a. Designing questions.
- b. Selecting participants who meet the criteria.
- c. Contacting participants.
- d. Conducting interviews.

4. Data Analysis

A series of steps have been passed to get the data: the researcher will examine the data to answer the research question;

1. Collect and select all participant data.
2. Classify the data obtained to produce information.
3. Analyze the data based on the information obtained.
4. Conclude the interview and observation.

