CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes the research used in analyzing the research. It consists of the design of study, subject of the study, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Ary (2010) states that research design is the method that is used in analyzing and collecting data to answer the research problems. There are two types of research design: quantitative and qualitative research. Quantitative research is a research that is related to statistics. According to Patton and Cochran (2002), qualitative research is characterized by its aims, which relate to understanding some aspect of social life, and its methods which (in general) generate words, rather than numbers, as data for analysis. Fossey (2002) also describes that qualitative research aims to address questions concerned with developing an understanding of the meaning and experience dimensions of humans’ lives and social worlds. Based on those explanations, it can be concluded that qualitative research is describing a phenomenon in social.

This study is conducted by using qualitative research design and to determine the teaching strategies used in English, descriptive research is used. The researcher applies that research design because the design is suitable with this study which is describing the phenomenon of teaching strategies in KBA University of Muhammadiyah Malang.
3.2 Research Subject

The subject of this study is a teacher who teaches English of Beginner Level in KBA University of Muhammadiyah Malang. The subject is chosen because he has experiences in teaching English and has been teaching for more than three years in KBA. In addition, he is appropriate with the researcher’s goals that are to discuss the kinds of teaching English strategies and to find out how the implement of teaching strategies in KBA University of Muhammadiyah Malang. The researcher only used one subject because the researcher can get the data completely and also there is only one class that open for English Beginner level.

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection is the method used to collect the data. The data of this study is the description of one teachers’ strategies used in KBA. The source data is teacher who teaches English course in KBA.

3.3.1 Technique and Instrument

This study uses two techniques, namely observation and interview. The instrument of this data are field notes and interview guides.

1. Observation

Based on Ary (2010), observation is a basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research. There are two types of observation: participant observation and non-participant observation.

In participant observation, the researcher actually participate in the situation or setting that are observing (Fraenkel and Wallen, 2006). It means that this
observation need a longer time and the observers must know all about the subject in detail.

In non-participant observation, the researcher does not participate in the activity being observed (Fraenkel and Wallen, 2006). It means that this observation has a limited time and the observers not necessary to know all about the subject.

This study uses non-participant observation in order to relieve observer bias and to make it more objective. According to Ary (2010), the non-participant observer can be more objective and emotionally detached from the group.

2. **Interview**

Interviewing is an important way for a researcher to check the accuracy of the impression that has gained through observation (Fraenkel and Wallen, 2006). Ary (2010) states, “interview is one of the most widely used and basic methods for obtaining qualitative data”. Ary (2010) also said that there are three types of interview, namely structure interview, semi-structure interview, and unstructure interview.

Ary (2010) mentions that structured interview is scheduled for the specific purpose of getting certain information from the subject. Each respondent is asked the same set of question, but with some latitude in the sequence. Semi-structured interview, in which the area of interest is chosen and questions are formulated but interviewer may modify the format or questions during the interview process (Ary, 2010). The unstructured interview is not planned in detail asked of time, the researcher ask question as the opportunity arises and then
listens closely and uses the subjects’ responses to decide on the next question (Ary, 2010).

This study uses semi-structured interview because even though the questions can be scripted, the interviewer does not know what responses will be. It means there is a possibility the researcher modify the format or questions about identity and research problem during the interview process. Coles and McGrath (2010) state that the use of open-ended questions allows the respondent to express their own views on the issue.

3.3.2 Procedure

The steps of collecting data in this exploration are as follows:

1. Preparing interview question about teachers’ strategies used, and the implement of teaching strategy.
2. Interviewing teacher who teaches English in KBA.
3. Recording the process of interview.
5. Making observation and writing field notes in English class at KBA.
6. Collecting the field notes from observation.

3.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis is important in conducting the research. The researcher has to prove whether the analysis could answer the problems or not. There are some steps in analyzing data:

1. Classifying and rechecking the data from observation and interview.
2. Combining the data that have been collected from observation and interview.

3. Organizing the data into descriptive form.

4. Discussing the data by comparing the data from observation and interview with the theory then made into descriptive form.

5. Taking the conclusion based on the data analysis.