CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the methodology of the study related to research design, research subject, research instruments, data collection, and data analysis. Each topic will be discussed as follows:

3.1 Research Design

According to Ary (2010), research design is the researcher’s plan how to process to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its context. Additionally, research design is immensely needed in collecting and analyzing the data in order to answer the research problems.

This research is a qualitative design because according to Ary (2010), the major characteristics of qualitative research are as follows. First, it concerns of context and meaning, meaning that the researcher focus on how people make sense of or interpret their experience. The design of this research was descriptive qualitative because aimed to investigate how the English teacher of the second grade of implemented English movies in listening class, the difficulties of using English movies, and how the teacher coped with the difficulties of using English movies for listening class. Second, it occurs in natural setting. This research took place in a school, especially in a second grade class. Third, the researcher used human as instrument, because the researcher doing interview and observation. The
design of this research was descriptive qualitative research. By using research instrument as mentioned in section 3.3.

3.2 Research Subject

The subject of this research was a teacher who taught English in the second grade at SMP TPI Sidoarjo as the informant for researcher to get data about the implementation of English movies in listening class in that school. This teacher used English movies in teaching and learning process to help the students increase their listening skill.

3.3 Research Instrument

Research instrument refers to a device for answering the research question that may help the researcher to gather the data as accurate as possible to selecting the way to gain the information under some considerations in order to conduct the data collection as effectively as possible. In this research, the researcher used two instruments to collect the data: interview and observation.

3.3.1 Interview

Interview is one of the technique to collect the data through asking questions to the subject of study orally. According to Ary (2006), most interviewers used to gather data or subjects’ opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situation in their own word. Interviews provide information that cannot be obtained through observation. In this research, interview was used to get information about implementation, difficulties and ways the teacher coped with
the difficulties of using English movies in listening classroom at SMP TPI Sidoarjo.

Ary (2010) classifies three types of interview: (1) unstructured interview is a conversational type of interview in which the questions arise from situation. (2) structured interview are follows the extent to which questions to be asked are developed prior to the interview. (3) semi structured interview is in which interviewer has more freedom to pursue hunches and can improvise with the questions. The researcher used semi structured interview because the researcher had more freedom to make questions and could improve the questions.

This interview was used to collect data about implementation of English movies in listening class, the difficulties, and the way of the teacher cope with the difficulties of using English movies for the listening class. Additionally, the interviewer used Bahasa Indonesia to conduct the interview in order to avoid misunderstanding and to get more detailed information. The instrument used in interview was the interview guide, which can be seen in Appendix 2 and 3.

3.3.2 Observation

Ary (2010) states that observation is a basic instrument for obtaining data in qualitative research and is more than just “hanging out”. The goal of observation is a complete description of behavior in a specific setting rather than numeric summary of occurrence or duration of observed behaviors. Qualitative observation usually takes place over a more extended period of time than quantitative observation.
According to Addler and Clark (2003), observational technique is a method of collecting the data by observing people, most typically in their natural setting. The observational technique is classified into participant and non participant observation. Participant observation is found by observers who take part in the activities of the people they are studying. Non participant observation if the researcher is watching rather than taking part.

In this research the researcher took non participant observation because the researcher is watching the activities and observed the implementation of English movies in listening class used by teacher in the material, the difficulties of using English movies in listening class and also the teacher coped with the difficulties without participating in teaching and learning.

In observation, the researcher spent two days in two weeks to observe. As a result, in order to gain the data as a details the researcher used observation fieldnotes. The observation fieldnotes can be seen in Appendix 4 and 5.

3.4 Data Collection

Based on the research instruments, some procedures in collecting the data are as follows:

1. The researcher interviewed the English teacher using interview guideline to get the data related to the research problems.

2. The researcher observed the class using non-participant observation to see implementation of English movies, the difficulties of using English movies and also the teacher coped with the problems of using English movie, while writing down the data in the observation field notes.
3.5 Data Analysis

Data analysis refers to processing and interpreting the data which involve several stages such as organizing and familiarizing, coding and reducing, and interpreting and representing (Ary, 2010). It means that after conducting data collection, the researcher proceeds to the next research stage, data analysis, in order to present the research finding and to decide the conclusions. As a result, the steps of data analysis in this research are as follows:

1. Identifying the data related with the implementation of English movies in listening class.
2. Listing and classifying the data gathered from interview and observation.
3. Analyzing the data based on the research problems by classifying the result of interview and observation.
4. Constructing and presenting the data into descriptive data based on the research problems.
5. Drawing conclusion based on the data obtained.