CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the procedure used in conducting research. It covers: research design, research subject, data collection, research instruments, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is a way to collect and analyze data to achieve research purpose. Research design is used to refer to plans and steps which aim to gain the accurate data based on the problem. According to Ary (2010:426), “the research design is the researchers’ plan of how to gain an understanding of some groups or some phenomenons in its context”. Meanwhile, Cresswell explains that research designs are the specific procedures involved in the research process: data collection, data analysis, and report writing (2012:20). Furthermore, Ary states that qualitative research, in contrast, focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in natural settings. While, quantitative research uses objective measurement to gather numeric data that are used to answer questions or test predetermined hypotheses (2012:22).

In this research, the researcher used qualitative research design. The design was used to know what the teacher strategies are applied in teaching English at 10th Grade of “Hotel Accommodation” Department at State Vocational High School 1 Batu, how the teacher implemented the strategies at 10th Grade of “Hotel Accommodation” Department at State Vocational High School 1 Batu, what the problems are faced by the English teacher in implemented the strategies
at 10th Grade of “Hotel Accommodation” Department at State Vocational High School 1 Batu, and the teacher’s ways to solve the problems at 10th Grade of “Hotel Accommodation” Department at State Vocational High School 1 Batu.

3.2 Research Subject

Research subject is the respondent who gives the data to researcher. The subject of this research was the English teacher of State Vocational High School 1 Batu. The teacher who taught at the 10th grade in English subject was selected for the research subject because he had 6-7 year teaching experience in Hotel Accommodation Department in State Vocational High School 1 Batu.

3.3 Data Collection

The data of this research are in the form of primary qualitative data. In collecting data, the researcher prepared the research instrument to obtain the data easily. The data of this research were teaching strategies that are applied by the English teacher at 10th grade of “Hotel Accommodation” Department at State Vocational High School 1 Batu, how the teacher implemented the strategies at 10th grade of “Hotel Accommodation” Department at State Vocational High School 1 Batu, the problems that are faced by the teacher in applying teaching strategies at 10th grade of “Hotel Accommodation” Department at State Vocational High School 1 Batu, and the teacher’s ways to solve the problems in teaching English at 10th grade of “Hotel Accommodation” Department at State Vocational High School 1 Batu. The instrument and procedure of data collection are described as follows:
3.3.1 Research Instruments

Research instrument is a tool to obtain research data. Ary states that the main instrument in qualitative research is the researcher him/herself (2010:421). According to the explanation, the researcher is having role as main Instrument in the research. Another important research instrument to collect data were interview, observation, and document analysis. In this research, the researcher used document analysis, observation check list and interview guide.

3.3.1.1 Document Analysis

Qualitative researchers may use written documents or other artifacts to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study. According to Ary et al (2010: 442), document analysis can be of written or text-based artifacts (textbooks, novels, journals, meeting minutes, logs, announcements, policy statements, newspapers, transcripts, birth certificates, marriage records, budgets, letters, e-mail messages, etc.) or of non-written records (photographs, audiotapes, videotapes, computer images, websites, musical performances, televised political speeches, YouTube videos, virtual world settings, etc.). In this research, the researcher used written or text-based lesson plan as the instrument. The researcher analyzed the data and then identified the teaching strategies that are applied by the English teacher at 10th grade of “Hotel Accommodation” Department at State Vocational High School 1 Batu.

3.3.1.2 Observation Checklist

One of the important methods to gain the data is observation. Ary states that observation is a basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research
(2010:431). In addition, according to Zohrabi (2013) there are two kinds of observation: (1) participant observation is the observer become participant or respondents directly, and require a long time (2) Non-participant observation is the researcher watch and records the classroom activities without participates or taking any activity in the situation.

In this research, the researcher used non-participant observation to get the data of teaching strategies used by the teacher. It was chosen because the researcher only watched the teaching and learning process without actively followed any activities in the class. The researcher took a place at the back seat of the classroom. To ease the observation, the writer used observation checklist as the instrument to gain the information and used field note to get additional data. The researcher used observation to get the data about what are the strategies applied by English teacher at 10th grade of “Hotel Accommodation” Department at State Vocational High School 1 Batu, how the teacher implemented the strategies at 10th grade of “Hotel Accommodation” Department at State Vocational High School Batu, what are the problems that are faced by the teacher in applying the strategies 10th grade of “Hotel Accommodation” Department in State Vocational High School 1 Batu, and how the teacher’s ways to solve the problems at 10th grade of “Hotel Accommodation” Department in State Vocational High School 1 Batu. An observation check list was used to get the data.
3.3.1.3 Interview

According to Ary et al (2010:438), interviews are used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words. In line with Morgan (in Bogdan, 2007:103), interview is a purposeful conversation, usually between two people or more to get more information or data from other. Meanwhile, Ary et al (2010:438) explains that there are three kinds of interview which are structured interview, unstructured interview, and semi-interview. Structured interview is scheduled for the specific purpose of getting certain information from the subject. The researcher makes a list of questions before interview process and it will be asked to each. Meanwhile, unstructured interview is more informal type, having greater flexibility, and freedom. The researcher asks questions as the opportunity arises and then listens closely and uses the subject’s responses to decide on the next question. Sometimes, the interviewer or researcher freely modifies the sequence of questions. Furthermore, semi-structured interview, in which the area of interest is chosen and questions are formulated but the interviewer may modify the format or questions during interview process.

In this research, the researcher used semi-structured interview because the researcher use list of questions as guidance and the researcher could ask further question to obtain more information. The researcher creates an interview guide in English as the instrument to answer the research problem. In order to make and to convey the information, the questions were being asked in Bahasa Indonesia. The topic of interview concerned about what the teaching strategies are applied by English teacher at 10th grade of “Hotel Accommodation” Department at State
Vocational High School 1 Batu, how the teacher implemented the strategies at 10\textsuperscript{th} grade of “Hotel Accommodation” Department at State Vocational High School 1 Batu, what are the problems that are faced by the teacher in applying the strategies at 10\textsuperscript{th} grade of “Hotel Accommodation” Department at State Vocational High School 1 Batu, and how the teacher’s ways to solve the problems at 10\textsuperscript{th} grade of “Hotel Accommodation” Department at State Vocational High School 1 Batu.

3.3.2 **Procedure Data Collection**

The data were collected using the following steps:

1. Collecting the lesson plan from the English teacher who taught Hotel Accommodation class.
2. Preparing the observation check list and interview guide.
3. The researcher observed the process of teaching and learning process by filling the observation checklist and also made a field note to get additional data.
4. Interviewing the English teacher who taught Hotel Accommodation class.
5. Taking notes and recording the teacher’s answer.

3.4 **Data Analysis**

According to Bogdan (2007:159), data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field note, and other materials that the researcher accumulate to enable researcher to come up with findings. In collecting data, a researcher should organize and manage data so it will be easier to understand.
According to Creswell (in Ary, 2010:481), there are some activities in analyzing data, those are:

1. **Familiarizing and Organizing**

   Familiarizing and organizing data are the first stage in analyzing qualitative data. The researcher will familiarize the data through reading and rereading notes and transcripts, viewing and reviewing videotapes, and listening repeatedly to audiotapes. Then, Field notes, audiotapes, videotapes, observer comments, and other data will be put into a form ready for analysis. In this research, the researcher is reading, reviewing, and repeatedly listening to audiotapes. The data consist of lesson plan, observation checklist, interview guide, and documentation of observation in the classroom and the result of interview then organizing the data according the category of data.

2. **Coding**

   Coding is about developing concepts from the raw data. The first step in coding is referred to as axial coding, open coding, preliminary coding, or provisional coding. The most common approach is to read and reread all the data and sort them by looking for units of meaning—words, phrases, and sentences to make it easy to be learned. In this research, the researcher was coding all of data to underline the significant data that are appropriate with research questions.

3. **Interpreting and Representing**

   Interpretation is about bringing out the meaning, telling the story, providing an explanation, and developing plausible explanations. Representation involves how the data are presented such as graphs, pictures, diagrams, figures, or
frameworks. The procedure used most frequently by qualitative researchers is to report by themes, topics, or cases and demonstrate these through descriptive detail. In this research, the researcher interprets the data from interview and observation, and then represents data through frameworks and diagrams. After that the researcher draws the conclusion based on the data that were obtained.