

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discussed about research design, research subject, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is the researchers' plan of how to proceed to gain in understanding of some groups or some phenomenon in its context (Ary, et al. 2010). It means research design is method that used by researcher to analyze and collect the data to answer the research problem.

The design which was used in this study was qualitative design. According to Ary et al (2010) that qualitative design is designed to obtain the real data in the form of words rather than numbers, and to understand the phenomena, process and a particular point of view from the perspective of those involved.

The researcher used the descriptive to describe dictogloss technique used by the lecturer in teaching listening and the students' response in teaching listening at second semester of ELED, UMM.

3.2 Research Subject

Research subject is the subject that is used by the researcher as the main target related to the study (Ary, et al 2010). It means that research subject is an individual who participates or someone from whom the data are collected in research study. The research subject in this study is one lecturer who is implementing the dictogloss technique in teaching listening at second semester of ELED UMM and the students in the class, In order to get maximum information of this research in detail, the researcher only investigated the dictogloss technique used by one lecturer in one

class that was J class which consisted of 21 student because Based on the result of her preliminary study, it was found that the students faced same problems concerning the monotonous technique used by the lecturer in teaching listening.

3.3 Data collection

Data collection consist of techniques, instruments and procedure employed in this research. Ary (2010) assume that the most data common data collection methods used in qualitative research are observation, interview, and document or artifact analysis. Artifacts may include audio and video recordings, photographs, games, artwork, or other items that provide insight related to the context or participants.

3.3.1 Techniques and Instruments to collect the data

To collect the essential data, the researcher used three kinds of technique and instruments; those are observation checklist, questionnaire and interview.

3.3.1.1 Observation

Observation is a basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research (Ary, et al. 2010). Meanwhile, Creswell (2012) classify observation into three kinds; they are participant observer, non-participant observer, and changing observational role. Participant observer is the observer will be part in activities in setting they observe. At the same time the observer becomes an insider and contributes in the process of teaching and learning. Non-Participant Observer is the observer does not participate in the activities and process of teaching and learning. Changing Observational role is the combination between participant and non-participant observer. Moreover, the observer can decide whether he/she takes a part in the process of teaching and learning or not.

The researcher used a non-participant observer to describe in depth the English teacher's steps in implementing the dictogloss technique for teaching listening and the improvement of students' listening skill in listening class. The writer only sat and observed in the back of class. During the observation, the writer used observation checklist and field notes as instruments to help the researcher take the data. (See appendix 1)

3.3.1.2 Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a set of written questions in order to get information from respondents about self-report or anything else they know (Arikunto, 2010). This study, the questionnaire is distributed to respondents who are expected to read and understand the question and write down the reply in the space meant for the purpose in the questionnaire itself. The respondents have to answer the questions based on their behavior.

Furthermore, the researcher used the scale of measurement based on Likert scale. According Ary et al (2010), Likert scale is a measurement scale consisting of statement about a topic and asking response respondents to indicate whether strongly agree to strongly disagree. It means that Likert scale is used to to indicate the assessment or judgment about an action by giving the statements and asking them to respond it by using those indicators.

According to Sugiyono (2012) assume that there are five point scale used to measure the response. For strongly agree is scored 5, agree is scored 4, undecided is scored 3, disagree is scored 2, strongly disagree is scored 1. This research used two point scale to express the response toward dictogloss technique used by lecturer in teaching listening. Those are; agree=2, disagree=1. The statement of

questionnaire consisted of 7 statements toward the dictogloss technique of teaching listening used by lecturer in listening class. (See appendix 5)

3.3.1.3 Interview

According to Ary et al (2010), interviews are used in gathering data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feeling about situations in their own words. It means there are question and answer to get information or explanation. They further mention kinds of interview that are structured interview, semi-structured interview, and unstructured interview.

a. **Structured interview**

Structure interview is scheduled for specific purposed of getting certain information from the subject. It means that the interviewer make a list of question that will be asked to the interviewee (Ary, et al 2010).

b. **Semi-structured interview**

Semi-structured interview is an interview provided with formulated questions before, but the researcher while interviewing could modify the questions or the format. It means the interviewer prepare a list of question like structured interview and the researcher could not change the question (Ary, et al 2010).

c. **Unstructured interview**

Unstructured interview is conversation type of interview in which the question arise from the situation. It means the interviewer gives the questions to the interviewee spontaneously based on the situation (Ary, et al 2010).

In this research, the researcher used semi-structured interview as the data collection technique to collect the data from the students. The researcher could have

chances to improve the questions confirm the information. The interview was used to collect the data about the implementation of dictogloss technique used by the Lecturer. The researcher chose six students from the answer of questionnaire to clarify the information. (see appendix 4)

3.3.2 Procedure of data collection

The steps of collecting data of this study were as follows:

1. Creating and Preparing the questionnaire and interview guide;(see appendix 4 & 5)
2. Observing class in order to know the implementation of dictogloss technique used by English Lecturer in teaching listening; (see appendix 1)
3. Distributing questionnaire to 21 students of second semester in listening class at ELED, UMM;
4. Selecting the 6 students of 21 students of second semester in listening class at ELED, UMM to clarify the answer of their questionnaire;
5. Doing interview with 6 students in listening class at ELED, UMM;(see appendix 4)
6. Taking note on the result of the interview, questionnaire, and with the students.

3.4 Data Analysis

In this research, the analyzed was done in the following procedures, they are:

1. Gathering all the data from the notes of observation, questionnaire and interview;
2. Classifying the data from observation in order to know the ways the lecturer apply dictogloss technique in teaching listening ;
3. .Classifying the data from the questionnaire of students' response toward dictogloss technique of teaching listening used by the lecturer;
4. Calculating the students' questionnaire about their response towards dictogloss technique that are used by the lecturer;
5. Interpreting the data based on statement of problems;
6. Drawing conclusion based on the result of the data that has been analyzed.

