CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the procedures used in conducting the research. It covers research design, research subject, instrument, steps in collecting data and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

According to Ary (2010:426) “Research design is the researcher’s plan of how process to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its context. The research of this study was qualitative research. Ary,2010 (in Fatwassani, 2009:33) add that qualitative research studies are designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomenon, and it is direct speaking toward determining the nature of situations as it exists at the time of the study. The purpose of this study is to understand and obtain information, knowledge from the world or experiences of another people.

Based on the description above, the purpose of this research is to investigate the teaching strategies in teaching speaking used by the teacher at tenth grade of SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Batu with the problem faced by the teacher in teaching speaking skill and also how to solve those problems in teaching speaking skill at tenth grade of SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Batu.
3.2 Research Participants

According to Arikunto (2006:145) research subjects are the subject whom the researcher proposed to investigate. In this study, the research subject is an English teacher who is teaching at tenth grade in SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Batu. This subject is chosen to obtain the information about the teaching strategy of speaking subject used by the teacher. The information gathered is aimed to have significant problem and solving in teaching speaking by the strategy that used.

The data from the teacher are beneficial to collect the information about his strategy of teaching speaking, his obstacles in using the strategy, and how to solve the obstacles itself.

3.3 Research Instrument

Instrument can be defined as the tool that is used to make the researcher easier in collecting the data. In this study, the researcher used two kinds of instrument to collect the data, there are observation and interview.

3.3.1 Observation

The researcher used observation as his research instrument because she wanted to get the data directly from the real situation happened. According to Ary in Murdiyanti (2002:430) there are two kinds of observation; participant observation and non-participant observation. Participant observation, that the observer actively participates and becomes an insider in the event being observed so that he or she experiences events in the same way as the participant. Non-
participation observation, in which the observer does not have to become an active part of the observed field.

In this research, the researcher acts as the human instrument and does non-participant observation. The researcher just observed teaching speaking strategy used by the teacher by watching, listening, and writing some notes in the observation check list. From this observation, the researcher get the data in the form of field notes to record the activity of the teacher when he was teaching in the classroom activity about teaching strategies is used, the problem faced in using the strategies and the solving of the problems done by the teacher.

3.3.2 Interview

According to Ary (2010:438), the interview is one the most widely used and basic methods for obtaining qualitative data. Interviewers are used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs and feelings about the situations in their own words.

There are three kinds classified interview by Ary: unstructured interview, structured interview, and semi-structured interview. Unstructured interview is a conversational type of interview, in which the questions arise from the situation. Structured interview is schedule for the specific purpose of getting certain information from the subject. Semi-structured interview, in which the interviewer has more freedom, the interviewer uses a set of predetermined questions and the subject answer the question freely without any alternative answer.

In this research, the researcher get the data from the teacher’s by face to face interview because the researcher wanted to know the teachers opinion in
order to get more the related to the subject of this study. The researcher conducted semi-structured interview. The interview was conducted after observation in order to get more information. From this interview, the interviewer get the data using hand phone to record more data about the purpose of this interview is to get the necessary information about the teaching strategy used by the teacher, problem faced in using the strategy, and the way to solve the problems while using teaching strategies in the conversation subject.

3.4 Steps in Collecting Data

The data of this study will be collected in the following steps:

1. Make an observational checklist

2. The researcher does an observation immediately in the classroom. The researcher observes about kinds of strategy in teaching speaking, the problem faced in using the strategy and the solution to solve the problem faced in using the strategy in the classroom by using observation notes.

3. Making interview guideline for interviewing the teacher.

4. Interviewing the teacher who taught the strategy of teaching speaking at SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Batu to clarify and support the data. The researcher ask question about kinds of strategy in teaching speaking, the problem faced in using the strategy and the solution to solve the problem faced in using the strategy.
3.5 Data Analysis

Data analysis has a function to analyze all the data which has been collected and requires the understanding from the statement of problems. In this study, the researcher used the procedures of analyzing the data, the data of the study were analyzed in the following steps data: data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing and verification (Miles & Huberman, 1994).

1. Data reduction
   Analyze by transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions of observation and interview. Data reduction occurs continuously throughout the life of any qualitatively oriented project. This is part of analysis.

2. Data display
   Reducing the complex information into selective or easily understood configuration.

3. Conclusion drawing
   Drawing the conclusion based on analysis is conclusion drawing and verification. From the beginning of data collection, the qualitative analyst is beginning to decide what things mean, is noting regularities, patterns, explanations, possible configurations, causal flows, and propositions. Final conclusions may not appear until data collection is over.