

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter gives information on how this study was conducted. It gives information on how the data were gathered and analyzed to answer the research questions. This chapter discusses the research design, research setting and participants, data collecting instrument, data collecting procedure, and also data analysis.

A. Research Design

The objective of this research is to investigate the teachers' perception on the use of audio and audio visual media to help students understand listening comprehension materials. Besides, it also aims at revealing the advantages and challenges faced by the teachers when using both media in teaching listening. Thus, qualitative approach was implemented as the research methodology. This is in line with what has stated by Creswell (2007: 159) that, "Researchers use qualitative techniques to examine how people learn about and make sense of themselves and others".

There are many kinds of research design in qualitative approach such as grounded theory, ethnographic, case studies (Creswell, 2007). However, in this research, the researcher applied qualitative case studies. Besides, Creswell (2007:465) states case study is, "An in-depth exploration of a bounded system based on extensive data collection. Bounded means that the case is separated out for research in terms of time, place, or some physical boundaries". Yin (1994)

also defines case study as an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real life context, especially when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evidence. According to Merriam (1998) qualitative case study can be characterized into three as presented below. First, particularistic means that case study focus on particular situation, event, program or phenomenon. Second, heuristic means that the case studies illuminate the reader's understanding of the phenomenon under study. Then, description means that the end of product of a case is a complete description of the incident or entity being investigated. According to the reviewed theories, this research implements a case study as it was developed based on a case the researcher found when she was doing the teaching practice at SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta on the use of audio and audio media in language learning by the English teachers.

B. Research Setting and Participants

In this part, the research discussed the research setting and participants. Research setting is the place where the research was conducted. While research setting is the place, research participants are the research objects that were being investigated by the researcher.

1. Research Setting

This research was conducted at SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta. The selection of the research setting was based on the class observations conducted by the researcher during her teaching practice period at this school. It was found that the teachers used media such as audio and audio visual when they taught. Therefore, the researcher was interested investigating the teachers' perceptions on

the use of audio and audio visual media to help students understand listening comprehension materials. Besides, the advantages and the challenges faced by the teachers when using audio and audio-visual media in teaching listening were also investigated in this research. The other reason of conducting the research in SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta was because it was easier for the researcher to obtain the data as the researcher has known and got in touch with the English teachers quite often.

2. Participants

There are some characteristics of case study which are mentioned by Flyvbjerg (cited in Saleh, 2011). The subject is few small in number and there is no regulation to be followed in determining sample size. In addition, in the case study, the researcher may focus on studying single individual, program or concept. Therefore, the researcher focused on one single institution, which is SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta and the English teachers there.

There are four English teachers at SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta. In this research, the researcher collected the data from all English teachers at SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta, because all teachers use audio and audio visual in the learning and teaching process. Three of the teachers are full time teachers, and one of them is a part-time teacher. They teach in different grades and classes. One teacher teaches the first and third grade. Another teacher teaches the first and second grade. Then one of them only teaches the first grade. The last one teaches the second and third grade.

C. Data Collecting Instrument

Human instrument is commonly used in case study. According to Gillham (2000) An instrument is the device or facility that is used by researcher in collecting the data, to facilitate her or his work and to reach a better result. Arikunto (2002) mentions some kinds of research instruments such as test, questionnaire, interview, observation, rating scale and documentation. In this research, the researcher used interview as the data gathering instrument. The interview is used to get more insight and further explanation from the teachers about their perception on the use of audio and audio visual media in teaching listening. The researcher used semi structure interview. Interview guideline, predetermined question, in term the researcher want to explore the responses from the interviewee, the researcher used probing question.

D. Data Collecting Procedure

In conducting the research, the researcher had undergone some procedures to conduct this research. Firstly, the researcher made a research proposal approved by the advisor and got permission letter from the campus. Secondly, the researcher asked permission from the school to conduct a research at SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta interviewing the English teachers. Third, the researcher asked permission to *Pimpinan Daerah Muhammadiyah*. Then, the researcher submitted the documents from *Pimpinan Daerah Muhammadiyah* to the school. After that, the researcher arranged the interview schedule with the teachers. Finally, the researcher started to interview teacher and record teachers' responses to get authentic data.

E. Data Analysis

After the research data had been collected, the next phase of the research was to analyze those data. Descriptive technique is a way used in research to get clear information about the data that deal with the topic of a study (Arikunto, 2002). This research applied descriptive technique to analyze the data. First, the researcher transcribed the data. Second, the interview results were analyzed by coding them based on the theory. The final step was describing the data and then making the conclusion. The coding of the interview result was categorized on the reviewed theory. There are six categories to analyzed the data which are first, to know what kinds of learning media teachers can use to teach listening comprehension which is based on a theory by New, et. al. as cited in Sukemi (2012). The second is to find out the functions of learning media. This is based on the theory by Hamalik (2009) and Celce - Murcia (2001). Besides, the strengths and weaknesses of audio media and audio visual media are based on the theory by Jateline (2010) and Anitah (2009), Munadi (2010) and Sukiman (2010). To validate the findings the researcher use member checking. In this case the researcher used the participants to check the accuracy of the data including the accuracy of transcription, coding, categories, and report (Creswell, 2012).