

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

This chapter explains the methodology used for this research. This chapter presents five parts. The first part discusses the research design used in this study. The next part presents setting and participants of this research. Then, the next part discusses data collection and reasons of choosing the method. After that, this part discusses the data collection procedure. The last part of the chapter presents the data analysis.

Research Design

This research has two purposes. The first purpose was to know about teachers' strategies in teaching speaking skill. The second purpose was to investigate the students' perception toward teachers' strategies. As the researcher collected the information based on the experiences of participants, this research was conducted by using qualitative research method. According to Creswell (2012), qualitative research is a research to explore the problem in detail. This research investigated the problems through exploring participants' experiences and thoughts through in-depth interview. This research used descriptive qualitative to analyze the data. According to Merriam (1998), that most of the report of a qualitative study is elaborated totally in a description. This method was suitable for this research as it is to investigate more about the strategies that teachers used in teaching speaking skill at English Education Department of UMY and the students' perception related to the teachers' strategies.

According to Creswell (2012), to address the research problems; it is actually needed to explore more details information from participants.

Research Setting and Participants

Setting. This research was conducted at an English Education Department from November 2016 until May 2017. The reasons why the researcher chose English Education Department as the research setting was because the problem encountered in the problem statement was found in this department and this department has a number of experienced lecturers who have been teaching speaking skill. According to Merriam (1998), in qualitative research, the researcher has to physically go to the place, people, institution (the field) to gather data and to observe behavior in its natural setting.

Participants. The participants of this research were teachers and students of English Education Department. For the teachers' participant, the researcher set up three mains selection criteria of choosing participants. Firstly, the participants should be English teachers who have been teaching speaking for more than one year because they have experience in improving teaching strategies. Secondly, the participants should be lecturers who teach the students of batch 2016 and special subject taught is listening and speaking for Daily Conversation. There are two reasons why the researcher chose Listening and Speaking for Daily Conversation subject. First, this subject uses simple language that is usually used in daily life so it makes the students' feel easier and understands well how to practice with their friends inside or outside

the class. Second, this subject helps the students identify the detail about new words that the students never heard before, so they can practice to speak in front of their friends. By students listening to the teacher in the class, they can find some words in order to make it easier for them to practice. Third, the participants should be lecturers who are accessible and willing to talk, discuss, express and reflect their ideas, knowledge, and experiences.

Regarding with the selection criteria, two lecturers were chosen as the participants of this research. This was caused by some reasons such as, for the fourth semester both of the lectures teach speaking about one year and the students also have practiced speaking English. Both participants were female. The reason why of choosing Listening and Speaking for daily conversation subject because the researcher wanted to know more about the ability from different students related to the speaking skills like the strategy that students and teachers used when teaching in the class. From this subject, Listening and speaking for Daily Conversation also make some students to be more active in the class because they used simple daily language. For the student's participants, the researcher chose the students from the fourth semester of batch 2016 that joined the class of the targeted subject. The participants were chosen based on the teachers' suggestion because the teachers know about their ability, the teachers asked the researcher to choose three students from B class. The student participants consisted of two males and a female. The reason why the

researcher selected three students was because the researcher believed that they have different skills and various speaking learning style.

To certify anonymity, the researcher changed the participants' names into pseudonym. The pseudonym was Ms. Dian as the participant one and Ms. Rita as the participants two. Meanwhile, for the students' participants' names are as follows, Tama as the participants' one, Rani as the participant two, and Edo as the participant three. It was done in order to protect the participants' privacy so they can give the information honestly.

Research Instrument

The instrument of this research was interview guideline. The data collected through semi structured interview. Open-ended question was applied in this research, because it allowed the participants to share their ideas or experiences. Open-ended question also gives advantages. According to Creswell (2012), open-ended question provides useful information when you cannot directly observe participants, and they permit participants to describe detailed personal information. In this interview, the researcher chose one-on-one interviews. The researcher used some helpful tools like an interview guideline, a recorder, (the researcher used a voice recorder in her mobile phone), a pen, and a notebook so that, the process of data analysis was easier and more accurate.

Data Collection Procedures

The procedures in gathering the data in this research were described in several steps. The first procedure was preparing the instruments. The second procedure was contacting the participants to get in touch. It was done by sending messages via WhatsApp to have a meeting with the participants directly in order to ask for their permission and willingness. Then, in the beginning of the meeting, the researcher gave a description and explanation about this research concept, so the participants have the information regarding the research, so they could decide whether to participate in this study or not. According to Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2007), the interview needs to give a view point of the discussion before conducting the interview. Besides, it was done because the researcher needed to recruit the participants and have an agreement so both of them can make appointment to conduct an interview based on each participant's availability.

The interview was started when the researcher decided the interview schedule with the participants. The next step was doing one-on-one interview between the researcher and participants. The researcher focused on time, place, and preparation of supporting means that are used in the interview process such as interview guideline, a recorder (the researcher used a voice recorder in her mobile phone), a pen, and a notebook. The time allocation for an interview is about 3 until 6 minutes for each participant. The interview was started by asking the respondents' permission and after that during the interview the researcher asked several questions related to the research questions by using interview guidelines as the direction. However, the length of an

interview was about 3 until 6 minutes and the researcher has gained all the information that the researcher needed.

One-on-one interview was applied as a type of interview, which according to Creswell (2012), an ideal for interviewing participants who are not hesitant to speak, who are articulate, and who can share idea comfortably. The reason why the researcher chose such interview technique was because through these kinds of interview, the participants could share their perception or idea on the use of strategy in speaking class.

The interview was used to explore information in detail from participants and investigate specific information on strategies in teaching speaking such as opinion, behaviours, and social contexts of particular populations. Interview was a suitable instrument in qualitative research since it can present broad events, feeling, people, organizations, activities, motivations, concern, and claim. The researcher used *Bahasa Indonesia* while conducting in-depth interview. It was done because both researcher and participants are Indonesian, so the responses and answer were easier to be understood.

Data Analysis

After collecting the data by conducting the in-depth interview, the following steps were transcribing the interview result, providing the data validity and analysing the data. This stage aimed to record, understand and interpret the data in order to address the research questions. This study employed three steps in interpreting and concluding the gained data.

Transcribing the interview result. The first step was transcribing in-depth interview result from each participant. The researcher transcribed the interview result based on the interview recording. Words, phrase and sentences spoken by participants were fully transcribed.

Proving data validity. After transcribing, the researcher made sure about the transcript for member checking purpose. Member checking was employed in response to getting validity of the data gathered. According to Merriam (1998), member checking was carried out to tentative interpretation of the collected data back to the participants who have been interviewed in order to ask and assure them that the interview results are reasonable. This means that member checking is used to clarify the interview result to the interviewee in order to ensure that there is no data manipulation and fabrication in this study. According to Creswell (2012), the researcher asked the participants to check the accuracy of the data including the accuracy of transcription, coding, categories, and report. Therefore, this process was done in order to prove the validity of the data gained from the in-depth interview.

Analyzing the data. This research employed thematic analysis to examine the data. Thematic analysis comprised three steps of coding. According to Bhom (2004), coding was a process of interpreting, highlighting and relating data and it includes naming concepts and also explaining and discussing them in more detailed way. There are three types of coding that are partially considered as a phrase in analyzing data, namely open coding, axial coding and selective coding. First, the researcher used open coding to describe an interpretation of the pieces of text from the data in

the interview transcripts. Secondly, to classify the data, the researcher used axial coding. Thirdly, the researcher recognized the core category of the data in selective coding, and then the researcher integrated it as well as formulated the findings of this study. Those steps were done to highlight the main points of this study.