

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

In this chapter, the researcher explains about research design, setting and participants of the study, type of data and data source, data collection methods and procedures, and the last is data analysis.

Research Design

In this research, the researcher used a qualitative research method. Qualitative research is related with ideas, perceptions, opinions, or beliefs of the study, all of which cannot be measured with numbers. Clissett (2008) mentioned that qualitative research includes a variety of approaches to explore "human experience, perception, motivation and behavior" and is concerned with collection and analysis in the form of words spoken or written words. Qualitative research aims to obtain the full viewpoint on a matter in subject researched. Researchers have more advantages than the usual list of questions carried out in quantitative research (questionnaire).

This research was conducted through a descriptive qualitative research design. Creswell (2010) stated that descriptive research studies are designed to find out description and interpretation, to obtain information concerning the current status phenomena that researches the status of human, an object, a set of condition, a system of thought, or even phenomenon at the present. This research design is focused on discovering the nature of the specific events under study. Data are most often derived from structured interviews with participants,

including both individual interviews and group interviews. The researcher collected data and described teachers' methods that were always used to gain students' attention and also the teachers' strategies to solve the problem in gaining students' attention. The researcher asked teachers of the elementary school in Magelang. The researcher used qualitative data collection methods to collect data and make the analysis about the teachers' methods in gaining attention.

Setting and Participants of the Study

The place of the research was held in an elementary school in Magelang. The researcher chose three English teachers of this elementary school because this research was focused on English classroom. The interview was held on 29 September 2017 and took place at the elementary school in Magelang. Each teacher was interviewed using several questions about their methods and strategies in solving the problem in gaining students attention. This research was using a purposive sampling technique because the researcher have criteria and expect that the participant can answer and support the question of the research about the teachers' methods in gaining students attention. Purposive sampling technique is a planned choice of an informant for the quality of the informant had (Bernard, 2002). The participant requirements were at least have experience in teaching English 3-5 years and also have attended teaching and learning seminar. Researcher expects that from attended the teaching seminar, teacher will have several methods in teaching the students especially in elementary school. The researcher decided what to keep in mind and set out to find participants who were able and willing to provide information based on knowledge or experience. The

research questions of each teacher were same. The researcher hoped that this technique could produce by the purpose of research.

Types of Data and Data Sources

Type of data that researcher used was in-depth interview that the question was about methods in gaining students attention. The researcher had 3 main question that can be improved and answered by teachers.

Data Collection Methods and Procedures

The researcher used interview for collecting the data. Interviews conducted by the researcher aimed to find out any matter relating to the teachers' method that always use in gaining attention and also teachers strategies to solve the problem in gaining attention. The researcher chose three English teachers in elementary school and gives them questions to answer. The researcher used Bahasa for the questions to help both the researcher and the teachers to do the interview.

Data Analysis

Collecting Data. After collecting data through interviews, the researcher made transcripts to process the collected information into a form of writing so that it would be easy to understand and analyze. Then, the researcher focused on coding to ease the research to categorize the collected data.

Member Checking. Member checking is important process in qualitative research to evaluate the participants' speech for truthfulness (Harper & Cole, 2012). Member checking was done for ensure the data collected from participants

by asked them to prove whether the transkrip written by researcher is same as the interview had been done.

Data Reduction. Data reduction means summarizing, choose things that are primary, focusing on things that are important, looking for themes and patterns and discard things that are not needed in the research (Sugiyono, 2009). So, the data that has been reduced will give a clearer description, and ease researchers to conduct further data collection, and look for it when be required again.

Data Presentation. The data that had been summarized will be interpreted and explained to describe the teachers' method in gaining students' attention in English classroom. Presentation of data that have been interpreted and explained shaped with texts description.

Finding and Discussion. At this stage, the researcher draws conclusions from data analysis that has been done. The conclusion in qualitative research was able to answer the problem formulation formulated from the beginning. Conclusion expected in qualitative research had a new finding that had not been there. The discovery could be a description or picture of an object that previously was not clear so that after the investigation become clearer.