

Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter proposes the methodology used to conduct this study. This chapter includes design of the study, setting of the study, participant, instruments and technique to collect the data, and also data analysis of this study.

Design of the Study

The first aim of the study is to reveal pre-service teachers' problem in teaching speaking. The second aim of the study is to find out pre-service teachers' strategies used in a teaching speaking class. Based on the purposes of this study, every person has their own characteristic in teaching and learning process and different perspective about teaching strategies. Then, this study used qualitative method in gathering the data. Qualitative data is organizing, accounting for, and explaining the data in order to make sense of data in terms of participant's definition of situation, noting patterns, themes, and categories (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2011). In this context, researcher revealed and explored participants' view point deeply towards problems and strategies in teaching speaking. Hence, this study employed qualitative research method.

Moreover, this study used descriptive explanatory purpose in qualitative research. Descriptive explanatory is beneficial to reveal participants' attitude or belief regarding an issue. It also enables to find out the influence of the issue. According to Sukmadinata (2011, p.98) descriptive explanatory describes a phenomenon and

identify the context affected the phenomena. Because this study revealed the problem encountered and the way to handle those problems as the phenomena in teaching speaking, this study adapted descriptive explanatory purpose in qualitative research.

Setting of the Study

The study conducted at the English Education Department, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (EED UMY). There are two reasons under lied the researcher in choosing EED UMY as the setting of this study. First, EED is a new major at Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. It has been established since 2010 where the students have teaching practicum¹ since they are in the first semester. It gives opportunity to students as pre-service teachers to teach in the real condition. By conducting this study regarding pre-services teachers' problem they face in teaching speaking, it can be an evaluation for EED UMY to improve teaching and learning process better. It helps to prepare students teacher in the next program well.

The second reason to conduct this study at EED UMY is accessibility and practicability. Cohen et al. (2011, p.152) argued that access and practice are the key issue and early factor that must be decided in the research. Supporting Cohen's idea, the researcher has access and practice to conduct this study easily since the researcher is studying in this institution. To sum up, this study is appropriate to be conducted at the English Education Department UMY.

¹ Today is called as internship based on *Kurikulum Pendidikan Tinggi* (UUPT No 12 /2012)

This study was conducted on April 11th 2015 until April 23rd 2015. The researcher needs two weeks to collect the data. The first week, the researcher employed the interview while the observation was conducted on the second week. Additionally, during collecting the data, the researcher did analysis and accomplished the data into chapter four and five. Thus, this study spent two weeks for collecting the data until analyzing the data.

Participant of the Study

EED UMY has internship² program since the students in the first semester. Students observe English lesson in some schools in Yogyakarta based on their batch. The freshmen have to teach elementary school level. The sophomores have to teach junior high school level while junior teaches senior high school level. However, this study focused on the students and alumni which are batch 2011 and 2010 who had many experiences in teaching especially teaching speaking from different level of students. In addition, batch 2011 and 2010 do not only have teaching practicum but also field teaching practice/ *Praktek Pengalaman Lapangan* (PPL) for three month in Senior High School. PPL enables students of EED UMY experience the real teaching situation where they should stay at school full time in a week. Conversely, since batch 2012 and so on there is no PPL but they have the program called internship. Internship just provides students to teach extracurricular class in the school for two hours in a week. Hence, batch 2011 and 2010 were valid as participants of this study.

² Azeem (2011, p.310) stated that internship is a new experience in the profession teaching since trainees are able to observe the entire work of school and to participate actively in all important activities of a teacher both in and out of the classroom.

Sampling for the qualitative research emphasizes on non- probability sampling which is targeting particular group or small number of participant to get full of knowledge rather than representing larger respondents (Cohen, et al., 2011). Then, this study employed snowball sampling as one kind of non-probability sampling. Snowball sampling is the way to choose participant where the researcher takes small number of participant who is qualified with the field researched. In snowball sampling, interpersonal relation is very high. There is connection and social network between participants. The first participant will be gate keeper to other respondents by giving recommendation to researcher who will be the next participants. The social connection between one another participant is drawn as the picture below.

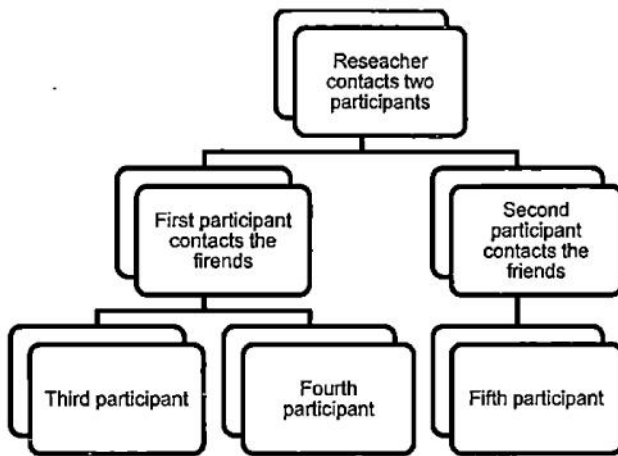


Figure2. Snowballing sampling

Social networking really affects in choosing participants. From connecting each other between participants, the researcher can gain in depth data collection and can explore much information issued. The number of participant depends on data saturation. Data

saturation is reached when the new data produces the same information like beforehand (Cohen, et al., 2011). Then, the participant is enough and interview will be stopped.

The participants taken by researcher were four students of English Education Department UMY batch 2011 and 2010. There are some criteria to choose four participants. First, they are in batch 2011 or 2010 because they have more experiences in teaching practice than the other batch since they experienced in teaching for three years (practicum 1-5). Second, they also have taken PPL for three months where there is no PPL since batch 2012 and the next batch. The other criterion is still teaching actively in school or other institutions while this study is conducting. Based on those criteria, there were four pre-service teachers who met qualification as the participants of this study.

Instruments of the Study

An instrument used by the researcher was interview supporting with interview guidelines that are adapted with the research question and literature review beforehand. The interview guidelines (see appendix 2) contained some key questions to keep the gaining information process from interviewee run on the right track. In the other hand, researcher as a person to conduct the interview is the instrument of this research. When the interview would go on the researcher's record and note information from the respondents. Thus, audio recording and note taking of researcher were the instruments of this research as well.

Another instrument was observation to make sure the data from interview was appropriate with the real condition. The observation used semi-structured observation where the researcher had field note observation (see appendix 3) as the instrument of this study. Moreover, video recording was used while participants teach to give the clear data observation. Therefore, the observation completed with field note and video recording was used by the researcher as the instrument of the study as well.

Technique of Data Collection

The data was gathered through direct communication technique. It was done to gather the data through contact between interviewer and interviewee (Margono, 2005). Data collection of this study obtained through interview and to validate the data, member checking and observation were needed to be employed.

Interview is a way needed by the researcher to check accuracy off, verify or refute impression that has gained (Frankael & Wallen, 2006). Data was gathered by doing in depth interview to respondents who are majoring in English Education UMY. In depth interview, it is important to gain respondents' responses and deep understanding about the topic. The data from the interview are taken by audio recording. In doing the interview, the name of participant was hidden by using pseudonym technique. The participant was named as participant one, participant two, three, and four. Interview was conducted using *bahasa* Indonesia as well. In fact, it would help the interviewees give clear and understandable information.

Meanwhile, the researcher used semi- structure interview. It is the type of interview process where the researcher has the interview guidelines previously but follow up questions enable to obtain more deep and accurate data. Semi structure interview consists of a series question designed to elicit specific answer from respondent (Frankael & Wallen, 2006). "It is usually built up of open- ended question defining the area to be explored" (Bricky, 2007).

Open ended question was needed because it allows the researcher to probe in order to get depth data or avoid misunderstanding (Cohen, at al., 2011). In addition, semi- structure interview do not hold on interview guidelines because it can provide follow up question to control interview go on the right track. Then, probing is useful as follow up question. Because of the limitation of the data in this research, probing is needed. Furthermore, before conducting interview, the interview guidelines will be tested to one until two researcher's' college in order to get data confidence.

In order to fulfill triangulation of the data and trustworthiness of the data, member checking and observation were done. Member checking means that asking respondent to review the accuracy of research report (Frankael & Wallen, 2006). It sees how far their reflection about the issue from their perspective (Bricky, 2007). Member checking was done after the researcher have the result of verbatim data. The data was given back to the interviewee to be checked whether the researcher's verbatim data has been suitable with the condition of the interviewees. After

conducting member checking, the data was analyzed and used as finding in this research.

While, Cohen et al. (2011) contended “confidence can be achieved when different method of data collection yields substantially the results”. In this case, observation was conducted by making appointment between interviewer and interviewee beforehand. They had schedule to do observation while the participant was teaching speaking class. After that, the researcher asked consent to do observation in the class. It is to see the participant in teaching speaking directly and it will be reported by taking field notes. All of participants in this study were observed so the researcher conducted four classroom observations.

In addition, this study adapted semi-structured observation where the researcher has known the issue and agenda what would be observed. A semi-structured observation means that the researcher has already decided the criteria and the agenda to be observed but it is covered in less systematic manner (Cohen et al., 2011, p.457). It means that the researcher has prepared the format of observation field notes and the elements to be observed but it enables for the researcher to add some information in the field. In line with that, Moyles (as cited in Cohen et al., 2011, p.467) added that in naturalistic observation, the elements to be recorded are the participants, the observation’s time of day, the layout of the setting, and the chronology of the events. Therefore, the field notes of a semi-structured observation included those elements.

Data Analysis

There is no one single or correct way to analyze and present qualitative data; how one does it should abide by the issue of fitness for purposes (Cohen et al., 2011). Analysis of the data was done through coding. Participants' responses were transcribed through verbatim. The verbatim data was analyzed by using coding. Coding is efforts to classify respondents' response by signing each certain code (Margono, 2005). Researcher used open coding to label the first data, axial coding to classify the data based on the research questions and selective coding to clean off the data needed. Then, the data was categorized, analyzed, and related with literature review. Moreover, the trustworthiness and dependability are the priority to have accurate data because qualitative research depends on the researcher's perspective. Hence, to avoid bias or misleading trustworthiness and dependability are needed. It indicated suitability between data recoded by interviewer with the real condition of setting. Then, the researcher did member checking by feeding the analysis back to participants to fulfill trustworthiness and dependability of the research.

Afterward, observation was conducted after member checking. The data from observation was reported by taking field notes. The last, data was summarized and accumulated with the theory to be included in finding and discussion. Thereby, the researcher has finished in analyzing the data process.