

## **Chapter Three**

### **Methodology**

In this chapter discusses the methodology used by the researcher in this study. There are five sections namely research design, research setting and research participants, data collection method, data collection procedure, and data analysis. Several theories are also included in this chapter to support the methodology in this study.

#### **Research Design**

The research used a qualitative design to collect data. Creswell (2012) stated that the characteristic of qualitative research is to explore and develop the central phenomenon to get detail information. Furthermore, this study used descriptive qualitative design because the researcher needed explanations from the participant. Lambert and Lambert (2012) stated a descriptive qualitative study focuses on discovering the nature of the specific events under study. The result of this research was to get information based on the perception of teachers' experiences to handle teaching listening. This design helped the researcher get detailed information about teachers' perceptions on the challenges to handle teaching listening. Thus, descriptive qualitative design was suitable for this research.

#### **Research setting**

The researcher conducted this research in Private Islamic senior high school in Yogyakarta. The researcher chose senior high school teachers because based on researcher experience when doing internship program. This study was started on October 2018. In the last week of October, the researcher collected the data from the participants while the third week of October was used to transcribe and done the member checking, to make the data is more relevant. The result of member checking was explained detail in the data analysis

## **Research Participants**

In this study, the researcher chose two teachers in Private Islamic Senior High School in Yogyakarta. There were some reasons why the participants are chosen is first, participants must be a senior high school English teacher. The second characteristic is that participants already know or have experience with two years in teaching listening. The total participants involved in this study were two English teachers. For qualitative research, participants used to collect data are usually deliberate. This means that it does not focus on how many participants are involved, but on how participants can produce data that is useful for this study (Cochran, 2002) . The researcher used pseudonym, Participant one was the first participant, she is 37 years old and she has been teaching at this school for four years. While the second participant named Participant two, He is 49 years old. He has been an English teacher for 24 years. He teaches English for the first, second and third grades.

## **Data Collection Method**

This research used interview as a method of collecting the data in order to investigate students' perception on need analysis in the internship program especially in teaching listening. The type of interview was standardized open-ended interview because the topic and research questions were specified. Besides, interview guideline was the instrument used in this research. The interview guidelines were more organized and sequenced. Additionally, Open-ended question was used in this research. Cohen et al., (2011) explained that open ended questions also allow the researcher to make a true assessment of what the participants really believe. The whole participants were asked the same basic questions. Kerlinger in Cohen (2011) said that open-ended interview supplies a frame of reference for participants' answers and puts a minimum restraint on the answers and the expressions. The question format used in the interview guideline

is the indirect approach or question. According to Tuckman in Cohen (2011), specific questions or direct questions may cause participants to become cautious or guarded and give less than honest answers.

The question were about how often to teach listening in class, this question is to ensure that the teacher does have experience in teaching listening skills. The researcher also asks about teaching experience in class, this question is asked to make the researcher knows about the methods and methods used by the teacher. The researcher asks challenges in teaching listening skills, this question is asked to make the researcher knows the challenges experienced by the teacher when teaching listening skills.

### **Data Collection Instrument**

In this study, the researcher used interview to get the data. As the research instrument in order to do the interview, the researcher prepared an interview guideline to help her in collecting accurate data. Interview guideline created in order to avoid the questions that are not related to the topic. The researcher uses some questions related to the topic to answer the research questions. The researcher used recorder in the smartphone to record the conversation between the researcher and the participants during interview. The researcher used the recorder, so the researcher not miss any statement from the participant because the researcher be able to hear the interview over and over again. The researcher used note to help her in formulating follow ups the questions during interview.

### **Data Collection Procedure**

In this research, there were five steps used in collecting the data namely creating the interview guideline, selecting the participants, contacting the participants, making the

appointment, and conducting the interview. First, the researcher created the interview guideline based on the research questions. Second, the researcher observed the setting of the study and decided two teachers as the participants. Third, the researcher contacted the participants through whatsapp and asked the participant availability and discussed the time and place to do the interview. Next, the researcher held the interview to the participant one by one based on the agreed schedule

The researcher met the participants at the school. Indonesian language was used for the interview to avoid from misunderstanding during the interview because both the participant and the researcher used Indonesian language as the first language. Using Indonesia language can help the participants understand the questions better. The researcher interviewed the participants by recording their voices using mobile phone recorder. Thus, the estimated time in conducting the interview was taking approximately 25 minutes for each participant.

### **Data Analysis**

In this section, the researcher explained the steps of analyzing research data. After doing the interview, the researcher used a pseudonym when writing the results of the interview. After the researcher completed the interview, the researcher transcribed the data. The researcher checked each interview recording while transcribing into word form. Also, the researcher conducted a member checking to make sure that the data are valid and clear. Linda (2016) mentioned that member checking is known as participants' validation, and it is a technique for exploring the credibility of results. During member checking the participants rechecked the data and provided further information needed. After completing member checking, participants confirmed the interview data.

The result was that all participants agree with the information provided. After finalizing the member checking, the researcher conducted the coding process. After making sure all the data was ready to use and valid, the next step was the researcher conducted coding as a data analysis procedure. This procedure was labeled or named every sentence from the interview that contained useful information for the study (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2011). Coding process requires some steps. The first step of coding is called open coding. In open coding, the researcher creates a label or name and generates the categories sentence by sentence. The researcher code the important information from the interview related to the study. Cohen (2011) mentioned that in open coding, the researcher does labeling and categorizing the data. The researcher make the category of the information from the transcription which is appropriate with the research question and define the theme for each category. Second step is axial coding. According to Cohen, Manion, & Morrison (2011), Analytical coding is interpreting the label that is already made from the previous step, this step will be more interpretive.

In doing interpreting the researcher should be careful and use words that can be clearly understand because the result of the interpreting can be confusing. The next step is axial coding. According to Cohen, Manion, L, & Morrison (2011), Axial coding is combining all the participants' answers and dividing the answer from both participants that have the same answer or the same idea. The similar answers from the participants are then given categories. After combining the similar answer from the entire participant, the researcher move the last step of coding which is selective coding. According to Cohen, Manion, & Morrison (2011), selective coding is matching the final data with the theory that already exist in the literature. The researcher gives the theme to classify the data from each category and insert the appropriate statement in each theme. After that, the researcher analyze the data in order to answer the

research question. After doing all the steps the result of the research question from the study is finally answered.