

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

In this chapter, the researcher discusses about: a. research design, b. subject of the research, c. research instruments, d. data collection methods, e. techniques of data analysis, and f. triangulation.

A. Research Design

On this study, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative design. The researcher does this research directly which the researcher interacts with the subject of this study. According to Kothari (2004: 2), descriptive research covers several types of surveys and fact-finding enquiries. He also feels that one of the most distinguishing features of the descriptive approach is that the researcher has no control over the variables; instead, the researcher can only report what has happened or is happening.

Descriptive qualitative is chosen because the researcher wants to know the facts of an event or phenomenon when conducting research directly from the field. Descriptive is a method that serves to describe or provide an overview of the object which studied through natural data or samples. In this study, the researcher focuses on the skill of the English teachers in implementing the strategy and steps of questioning strategy which uses by the English teachers at SMAN 1 PACE.

B. Subject of the Research

Subject of this study were the English teachers at SMAN 1 Pace in 2021/2022 academic year. There are three English teachers as the subject on this research. The first was Imam Muadib, S.Pd, the second was Sugimin, M.Pd, and the third was Dra. Edy Supriyati, M.M.

C. Research Instrument

Instrument is anything that used to collect the data. Instrument is used by the researcher in order to get the accurate data. On this study, the researcher uses some instruments: interview guide, and observation note.

1. Interview Guide

According to (Sugiyono, 2015), interview is a technique data collection if the researcher wants to conduct a preliminary study to find problems that must be investigated, but also if the researcher wants to know things from the respondents more deeply. In this study, the researcher uses semi structured interview which the researcher prepares several questions, but the researcher can add several questions that has not been prepared yet freely during the interview process.

2. Observation Note

According to (Arikunto, 2006) observation is collecting data or information that must be carried out by making observations directly to the place to be investigated. On this study, the researcher uses observation checklist to record the data. There are two types of observation: participant observation and non-participant observation.

Participant observation is done by placing researchers in the observed group. In contrast, non-participant observation is not part of the group in which the researcher is observed, but rather the type of observation in which the researcher simply becomes the observer. In this study, the researcher uses non-participant observation, because the researcher as the observer only without being part of a research subject.

D. Technique of Data Collection

In this study, the researcher uses three techniques to collect the data:

1. Interview

The researcher will ask the several questions to the English teachers at SMAN 1 PACE about their questioning strategies in teaching process.

2. Observation

The second technique is observation. Here, the researcher will do the observation in the classroom to analyse questioning strategy which used by the English teachers at SMAN 1 PACE.

3. Documentation

The third technique is documentation. The researcher collects the data with documentation because in this study the researcher uses the pictures.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

According to Miles & Huberman, activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and in progress continuously until complete.

The techniques of data analysis are: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction means summarizing, selecting points, focusing on the points, and looking for topics and patterns. In this way, the reduced data provided a clear image and facilitates further data collection for researchers.

2. Data Display

Generally, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that allows conclusion drawing and action (Miles, et al, 2014). After the data is reduced, the next step is to display the data. In qualitative research, data can be presented in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationship between categories, flowcharts, and so on.

3. Conclusion Drawing

Conclusion are also *verified* as the analyst proceeds; verification may be as brief as a fleeting second thought crossing the analyst's mind during writing, with a short excursion back to the field notes or it may be thorough and elaborate, with lengthy argumentation and review among colleagues to develop "intersubjective consensus" or with extensive efforts to replicate a finding in another data set (Miles, et al 2014).

F. Triangulation

Based on the research's process, the researcher used investigator triangulation to validate this research. In a study, investigator triangulation entails the use of many investigators, evaluators, observers, researchers, or data analysts. The findings of each assessor are then compared to have a better understanding and perspective of each evaluator. If the results are similar, then the study's credibility is enhanced. By combining theories, methodologies, and observers, triangulation can assist ensure that basic biases resulting from the use of a single method or observation are overcome.

The first step taken by the researcher in carrying out this section is that the researcher provides research results to investigators who have experience in the field of education and better understand the topic raised by the researcher. The next step is the investigator will triangulate. Then, the investigator submitted a revision of the research results to the researcher. The last step is the researchers make improvements based on the investigator's suggestion.