

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher provides the aspects dealing with research design and analysis of data. The aspects consists of research design, subject of the research, setting of research; including time and place of the research, data and sources of the data, research instruments, data collection technique, and data analysis technique, and research stages.

A. RESEARCH DESIGN

This research used a descriptive qualitative method, which described the phenomenon of teacher's nonverbal communication strategies in ELT classroom and used case study as the research design. Creswell stated that qualitative research is an approach that aims to investigate and examine an issue in human life, whether it is an individual or a society ²⁸. Moeleng stated that Qualitative research is research that intends to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions, etc., holistically, and in a descriptive way in forms of words and language, in a special context that is natural and with using various natural methods.²⁹ This research described the gestures used by the teachers in ELT classroom and its communication function.

B. SUBJECT OF THE RESEARCH

This study focuses on the role of teacher's Nonverbal Communication Strategies in English Language Teaching. It analyzes the advantages for teachers after applying nonverbal communication. The subject of the study is an English teacher of

²⁸ John W. Creswell. 2014 *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods*. SAGE publication.inc

²⁹ Lexy J. Moleong. 2011. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya)

eight grade at SMPN 1 Ngimbang - Lamongan. The teacher is an active teacher; he uses nonverbal communication much in his teaching activity. The researcher observed the teacher during learning process and continued to an interview outside of the class.

C. DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUE

To collect data for this study, the researcher conducted observation and interview. In addition to interviews, observations, and audiovisual data, the researcher used Creswell's theory to collect data³⁰. According to Cresswell, there are four basic categories of qualitative research collection methodologies (observation, interview, document, audio visual material). The observation and interview form are described detailly below :

1. Observation becomes the first step in collecting data. The researcher observes the English teacher and the use of Nonverbal Communication in teaching English. The researcher used photo, video recording and took some notes to support the observation data.
2. After doing the observation, the researcher interviews the teacher to get other data. In this interview the researcher uses audio recording for documentation.

³⁰ Ibid 29

D. RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

In this research, the researcher collects the data by using the following instruments :

1. Field notes is used by the researcher in this study to take some notes during the class observation.
2. Interview guide.

E. DATA ANALYZING TECHNIQUE

Following the steps outlined above for collecting data, the researcher evaluated the data using the Miles and Huberman (1994) model, which consists of three concurrent flows of activity: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. The researcher categorizes Nonverbal Communication used by teacher in observation sheet and the result of the video recorder. The next step the researcher analyzes the data based on Hans' theory about nonverbal communication. Then, researcher draws conclusion.

F. TRIANGULATION

In this study the researcher applied the triangulation technique. According to Cohen (2000) "Triangulation may be defined as the application of two or more methods of collecting data in the study of some element of human behavior." As a result, a triangulation technique indicates that the researcher collects data using two or more techniques in order to ensure validity³¹. The purpose of triangulation is to improve the findings' credibility and validity. In addition, Denzin stated that triangulation has four

³¹ Cohen, Louis, Lawrence Manion, and Keith Morrison. 2000. *Research Methods in Education*. New York: Routledge Falmer.

techniques. Those are: (1) source triangulation, (2) investigator triangulation, (3) methodological triangulation, (4) theoretical triangulation.³²

1. Source triangulation

To determine the accuracy of data, the researcher includes various sources and a participant in source triangulation.

2. Investigator Triangulation

The term "investigator triangulation" refers to a procedure in which more than one researcher collects and analyzes data. The validity of data can be increased, according to some researchers, while analyzing information and collecting data.

3. Methodological triangulation

When a researcher uses more than one method in their research, this is referred to as methodological triangulation. "Methodological triangulation" is defined by Cohen (2000) as "using the same method on different occasions or different procedures on the same object of investigation." As a result, methodological triangulation employs multiple methods to determine the validity of data.³³

4. Theoretical triangulation

The term "theoretical triangulation" refers to a researcher's comparison of data findings with applicable perspective theory. The researcher is required to use expert judgment to evaluate the research findings to a certain theory.

In this study, the research applied all four types of triangulation. Primary sources such as interviews with the teacher and classroom observations, as well as secondary sources such as document reviews. Observational field notes and interview transcripts are examples of data types. In addition, in order to construct research instruments, the researcher acquires and checks certain textual sources from various

³² Patton, Michael Quinn. 2002. *Qualitative Research and Evaluation Methods*. USA: Sage Publication Inc.

³³ Ibid 31

literatures that are linked to the topic. Finally, until the data is saturated, the method used varies from observation, interview, and document review.