

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter presented the research method, this method designed to process the data. This section covered approach and types of the study, the time and place of the study, subject and object of the study, data collection techniques, data validation, data analysis procedure.

A. Research Design

In this study, the writer used a descriptive qualitative method. Locke and friends in John state " Qualitative research is interpretative research. As such, the biases, values, and judgement of the writer become stated explicitly in the research report."⁴⁸

According to Patton in Nahid Golafshani, qualitative is a naturalistic approach that seeks to understand phenomena in context-specific setting such as real "world setting (where) the writer does not attempt to manipulate the phenomenon of interest".⁴⁹

Based on the statement above, the writer concluded that qualitative is a natural approach in conducting the research such as real setting. Therefore, there is no manipulation in the field setting.

The writer used descriptive qualitative method due to the writer wants to describe a phenomenon through the process of teaching learning listening

⁴⁸John W. Cresswell, *Research Design: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*, California:Sage Publications, 1994, p. 147.

⁴⁹Nahid Golafshani, *Understanding Reliability and validity in Qualitative Research*, Canada: University of Toronto, 2003, p. 600.

comprehension using Whole language approach at the third semester of *STAIN* Palangka Raya.

B. The Time and Place of the Study

In this study the writer held the research until he found the complete data from *STAIN* Palangka Raya. It meant the writer searched more and more to get all of the data accurately and briefly. The data took from those that reflect the implementation of whole language approach in teaching listening skill at *STAIN* Palangka Raya.

The place of the study was at the third semester students of English education program at *STAIN* Palangka Raya. The writer was interested in choosing the third semester students because the Whole language approach was used and listening was taught too.

C. Subject and Object of the Study

In this study, the subject of the study was one English lecturer who used Whole language approach at *STAIN* Palangka Raya especially in teaching listening skill. The technique of collecting the data from the subject used purposive sampling.

Purposive sampling is a virtually synonymous with qualitative research. However, because there are many objectives that qualitative researchers might have, the list of purposive strategies that may be followed is virtually endless, and any given list will reflect only the range of situations the author of that list

has considered.⁵⁰ In this case the writer used purposive sampling because the source of the data were chosen by specific purpose or consideration that gave the data about the use of using whole language approach in teaching listening skill at *STAIN* Palangka Raya. So, the writer knew and analyzed the specific information about the implementation of Whole language approach in teaching listening skill and the problems faced by the student in listening using Whole language approach.

The object of the study was the implementation of whole language approach in teaching listening skill at the third semester students of *STAIN* Palangka Raya. It means the writer observed the specific information in teaching listening skill.

D. Data Collection Procedures

In this study, the writer used some techniques of the data collection. They are observation, interview, and documentation.

1. Observation

The observation is the technique of data collection where the writer goes directly to the students' listening comprehension class. It means that the observation is the field strategy which done directly to observe the real situation done by the subject. In this case the observer watches behaviors in a natural setting and record those behavior in some way.⁵¹

⁵⁰Lisa M. Given, *The Sage Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Method*, University of Alberta, Sage Publication inc, London: 2008, p. 697.

⁵¹Wido H. Toendan, *Educational Research Method*, English Language Education Program, University of Palangka Raya, 2006, p. 153.

In do the observation the writer follow and monitoring the teaching learning activity, based on the observation the writer take data including:

- a. The implementation of Whole language approach in teaching Listening at the third semester students of English education program at *STAIN* Palangka Raya.
- b. The lecturers' activity in teaching English Listening?

Further author will present a table materials, date, place and time of learning and teaching activities take place, such as the following:

Table 3.1
List of observation

No	Material	Place	Day/Date	Time	Meeting
1	Podcast 1 (you need emotion), podcast 2 (describe countries), and podcast 3 (weak vowel)	Lab I	September 17 th 2013	09.00 -11.00	First Meeting
2	Podcast 1 (joined sound), podcast 2 (subconscious learning), podcast 3 (top 5 learning mistake)	Lab I	September 24 th 2013	09.00 -10.35	Second meeting
3	Podcast 1 (bunk), Podcast 2 (learning English naturally), Podcast 3(rule 1) Video and Movie.	Lab I	October, 8 th 2013	09.00 -10.35	Third Meeting

2. Interview

Interview is one of the techniques of collecting data which is useful used to investigate cognitive processes such as awareness or constructs such as proceptions or attitudes that are not directly observable.⁵²

In this study, the writer used unstructured interview. Unstructured interview is one of the interview technique which the writer does not have to prepare the question before.

So, in this technique the writer asks questions to the lecturer and also to students in order to get some related information to the implementation of whole language approach in teaching listening. Related to the interview, the writer will arrange the guideline of interview to focus on problems of the study.

The guideline of the interview is describe as follows:

- a. The instructional material used by the lecturer in teaching listening.
- b. Purpose and target of the syllabus used.
- c. Description of the teaching learning process.
- d. Teaching media applied.
- e. The implementation of the method.

3. Documentation

Documentation is the technique of collecting the available documentation for the program being evaluated.⁵³

⁵²Christina sanz (ed), *Mind and Context in Adult Second Language Acquisition*, Washington, DC : Georgetown University Press, 2005, P. 82.

This technique aimed to find out the document related to the study. This technique is also used to support the data obtained in the field. Therefore, the data are admitted as valid data. Some documents that could support this study are :

- a. Photo of teaching learning process in the class
- b. The students' presence list
- c. Lesson plan and syllabus
- d. The video recording of the teaching learning activities

E. The Endorsement of Data

There are four techniques to determine the endorsement of the data namely credibility, transferability, dependability and conformability.⁵⁴

1. Credibility

In qualitative research in order to the data believe and fulfill terms of the credibility, data must admit and receive truly by information source of the study. To afford in order that the truth of the study is believe, it is supported to some ways, as follows:

- a. The existence of participation

The writer tries to know recheck the condition of place where the study is done, recognized culture of environment of the place and checks the truth of information that is gotten.

⁵³Brian K. Lynch, *Language Program Evaluation: Theory and Practice*, USA: Cambridge University Press, 1996, p. 139.

⁵⁴Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif*, Alfabeta, Bandung, 2003, p. 366.

b. Do observation diligently

The writer does the observation accurately and continually in the students' active learning in the class. The writer can give description of data accurately about what is observed.

c. Triangulation

The writer examines the credibility of data by examining the data to the source of data by interview, observation and documentation.

d. Member check

Member check is that the writer attempts to involve the information by interview in order to check between the writer's interpretation and the informant's view.

2. Transferability

Transferability related to question, how far the result of the study can be applied by other people in order context. So the writer must make report that is explained clearly about English pronunciation, so the reader can be easy to understand the result of the study.

3. Dependability

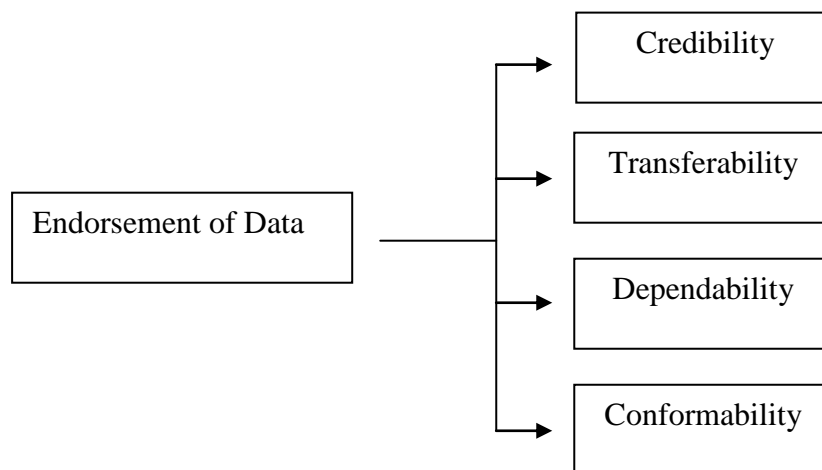
Dependability is done by auditing all the research process to prove the data is reliable. So, the writer focus to the problem, to field, determine the source of data, do data analysis, examine the endorsement of data, and make conclusion of data.

4. Conformability

The conformability is reached by asking the advisor or an expert to check the process of the study that is correlated by process that is done. It means, result and process must be equal.

Based on the explaining above, it can be sketch of endorsement of data:

Figure 3.1 Sketch of Endorsement of Data



F. Data Analysis Procedures

According to Bogdan in Sugiyono states, data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, filed note, and other material that is accumulated to increase our own understanding and enable you to present what you have discovered to other.⁵⁵

⁵⁵*Ibid*, p. 334.

According to Versi Miles and Huberman in Qodir, there are four procedures of analyzing the data; they are as follows:⁵⁶

a. Data Collection

The main thing in data analysis is the existence of data collection. Data analysis in a natural approach is conducted when the research is being done. Data collection is the result of data collecting techniques on observation, interview, and documentation. In this case, the writer studied all of the data that have been collected and gotten in the field after observation and interview. The data collected based on the problem of the study.

b. Data Reduction

The data reduction is a process to choose the main data, to focus on the important data, and to throw up the unnecessary data. The writer select all data obtained from the subjects and chose the data relevant to the study. Then, the writer focuses on simplifying namely by selecting main cases that approach with the topic of the study that is the implementation of the Whole language approach in teaching listening at the third semester students of *STAIN* Palangka Raya.

c. Data Display

Data display is a process to arrange the result of the selected data by reporting them systematically in order to be comprehensive and reasonable. The writer gives the simple explanation in the data display that had been

⁵⁶Abdul Qodir, *Kiat Menulis Laporan Penelitian: Data Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, Library Research, dan Research Pengembangan*, Palangka Raya: STAIN, 2007, p. 23.

analyzed. By doing this procedure, it could help the writer to conclude the study. In this case, the writer presented a group information that relevant data reported paper appropriated with the students' problem that give the possibility presence verifying. This was done to give clear information about the data that have been collected.

d. Conclusion / Data Verification

Data that have been processed such as stage above then they are concluded by using inductive method after that conclusion verified by seeing back of the data reduction, data display before, while and after collecting the data, so conclusion that is taken does not deviate from problems of the study.

Figure 3.2 Step of Data Analysis Procedure

