

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, there are descriptions of how the research is done. They are research design, sources of data, research subjects, data collection technique, research instruments, research procedure, and data analysis technique.

A. Research Design

Research design is a plan or concept of the research which is created by the researcher.⁴¹ In this case, this research is conducted by using a qualitative research method. Specifically, it uses a descriptive qualitative research method. It is to get data from the research subjects that need to analyze. It is because the characteristic of qualitative research method is naturalness of the data.⁴²

Ary Donald stated, “Qualitative research seeks to understand the phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. The goal is a holistic picture and depth of understanding rather than a numeric of analysis data”.⁴³ From those statements it can be concluded that the most important thing for qualitative research is the depth understanding of the data. To get the data, the

⁴¹ Suharsimi Arikunto, “*Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*” (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2002), p. 51

⁴² Prof. Dr. Sugiono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010), p.20

⁴³ Ary Donald, “*Introduction to Research in Education*”, Sixth Edition, (USA: Wadsworth Thomson Learning, 2002), p.44

researcher uses two techniques. They are questionnaire and interview. The questionnaire is to ask a little bit about general data from the research subjects while the interview is used to get the deep and large data and to check the correctness of the questionnaire. It is in order to get the validity of the data about the difficulties of the teachers when using the authentic materials. The first step of the research method is by giving the questionnaire to the research subjects than the researcher continues with interviewing them. (In this case the research subjects are teachers in English education department of Tarbiyah Faculty of IAIN Sunan Ampel who have used authentic materials for their teaching).

After getting data from the research subjects, the researcher tabulates the data and analyzes it. The analysis is described narratively.

B. Source of Data

In this research, all of the data are taken from the research subjects (in this case they are several teachers in English education department who have used authentic materials for their teaching). It is according to the statement problems that they are about the experience of the teachers when they used the authentic materials. The researcher takes the data from the teachers based on their experience, so it will produce the reality of the data itself.

The data which are taken from the teachers are to answer the research problems:

1. The question what are the difficulties of teachers when using authentic materials.

The data to answer the questions are taken from teachers who have used authentic materials for their teaching. The data are the about the experience of the teachers, what they found and what they felt.

2. The question what are the factors causing the teachers' difficulties. To answer the question, the researcher gets the data from the teacher who have used the authentic materials for their teaching and also found the difficulties. It is also about the experience of the teachers.

3. The last statement problem what are the teachers' strategies to solve the difficulties and the students' responses with the strategies used by the teachers. The researcher also intends to get the data from the teachers' experience. It can be the creativity of the teachers or the teachers' knowledge when facing the problems in teaching and the result to the students with the strategies.

Since the data are from teachers, the researcher takes the teachers who have used the authentic materials for their teaching as the source of data. They are some teachers who are teaching in English Education Department of Tarbiyah Faculty of IAIN Sunan Ampel, Surabaya.

C. Research subjects

Research subject is someone or something where we can get the data for our research.⁴⁴ In this research, the research subjects are the teachers who have used the authentic materials for their teaching. They are lecturers who were teaching and are teaching in English Education Department and they have used authentic materials for their classes. They are:

1. Irma Soraya

She is an English teacher in IAIN Sunan Ampel since 1995. She was teaching listening 4 two years ago. She used video broadcast news from one of local private television stations, Metro TV, as the authentic material. The program of the television station is broadcast news. Moreover, she also sometimes used international broadcast news like BBC, VOA, etc. They are taken from internet access.

For her knowledge of authentic materials, she started from her study. She graduated from English Education Department of Tarbiyah faculty of IAIN Suanan Ampel, Malang at 1991. Then, she graduated from Education of Language and Literature Department in Surabaya Public University (UNESA) at 2006. Now, she is still continuing her study in the same university and also in the same department for doctor of philosophy.

⁴⁴ Drs. Tatang M. Amirin, *Menyusun Rencana Penelitian*, (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 1986), p.93

Moreover, she also has many teaching experience in teaching English. It is started in University of Sunan Giri (UNSURI), Surabaya at 1991. At 1993-1995 she taught in Tarbiyah Faculty of IAIN Sunan Ampel, Malang. The last, she has been teaching in IAIN Sunan Ampel, Surabaya since 1995.

She started teaching with authentic materials since 2000. She has been using many kinds of authentic materials like newspaper, magazines, video movies, handout, etc. (for the example of authentic materials used by Mrs. Irma, please look at the appendices). To get more knowledge with the authentic materials, she does many things like joining seminars, asking friends, colleagues, reading some books, etc.⁴⁵

2. Riska Syafriani

She is teaching English literature. She used authentic materials in her class. They are like novels, dramas, poems, newspaper, magazines, and video movies. Her experience with authentic materials is started from her study. She took for her bachelor degree in English Literature Department. Then, she took for her master degree on English Education Department.

Moreover, her experience in teaching English is started in Tarbiyah Faculty of IAIN Sunan Ampel, Surabaya at 2009. She is teaching Introduction to Literature, Literary Appreciation, and English Phonology. It is continued until now. In her teaching, she always uses authentic materials like novels, dramas, poems, newspaper,

⁴⁵ According to the result of the questionnaires and the interview on 7th of Augustus 2012

magazines, and video movies. It is very important for her to show the students with the real literature created by native. (For the example of authentic materials used by Mrs. Riska, please look at the appendices). To get the knowledge with the authentic materials, she does many things like joining seminars, asking friends, seniors, reading some books, atc.⁴⁶

3. Silfia Asningtias

She was teaching reading 4 in forth semester two years ago. Beside textbook, she also used magazine as the authentic materials. The magazine which she used was Kangguru. It is gotten from her studying experience. She was studying about “English for Speakers of Other Language”.

Her experience in teaching English is as an English teacher in “English as Foreign Language”. She is also teaching in Surabaya Public University (UNESA). She also becomes an international staff officer in the university. In teaching English, she also uses other kinds of authentic materials like newspaper, magazines, video movies, etc. It is very important for her to show the students with the real use of English in order to motivate the students to study extensively. (For the example of authentic materials used by Mrs. Silfi, please look at the appendices).

To use the authentic materials, she uses much analysis with the authentic materials. She also counts on her experience from using authentic materials before

⁴⁶ According to the result of the questionnaires and the interview on 9th of Augustus 2012

and makes her own library. She used internet and university library to get some resources of authentic materials.⁴⁷

D. Data Collection technique

Since the sources of data are the teachers, the researcher uses **questionnaire** and **interview** as data collection technique. Questionnaire according to Suharsimi Arikunto is several written questions that are used to get information from the respondents in order to know about them or what they know about something.⁴⁸ There are several kinds of questionnaire. They are classified into three groups. First is based on the way to answer. They are open-minded questionnaire and close-minded questionnaire. Second is based on the answer given by respondents. There are direct questionnaire and indirect questionnaire. And third is based on the form. There are multiple-choice questionnaire, essay questionnaire, check-list questionnaire, and rating-scale questionnaire.⁴⁹

Interview as Sugiono quoted from Esterberg stated, “Interview is a meeting of two persons to exchange information and an idea through questions and responses, resulting in communication and joint contraction of meaning about a particular

⁴⁷ According to the result of the questionnaires and the interview on 13th of Augustus 2012

⁴⁸ Prof. Dr. Suharsimi Arikunto, *Procedure Penelitian*.....p.151

⁴⁹ Prof. Dr. Suharsimi Arikunto, *Procedure Penelitian*.....p.152

topic”.⁵⁰ Moreover, he also stated that there are three kinds of interview: Structured interview, semi-structured/ in-dept interview, unstructured interview.⁵¹

The researcher collects the data which consist of the teachers’ experience. It is much needed to do the both techniques (questionnaire and interview) with the teachers to get the data. From the first statement problem, about the teachers’ difficulties, firstly the researcher does the research by giving questionnaire to the research subjects. Then, to get more and deep data, he continues the research by interviewing them. The researcher asks several questions to get the answer of the research problem in either questionnaire or interview.

The second statement problem, about the factors causing difficulties, the researcher also used the questionnaire and interview as the data collection technique. The result of questionnaire is compared by the result from interview. They are to get the validity and deeper data in order the questionnaire. The researcher asks the teacher about the factors causing the difficulties and the teachers answer according to their experience.

The last statement problem is about the strategies of the teachers. In this statement problem, the researcher also used questionnaire and interview to get the data. The researcher asks the teacher about their strategies to solve the difficulties and the teachers answer according to their experience.

⁵⁰ Prof. Dr. Sugiono, *Memahami*.....p. 23

⁵¹ Prof. Dr. Sugiono, *Memahami*.....p. 23

According to those statements, this research is specifically use **multiple-choice questionnaire** and **in-dept interview** or semi-structured interview. They are because the researcher needs deep and accurate information from the research subjects. The researcher firstly gives the questionnaire before doing interview than it is continued by doing interview with the research subjects privately and individually. It will help the researcher to get more data from the research subjects. Sudarwan Damir stated that before doing interview, the interviewer should realize that he come to a sensitive area and a different individual character, so the interview should be started by asking permission, dealing with the schedule, place, and the duration time.⁵²

E. Research Instrument

According to the data collection technique of this research, the instruments of this research are **questionnaire** and **interview guide**. Suharsimi Arikunto stated that Research instrument was the tools used by the researcher to collect the data while helping him during the research process. Moreover, he stated that Instrument in questionnaire method is questionnaire and instrument in interview technique is interview guide.⁵³

In the questionnaire, the researcher states to ask generally about the research problems. Than interview guide of this research is outline of research problems and

⁵² Prof. Dr. Sudarwan Danim, *Menjadi Peneliti Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Pustaka Setia, 2002), p. 132

⁵³ Prof. Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian.....p.149*

also outline of some questions for the interviewee to get the deeper data other than questionnaire (for the list of questionnaire and interview guide, see the appendices). Moreover, there are also some tools used by the researcher for the research process. They are such as pen, notebook, recorder, and camera.

F. Research Procedure

Based on the research design, this research was done privately by the researcher and the research subjects. It was done on Tuesday, 7th of August, Thursday, 9th of August, and Monday, 13th of August 2012. Based on research procedure and data collection technique, the data were collected by giving the questionnaires and doing some interviews.

The procedures for this research are classified into three big steps. They are preparation, research process, and analyzing data.

The first step is preparation. The researcher prepared the research before doing it. For the first time, he made an appointment with the research subjects to do the research. It was done by asking permissions to the research subjects who are the lecturers in English Education Department. The researcher showed the job letter from English Education Department where he is studying to the research subject to make sure that he is really doing a research. He also made an appointment with the research subjects where and when he could give the questionnaire and did the interview. It was to make the research subjects enjoy during the research process so they would give

the accurate answer to fulfill the data. After making an appointment, the researcher prepared his research which used questionnaire and interview. It was based on the questionnaire and interview guide in the research instrument. The last preparation was preparing the tools which were used during the research process.

The second step is the research process. There are two steps in this section. First is giving questionnaire. The questionnaire has been given to the subject research before he did the interview. It was to know the general description of teachers' problems in this research. It was done by giving the questionnaire list whether in printed or not printed (by Email or etc.). After finishing with the questionnaire, the researcher continued with the interview. He came to the research subjects' place based on the appointment. He did interview by giving the opening questions. While asking questions, the researcher also recorded the interview using the recorder and wrote any answer from the research subject.

Still in second step, there are several techniques during the research process to collect the data. First is noting the data. The researcher made a note in the book note during the interview process. He wrote all of the answer of the research subjects as can as possible. In this step, he did not classify the answer. He only wrote any answers according to the research subjects. The second is recording the data. This technique is to help the researcher remind while he misses the answer during the interview process. It was possibly for the researcher not to write as fast as the research subjects answer. There was some missing statement during the interview

process that not be written. This technique was also to check the answer in the book note.

The last step is checking the data. After doing the research with the research subjects, the researcher checked the data whether the data was completed or there were some missing data. He checked the result of questionnaire and interview by checking the questionnaire list, the field note and the recorder. He compared the data both from the research instrument to get the correct and valid answer. Then, the researcher collected the data and classified them based on the research problems.

G. Data Analysis Technique

In data analysis technique, this research used descriptive narrative. For the first time, the researcher produced all of the result from the research. It is based on the research questions. Since the research subjects are given questionnaire and interviewed by semi structured interview, the data are different from one another. Then, the researcher classifies the data according to the research problem. It is classified in the table:

No.	Name of research subjects	The difficulties of teachers in using authentic materials	Causes of the difficulties	Solutions for avoiding the difficulties

After classifying the data, the researcher groups and describes the data. It is to make the result of the research clear and readable. The researcher also compares the result of the research with the theory from chapter 2. It compares the result of the research with previous researches. And the last, the researcher concludes the finding of the research to show the successfulness of the research.