CHAPTER III

Research Methodology

This chapter includes the types of step which are taken to conduct the study. This chapter is focused on the research design, subject of the study, data and source, data collection techniques, instrument, research procedure and data analysis.

A. Research Design

According to Best, there are three types of educational research in which each study falls under one or the combination of the three types. The first is historical research which describes "what it was". The process involves investigating, recording, analyzing, and interpreting the events of the past for the purpose of discovering the past, understanding the present and to a limit extent, in anticipating future. The second is descriptive research which describes "What it is". It involves the description, recording, analysis and interpretation of condition that exists. It involves some types of comparison or contrast and attempts to discover relationship between existing and non-manipulated variables. The third type is experimental research which describes what will be if certain variables are carefully controlled or manipulated. The

focus is on variable relationship. In this type of research, it is descriptive research.¹

Best moreover divides descriptive research into four parts; document or content analysis study, case study, ethnographic study, and explanatory observation study. Document or content analysis study is the study which is concerned with the explanation of the status of some phenomenon at particular time. Case study is the way of organizing social data for the purpose of viewing social reality. Ethnographic study is the process of collecting data on many variables of an extended period of time in naturalistic setting. Explanatory observation study is the study which seeks to find answers to question through the analysis of variable relationship.²

From the statements above, it can be concluded that the study was categorized as descriptive case study since the study described the teachers' feedback as the teacher's approach to correct students' mistakes. It means that what was described in the study was the condition which exists in certain social reality.

B. Subject of the Study

This study was conducted in SMA Negeri 1 Kota Mojokerto at the 11th grade of language class, It was located in Jl. Irian Jaya no. 1

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¹ J. W. Best. (1981). Research in Education. New Jersey: Prentice Hall. p. 25

² J. W. Best. (1981). Research in Education. New Jersey: Prentice Hall. p. 106

KrangganMojokerto. The subjects of this study were English teacher and students at 11th grade of language class In SMA Negeri 1 Kota Mojokerto.

C. Data and Source

There are two ways to find typical data, based on the quantitative and qualitative research, Quantitative are the data in numerical form. Whereas, qualitative data are the data, which involves words rather than uses numerical form such as photograph, sound recording, etc³. For more detail information, this research used qualitative and quantitative research to collect the data. The first research question was answered using observation (observation table and documentation). Then interview (interview guidelines) used to answer second research question. Finally, to answer the third research question, the researcher used questionnaire.

D. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection is a systematic and standard procedure to get the needful data.⁴ Some techniques are available to collect the necessary data. Those techniques are interview, questionnaire, observation, documentation and Focus

³William M.K Trochim. (2000). *The Research Methods Knowledge Base*, 2nd Edition. Retrieved from http://trochim.human.cornell.edu/kb/index.htm at 4th April 2014.

⁴Moh. Nazir, (2003). *Metode Penelitian*. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia. p. 174

Group Discussion (FGD).⁵ In this research, the researcher used observation, interview and survey.

1. Observation

Observation refers to data collection method which is using the cognition about the researching object. In this matter, the researcher observed the class directly using observation table and camera to record and collect the necessary data. Then the collected data used to find some interesting facts which can be used by the researcher to answer the research questions.

2. Interview

Interview is used as data collection technique when the researcher wants to do pilot study to discover the problem that should be researched, and also when the researcher wants to know some things from respondents deeper. In this case, due to the small amount of respondents, the researcher used interview guidelines. Then, he used the unstructured interview too, which the characteristic of interview is free where the interviewer did not use the interview orientation that is arranged systematically and completely in collecting data.

⁵Juliansyah Noor,(2012). *Metodologi Penelitian*. Jakarta: Kencana Media Group. p. 140.

⁶Sugiyono, (2008). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatifdan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta. p. 137

3. Survey

Survey is a method of sociological investigation that uses question based or statistical surveys to collect information about how people think and act. In this research, the researcher distributed questionnaire to the students. A questionnaire is a means of eliciting the feelings, beliefs, experiences, perceptions, or attitudes of some sample of individuals. As a data collecting instrument, it could be structured or unstructured. The questionnaire is most frequently a very concise, preplanned set of questions designed to yield specific information to meet a particular need for research information about a pertinent topic. The research information is attained from respondents normally from a related interest area. The dictionary definition gives a clearer definition: A questionnaire is a written or printed form used in gathering information on some subject or subjects consisting of a list of questions to be submitted to one or more persons.

E. Instruments of the Study

The instrument to collect the data from the problem of the study can be defined as follow:

⁷http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/survey-research.html retrieved at 9th April 2015

1. Observation Table

Observation table is used to check the data. Moreover, it eases to write all the information related to the study. Observation table consists of five columns. First column is the number of meeting. Second are the types of feedback. Third is mention about the numerical classifier or the total frequency of teacher used certain kind of feedback. Forth is a type of oral corrective feedback and the last column isfrequency of usage of oral corrective feedback.

2. InterviewGuideline

Interview guideline was expected to ease the interview process with the teacher. The questions consisted of teacher's strategy to give student's feedback and teacher's reasons in choosing certain kind of feedback.

3. Questionnaires

The questionnaire was not only about students' responses but also including several elements of students' attitude. It is closed questionnaire. The researcher gave the students as a respondent the written question to know about the students' background, students' attitude toward the teachers' feedback, and the students' expectation on the teachers' feedback. The researcher expected the questioner to be able to answer the third research question which is about the students' responses toward teachers' feedback in writing.

F. Research Procedure

This research accomplished some following procedures, there are;

- 1. Pre elementary research
- 2. Collecting data with the steps;
 - a. Three days observation
 - b. Interviewing the English teacher
 - c. Distributing questionnaires to Students
- 3. Analysis the Data
- 4. Concluding

G. Data Analysis

In this part, the researcher analyzed all of the data from the result of observation, teacher interview, and the questionnaires. The observation, teacher interview and questionnaires were analyzed based on the subject's responses. The researcher classified the data into two parts, the qualitative and the quantitative data. It also helped the observer to conclude, made some decision and answered the problem research. The data of this study was analyzed by using qualitative method. There were some stages in analyzing data the data analysis procedures were defined below:

1. Observing the class while making documentation on the class to catch teacher's oral feedback.

- 2. Analyzing document of students' work and the result of documentation on the class to get the data of oral and written feedback delivered by teacher and categorized into type of feedback.
- 3. Interviewing the teacher to get data that expected to answer the second research question.
- 4. Analyzing the document of interviewing teacher.
- 5. After the researcher got the questionnaires done, the researcher calculated the percentage and counted the students' answer through the formula below:

Result =
$$\frac{\sum \text{Number of the students}}{\sum \text{Number of the students}} \times 100 \%$$

The researcher used that formula in each number of questionnaires to their answer. Then after all number was processed, the researcher will know the students' responses about teachers' feedback.

6. After all the data have been analyzed, the researcher crosscheck, combine and select those data to find out the answer of the research problems. The last step are making a conclusion based on the findings of this research; the researcher related the result with the theory of this study to strengthen the result; then the researcher combined them to support all of the result data to make a good conclusion of this study.