

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research method used in this research. It covers the discussion of the type of research, setting of research, object and subject of research, data and data source, method of collecting data, data validity and techniques of analyzing data.

A. Type of Research

In this study, the researchers used descriptive qualitative research to analyze the data. Descriptive research is a type of study in which the features of the population or phenomena being studied are identified. This methodology emphasizes the "what" of the research topic rather than the "why" of the research topic. According to Creswell (2009:4), qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. Moleong (1990: 2) state "A qualitative research is a research without any calculating and numbering". In addition, qualitative method is used when the research aims to describe phenomena; and the data used are opinion (interview), behaviour, and document which is not analysed using statistics pattern. The researcher takes qualitative method because want to know the information about questioning strategies that describe what the functions of teachers questioning strategies, what types of questioning strategies and how the process of teachers questioning strategies in EFL classroom at SMP N 2 Gatak.

B. Setting of Research

1. Place of the Research

The research was conducted at SMP Negeri 2 Gatak Sukoharjo. This school is located at Tegal, Terik, Trangsan, Kecamatan Gatak, Kabupaten Sukoharjo, Jawa Tengah.

2. Time of the Research

Researcher did observations at SMPN 2 Gatak in the seventh grade for several months organized by the faculty of English education from April 2021 until done.

C. Object and Subject of Research

The object of the researcher was the question strategy used by the teacher in conversations between teachers and students in EFL classrooms at SMP N 2 Gatak. While the subject of this research is the English teachers and the seventh grade students of SMP N 2 Gatak Sukoharjo class VII A, VIIB, VII C of 30 students.

D. Data and Data Source

According to Lofland (1984:47), sources of data in qualitative research are words and actions, the additional data can be documents or other sources. In this research, the data source is English teachers and students of seventh grade at SMP N 2 Gatak.

Data are the most important in the research, because without any data the research cannot be conducted. In case study, the data usually collected and analyzed are in the form of interview data, observation data, document data, and audio-visual data (Cresswell, 2009:178). As a result, methods such as observation, video capture, and interviews are widely used in the data collection process. This is important to this research, in which data were obtained by observation through video recording and supported by interviews. The main data of this research are teacher's questioning in EFL classroom. The data are obtained from teachers conversations with the students in EFL classroom.

E. Method of Collecting Data

Kothari (2004:96) states that, "there are several methods used to collect primary data, including observation, interview, questionnaire, schedules and others, including warranty cards, distributor audits, consumer panels, mechanical devices, projection techniques, interviews in depth and content analysis". The researcher used observation, interview, and field notes to collect the data in this research.

Observation according to Allison *et al.* (1996:26) is observing and recording of event or circumstances. The researchers used naturalistic observation to observed Teaching and learning activity in EFL classroom of seventh grade at SMP N 2 Gatak 2021. The researcher used a semi-structural interview while gathering evidence. The researcher interviewed the English teacher at SMP N 2 Gatak to figure out the causes / explanations for the teacher using the question strategy for learners during teaching and learning activities.

F. Data Validity

Data validity is the most significant aspect in finding and making verification of research findings. The technique used by its utility as data validity is triangulation techniques.

Accordingly, the method of triangulation means that the study utilizes two or more methods to achieve legitimacy in gathering the results. Good data may be classified in qualitative analysis if the data is real. The researcher wanted to make use of this triangulation strategy to collect reliable results. The triangulation carried out is to confirm the result of interview with the result of observation.

G. Technique of Analyzing Data

After obtaining and collecting data, the researcher takes the next step that is to analyze the data. According to Creswell (2009:18), states that "In qualitative research typically you gather a text database, so the data analysis of text consist of dividing it into groups of sentences, called text segments, and determining the meaning of each group of sentences. Rather than using statistics, you analyze words or pictures to describe the central phenomenon under study. The result may be a description of individual people or place."

In this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative data analysis techniques. After the data had been gathered, the writer analyzed it systematically to make this analysis easier and to address the research problem. To make the analysis more systematic, the writer went through the following steps:

1. The researcher collected all the data from observation by using audio recording, interview, and field notes.
2. The researcher transcribed and coding the data. All of recorded data either video record from classroom interaction or audio record from interview were transcribed.
3. The researcher interpreted the data by identified teacher's questioning types, teacher's function of questioning and process of teacher's questioning.
4. The researcher concluded the finding and discussing the research finding. The researcher presented some conclusions from the research finding which is related to the objective of the research.