

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The writer takes this titles “An Analysis of Students’ Listening Skill Based on Teacher-Made Podcast”. On this research, the writer applies the apporach method of the qualitative based on the phenomenon of pandemic global called Covid-19. According to Tavacoli, qualitative research is a research methodology that attempts to know things from the perspective of the informant, providing a rich and in-depth picture of the phenomenon under investigation, rather than trying to control contextual factors.¹⁷ Qualitative methods focus primarily on the kind of evidence (what people tell you, what they do) that will enable you to understand the meaning of what is going on.¹⁸ To strengthen the point, this research has the aim of trying find out how Teacher-Made podcast is used as a media of listening in this pandemic situation, so the research is conducting by using the case study in the approach of the research. Case study research is an intensive analysis of an individual unit such as a person or community stressing developmental factors in relation to environment.

¹⁷ Hossein Tavacoli, *A Dictionary of Research Methodology and Statistic in Applied Linguistics* (Tehran: Rahmana Press, 2012). p. 515

¹⁸ Bill Gilham, *Case Study Research Methods* (London: Continuum, 2000), p. 10

"The case study approach is a technique through which individual components, whether it be an institution or merely an episode in the life of an individual or a group, is evaluated in its relationship to any other in the group," writes H. Odum in Kothari's book.¹⁹ Thus, a case study can be designed based on the assumption that the case being studied is representative of cases of a certain type, and so a single case can provide insight into the events and situations that are common in the group from which the case was drawn. In this design, your goal is to choose a case that can give you with as much information is possible so that you can understand the case in its totality..²⁰ According to Stake in Listari's thesis said that a case study is expected to catch the complexity of a single case, a single leaf, even a single toothpick, has unique complexi-study.²¹ The writer uses case study because this research is focused on very special interest, the research look for the detail of inteaction with its contexts. In this research, the special interest is the activities of teaching and learning listening through Teacher-Made podcast. The writer observes and draws from phenomenon as clear as possible without manipulation.

¹⁹ H. Odum, *An Introduction to Sosial Research*, p. 229 in Kothari, *Research Methodology methods and techniques*, p. 113

²⁰ Rajit Kumar, *Research Methodology a step-by-step guide for beginners* (London: SAGE Publication, 2011), p. 102

²¹ Lestari, Ria Puji, Muhammad Asrori, and Hefy Sulistyawati. "The English Teaching Strategies for Young Learners in An International Primary School in Surakarta." *English Education* 7, no. 2: 190-198.

B. Data and Data Sources

The source of data is an important part in this research. The writer needs the source of data to get the information dealing with the formulation of the problems. There are two kinds of data sources; primary data sources and secondary data sources. The data of this research are information about students' responses in SMKN 5 Kota Serang, especially for eleventh OTKP-4 class as the population related to use the Teacher-Made podcast in teaching listening. In this case, interview is the main data, while observation and document analysis are as the secondary data. The data were taken from English teacher in terms of the data triangulation need, which in this case the teacher is the one who knows the previous background on the student, then the rest of the data taken from the object of the research, eleventh OTKP-4 class.

There are 22 students in this class. This class is the recommendation of the teacher. Because the teacher assesses this class is one of the most active classes in SMKN 5 Kota Serang. There are 20 students active during the research. There are so many aspects affecting this, due to the condition on this pandemic situation. The biggest factor is about some of the students who have no access or are not fully facilitated.

On the online class, the writer will be observed the student by using the online learning method on this case is using the Google Meet. The

writer implemented the teaching learning process based on the lesson plan which was made by the writer. The plan was the writer continue the material that the English teacher taught which was descriptive text but instead of using Google Meet as the teaching media, the writer modified the teaching material by inserting Teacher-Made podcast that in harmony with the theme of the material. The teacher teaching listening by using Teacher-Made podcast media, also analyzed the implementation of Teacher-Made podcast, due to the observation made by the writer regarding the teaching and learning process that had been applied in the media. Then, the students are given a written task or worksheet and write the transcript that they heard on podcast . The next week is analyzing the result of their worksheet and determine who will be the sample on the interview. The sample here using the purposive sampling, which the sample is chosen because some criteria emerged in the respondent or population. As sample generally according to the book Miles and Huberman involves decisions not only about which people to observe and/or interview but also about settings, events, and social processes.²² This research studies also demands clear choices about which types of cases to include on this case, the Interview itself is semi-structured interview, by choosing four students from the result of their

²² Miles, Huberman, *A Qualitative Data Analysis A Method Source Book*, (Los Angeles : Sage Publication,2014) page.46

worksheet as well. This aim to make a cluster so that the data be more representative instead of taking the student randomly.

It is also supported by some of the documentation. The documentation is obviously in form of the lesson plan, observation sheet, student's worksheet, audio, also pictures as the supportive document for the correlation in triangulation.

C. Technique of Data Collection

In doing the research, he writer must use some methods and instruments to make the research process easier, more effective, and efficient. Method of data collection is the method that can be used by the writer to collect the data. Instrument of collecting data is a tool chosen and used by the writer on this research in order to be able to collect the data to analyze. In this research the writer used some instruments such as an interview as the main data, then it is supported by the observation and document analysis because it will determine who is going to be a sample on this research. The explanations of the application of the data collection method are as follows:

1. Observation

In this case, the writer observes or monitors the condition of the online class while teaching the learning process in this pandemic

situation as a data collection technique. Observation is not a research method for everyone; it can take a lot of time and effort, and the reward for all that effort can take a long time. Observation, on the other hand, can be one of the most gratifying professional experiences a writer can have. The challenge and reward of observational research is to see what is actually going on in the society you are researching – which may not be what you are used to seeing or what you thought or assumed you would see. There's no reason why you shouldn't be up to the challenge with some careful planning and practice.²³

The qualitative descriptive analysis technique is used to analyze data collected by class observation. Based on a latticework of observation and research indicators, this technique consists of activities to disclose the weaknesses and strengths of both teacher and learner performance in the teaching learning process.

In the online class, the observation sheet is used during the teaching and learning activities. The English teacher observes her performance in an online class, as well as the classroom environment during a listening activity and the students' participation to the

²³ David Wilkinson and Peter Birmingham, *Using Guide Instrument A Guide For Researcher*, 2003. P.33

learning process. The information obtained from this observation sheet is used to plan the next stage.

2. Interview

The purpose of this research interview is to learn about people's perspectives, experiences, opinions, and motivations on specific topics. Interviews, according to this qualitative method, are thought to provide a "deeper" understanding of social phenomena than purely quantitative methods such as questionnaires.²⁴

On this research, because of the limited access in a pandemic situation, the interview was conducted through Whatsapp as a personal message. English teachers and students were among those questioned by the writer. The writer interviewed the English teacher to know the satisfaction of the teacher relating to the result of learning listening to the Teacher-Made podcast given to the student while the students were interviewed to get their view on this podcast which is used as the media in listening. Some steps below that the writer probably done to conduct the interview:

- a. The student will be chosen into 20 students in order they will experience the Teacher-Made podcast.

²⁴ P. Gill, K. Stewart, et al, *Methods of data collection in qualitative research: interviews and focus groups*, British Dental Journal 204, no.6:2008

- b. This 4 students will be reviewed the Teacher-Made podcast based on eight questions that the writer has created in Interview guide.

Data obtained from interview will be analyzed with qualitative descriptive analysis technique, by comparing students' statement during the interview with online class observation results. Interview is noted into transcription.

3. Document Analysis

Documentation is a type of data source that is presented in the form of a document. According to Gleen Brown's journal, a document is one that contains supplemental research material. Document-derived information and insights can be valuable additions to a knowledge base. As a result, researchers should search library catalogs and archives for documents to analyze as part of their research.²⁵

The document analysis is the data of documentation students' worksheet and lesson plan. This research needs documentation to know about the result of students learning during students learn on Teacher-Made podcast, and to know about online class situation and students. So the documentation includes observation sheet, pictures or photographs, lesson plan, and worksheet of students' task. The

²⁵ Gleen Bowen, *Document Analysis as a Qualitative Research Method*, (California University:2009) p.30

writer also collected documents as evidence to support the other data, such as interviews and other works. Here are some steps that the writer most probably used when documenting the data. :

- a. The writer modify the content of Teacher-Made podcast based on the lesson plan in Eleventh grade even semester.
- b. The process and result of observing the student online class is being documented by photographs and observation sheet.
- c. The Interview is being documented by the chats transcription.
- d. The all data will be analyzed and connected each other.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

The next step is to analyze the data using qualitative methods after it has been collected. The writer used a qualitative descriptive analyzing method in this research. The qualitative data analysis process entails organizing, synthesizing, searching, and then determining what is important and what we have learned, as well as deciding what else can be learned. The writer analyzes all of the data collected from observations, interviews, and document analysis. According to Miles and Huberman's model analysis, "analyzing as consisting of three concurrent flows of activity."²⁶

²⁶ Mathew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *An Expanded Sourcebook Qualitative Data Analysis Second Edition* (London : Sage Publications, 1994), p.10

1) Data Reduction

The process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data found in written field notes or transcriptions is known as data reduction. The writer's first step in this research will be data reduction. In this case, the writer is attempting to determine which information is required to answer the research question. This is difficult to be explained directly in the data findings, but it has been fully documented in the appendix to allow for easier access to the information.

In this stage the writer election and concentration to simplification, abstraction, and transformation of the rough data that obtained. It is the steps of data reduction:

- a. The writer doing the observation when the students and the teacher is processing learning material.
- b. Providing a listening podcast and checking written task about related material on podcast.
- c. The writer doing an interviews with some students and the teacher.

The reduction of the data it is something common in the qualitative study of the research. It is because the data in qualitative

sometime encounter the data overload. That is why data reduction is crucial to minimize the data in order to make it easier to analyze.

2) Data Display

The process of displaying data simply in the form of words, sentences, narratives, tables, and graphics in order for the researcher to master the data collected as the basis for drawing appropriate conclusions. A display is a condensed, ordered data collection that permits for conclusion drawing and action. It has been suggested that to achieve efficiency in helping the reader gain the intended message, a visual display should be as uncomplicated as possible, and it should possess the right balance of important information and minimum detail, avoiding unnecessary off-topic content or information, as stated in the journal international of qualitative approach, written by Susanna and Scagnoli. Irrelevant data creates visual noise, making it difficult for the reader to find the most important and meaningful information.²⁷

The writer could draw this conclusion from the statement above and apply it to this research. To explain the data findings of the research, we will mostly use a narrative description. As one of the most clear differences between qualitative and quantitative approaches.

²⁷ Susanna and Scagnoli, Data display in Qualitative approach, International Journal of Qualitative Approach, page. 360

3) Verification and Discussion

In the last step, the conclusion will be verified against the notes taken and brought to a perfect conclusion. Making a conclusion is the process of putting together the content of the data collected in the form of a good statement and having clear data. The conclusion drawing can begin with a tentative conclusion that still has to be completed. The data is continuously analyzed and verified for validity when it is obtained. The validity here is verified by the writer using a method known as data triangulation, which is one of the methods for verifying the result in such a different data. The term 'triangulation' originates in the field of navigation, according to Roberta and Dorothy's journal, where a location is determined by using the angles from two known points. The use of multiple approaches to researching a question is known as triangulation in research. The aim is to increase confidence in the findings by confirming a hypothesis with two or more independent measurements. It is further supported by their statement that there are three types of triangulation: method triangulation (also known as data triangulation), theoretical triangulation (also known as theoretical triangulation), and investigator triangulation (commonly known as investigator triangulation). On this case, the writer is using

the method of triangulation, it is combining the three data source that the writer use in this research.²⁸

²⁸ Roberta H. and Dorothy F., Understanding Triangulation In Research, Evidence-based nursing · August 2013, page.1