

CHAPTER III

METHOD AND PROCEDURE

This chapter presents: (1) research design, (2) operational definition, (3) participant of the study, (4) data collection, (5) data analysis and (6) establishment of trustworthiness.

3.1 Research Design

In designing the research, the method used qualitative method with descriptive analysis. According to Creswell (1998), qualitative research technique is a process where the research problem is studied in its natural setting rather than having subjects studied in a laboratory. The present of this study was also categorized as a case study. Creswell (2002) stated that a case study as the researcher explores in depth a program, an event, an activity, a process, or one more individual. In this research, the researcher used a qualitative method with a case study that used interview data collection methods which aim to determine the teacher's strategy in teaching speaking at SMK N 5 Palembang.

3.2 Operational Definition

In order to avoid misunderstanding in interpreting the information, some terms are needed to support the reader to understand this research.

Teaching is defined as an activity carried out in the world of education including the teaching and learning process between teachers and students in the classroom.

Speaking is defined as an interactive process of constructing meaning that involves producing, receiving, processing information and interactional skills which involve making decision about communication.

Strategy is defined as a method used to help students learn in developing future learning goals and an effort to facilitate learning in a school.

Vocational high school is defined as a secondary education that prepare their students with skills and education to face for working field.

3.3 Participant of the Study

A teachers at SMK Negeri 5 Palembang was chosen as the subject of this study. Convenience sampling method used to determine the sample. According to Dornyei (2007), convenience sampling method is a type of non-probability or non-random sampling where target population members who meet certain functional requirements are included, such as ease of access, geographical proximity, availability at given time, or willingness to participate in this study intentions. Furthermore, in SMK N 5 Palembang, there were 2 English teachers of X and XI class in SMK N 5 Palembang ready to be interviewed. The criteria was an English teacher at SMK N 5 Palembang the teachers have teaching English experience of 4,5 years.

3.4 Data Collection

To explore the teachers' strategies in teaching speaking was used by interview. The interview was used as method to find out what teachers' strategies in teaching speaking at SMK N 5 Palembang. According to Creswell (2012) interview occurs when researchers ask one or more participants general by open-ended question and record answer.

In the process of conducting the data, the researcher used interview. The teachers' interview was conducted directly by using an audiotape, and the voice recorder was used to record all the conversation and field note to write conversation while the interview was ongoing. The interview was in Bahasa Indonesia and the data was translated and transcript into transcription. The Indonesian language was used to make participants understand the question and able to give much information to the interview.

In the process of conducting an interview follows several steps. First, I prepared a recorder to record the interview process. Second, I prepared a note or begin the interview, I introduced myself to the interview then I asked their personal information and some question. While the interview answers my question, I was recording the answer during the process interview. Finally, I have completed the interview by a final thank you statement to acknowledge the time the interview spent during an interview.

3.5 Data Analysis

To analyzed the teachers' strategies in teaching speaking at SMK Negeri 5 Palembang. In this study, I analyzed the data by used thematic analysis. Braun and Clarke (2006) stated that thematic analysis should be the basic method for qualitative analysis, as it provides the core skills for carrying out various forms of qualitative analysis. Thematic relates to the purpose of searching for aggregated themes within data.

I used thematic analysis through six steps data analysis by Braun and Crakle (2006). First, Familiarising yourself with the data (Transcribing data and reading). Second, Generating initial codes, (Start the code data and I read transcription and producing the report). Third, Search for themes, the researcher for a theme to match the code. Fourth, Reviewing themes, I reviewed the theme what I made. Fifth, Defining and naming themes, I defined and renamed the theme. And the last, Produced the report, I produced or explain the report of the teachers' strategies in teaching speaking at SMK Negeri 5 Palembang.

3.6 Establishment of Trustworthiness

In descriptive qualitative research, the accuracy of findings and interpretation must be ensured during the data collection and analysis process. According to Doyle

(2007), Member checking is used to validate, verify, or assess the trustworthiness of qualitative results.

In this research, I used member checking to validate the accuracy of finding. Lincoln and Guba (1985) stated that member checking is a means of enhancing rigor in qualitative research, proposing that credibility is inherent in the accurate descriptions or interpretations of phenomena. There are some steps in the member checking process. First, I used interviews to collect data. Second, I used member checking where in this research. Third, I asked the participant to find out how accurate the data, including the accuracy of the transcription, coding, and report.