

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the research methodology applied in the research. Research design, site and participants, data collection instruments and data analysis of the research are involve in this discussion.

3.1 Research Design

The design employed in this study was qualitative research. According to Stake (1995) qualitative research is interpretive and situational. It is interpretive because it discovers human affairs as seen from different view. Qualitative is also situational since it is oriented to objects and activities in a unique set of context. In line with the definition, this study was employed to concern on how the teacher gets his students' attention in transition process. It explored the interaction of the teacher and the student in a set of transition process.

The method of the research was a case study. A case study studies a phenomenon in its real world context (Yin, 2009). In line with the definition, this study is conducted to find out the phenomenon of teacher's strategies in getting students' attention in a context of transitional process in classroom.

3.2 Site and Participants

The research was conducted in a public elementary school in Bandung. The public elementary school was chosen because it represented actual situation in common classrooms, so

that the data taken were natural and factual. The public elementary school was also chosen in the assumption that it provided the data needed.

The participants of the research were a class of third grade students and their English teacher. It was a big class with 47 students, which consisted of 25 female students and 22 male students. The teacher is a male teacher. He has been teaching English in elementary school for about seven years. The students of third grade were chosen because they are young learners who love to play, chat, yet, very excited to learn English. On the other hand, the teacher was chosen because he has several strategies to put the students in order.

3.3 Data Collection Instrument

The data were collected using two instruments, interview and observation. Interview and observation are very common ways to find out information in case study (Yin, 2003 cited in Duff, 2008). Each technique of collecting the data will be described below.

The primary data were collected using observation. Van Lier (1988, cited in Duff, 2008) stated that many case studies in applied linguistics used observation especially when the aims of the study was to find out people's linguistic performance or interaction in actual situation. Therefore, the classroom observation was conducted to gather the data which will answer the research question; the teacher's strategies in getting students' attention and students' responses to the strategies.

The observation was conducted five times by watching the process of teaching and learning directly without getting involved in the teaching and learning process. The teaching and learning process took place about sixty to seventy minutes. The process was recorded and transcribed afterwards.

The interview was conducted to find out additional information which could not be obtained in observation and to complete information needed to answer research problems. According to Stake (1995) some of main purposes of interview in case study were to find out the interviewee's interpretation and to find out information that the researchers were unable to observe themselves. The participant of the interview was the teacher only, he was asked about the implementation of his strategies and his opinion about the students' responses.

The interview in this research was semi structured interview. Semi structured interview is best for case study because of its naturalness. The process of interview was recorded so the information could be trusted and transcribed afterwards. The interview also used Bahasa Indonesia for better understanding.

3.4 Data Analysis

After the data were gathered through classroom observation interview, the process of analyzing the data was conducted. There were two main stages of data analysis: the data analysis of classroom observation and the data analysis of interview.

3.4.1 Data analysis of observation

The data from teaching process in classroom were recorded using video recorder. While the process was recorded, the field note also taken. The process was recorded so that it could be reviewed to get better understanding. First of all, the data from observation sheet and field notes were transcribed, afterwards it was coded and categorized. The data were categorized into two categorizations: the teacher's strategies and students' responses. After the data were categorized, it were interpreted and discussed.

3.4.2 Data analysis of interview

Similar process was applied to the interview. The interview which was recorded was replayed and transcribed. After the data were transcribed, it was coded and it was categorized. The data from interview were also categorized as the teacher's strategies and students' responses. The data then were added to previous data from observation. Finally, it was interpreted and discussed.



