CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides the issues related to the research methodology of this study representatively. It presents the purpose of the study and research question, research site, data collection, methods of analysis, and considerations for trustworthiness. The explanation of which are presented in sub-heading

3.1 The Research Problems

This research is intended to explore the following research questions:

1. How does the teacher develop classroom interaction in delivering material in EFL class?
2. What problems does the teacher face in developing interaction in delivering materials in EFL class?
3. How does the teacher overcome the problems?

3.2 Research Design

In line with the aim of this study, to find the way or method of teaching that teacher used to develop classroom interaction in EFL class, the design used in this study is qualitative research design which is characterized by case study. McMillan (1992) points out some advantages of qualitative research. First, it is brought in natural settings. It means that behavior was studied as it occurs naturally, without manipulating data given by respondents.
Second, it provides rich narrative descriptions. Every detail is thought to contribute to a better understanding of behavior or to obtain a complete understanding of the setting.

Third, it is concerned with process. Qualitative method looks for the process through which behavior occurs.

Fourth, perspective of participants is important.
This study is also a case study because it focuses only on single instance, i.e. a senior high school in Pekanbaru. This strategy is expected to result in a depth understanding of the interaction under focus (see Merriam 1988)

1.3 Data collection.
This section discusses the components that are related to the data collection needed in this study, including, research site, participants, and procedure of the study.

3.3.1 Research Site
The present study examines an English teacher and the first year students at a senior high school in Pekanbaru. There are several reasons in which the researcher took that school as a place for conducting this study. First, the school is one of the favorite schools in Pekanbaru which is classified as an international school standard. The aims of international standard school are to prepare the teachers and the students
to teach and study overseas. More over this school uses ICT (International Communication Technology). The students are demanded to have life skill aspect that is cooperative, leadership, independent, and lifelong learners. Second, the researcher has a good access to the school.

The researcher carried out the research at class 10 (one of first year classes). There were 35 students in the class. The data collection started from March 13th to April 17th 2007.

3.3.2. Research Participants

The participants involved in this research are an English teacher and the first year students of SMA 8 Pekanbaru. The class consists of 35 students. This class is chosen due to the availability of the teacher to be observed and interviewed and recommendation from the headmaster as well.

3.3.3. Research Procedure

In collecting data, this study employs observation and interview. The data collection started from March 13th to April 17th 2007. Before conducting this research, the researcher did a pilot study. A pilot study was conducted on The third week of March 2007 by interviewing an English teacher and some students. This aims to gain initial understanding of the classroom interaction. As a point of departure, semi-structured interviews were conducted in this study.

3.3.3.1. Observation
The main procedure for collecting the data in this study is Observation. It is needed to obtain precise data from the sample. The point of this observation is to find what happens in the classroom from the teacher-students interaction. In doing the observation, the researcher recorded activities in the classroom and took note without influencing teaching and learning process. Some document such as teaching materials, and lesson plans were also used to complete the data.

Classroom observations are of great value to language education because classrooms are where actions take place (Nunan, 1989). By observing and recording the actions, we can have a richer understanding of language learning and teaching and how interaction between the teacher and students as well as among the students themselves goes through a lesson.

The researcher observed one class of grade 10 for 5 weeks. In this class, English was taught for 4 hours a week. There were three unit of lessons in the semester. Because the researcher has limited time, she only took one unit which was taught for about one month.

The observation in teaching and learning process was focused on teaching behavior in EFL classroom. This observation was conducted to find out the interaction among teacher and students when the teacher was delivering the materials. The classroom interaction was videotape-recorded.

3.3.3.2 Interview

Interview is another of source of qualitative data which is needed for understanding the phenomenon under the study. The interview is used to obtain specific
information or data. Merriam (1988:85) suggests “interview is necessary when we cannot observe behaviors, feelings, or how people interpret the world around them.”

In this study, the semi-structured interview was adopted and questions were addressed to teachers and to several students. It was used to reveal their perceptions of the practice of using English in classroom interactions, problems in interaction, teacher’s effort in developing classroom interaction, and the solution to the problems faced.

3.4 Data Analysis

This section describes the issues that are related to the data analysis of this study. The explanation of data analysis method is presented in the following subheadings.

3.4.1 Methods of Data Analysis

There are two types of data in this study, i.e. data from observation and interview. Data from observation is used to answer question 1 and 2 is used to answer research question 1 and 2. Data from interview is used to answer research question 2 and 3.

Data from observation is analyzed through the following steps. First, the recorded data were transcribed. Second, the transcribing were analyzed through identification and classification by using Foreign Language Interaction Analysis (FLINT system adopted from Moskowitz,1971). Third, the data were compared, contrasted, and interpreted afterwards to answer the research question.
Data from interviews is analyzed through the following steps. First, the recorded data were transcribed. Second, the transcribing were analyzed based on data reduction and interpretation. The data analysis was carried out through sorting out similar information, categorizing the information and interpreting the data. Third, the data obtained from the interviews were compared, and interpreted to answer the research question. Furthermore, the data obtained from observation and interview is described as clearly as possible.

3.4.2. Validity Issues

Validity of this research was ensured by triangulation, member checks, and describing the data clearly. Triangulation is collecting information from a diverse range of individuals and setting using variety of methods to establish validity in case studies (Maxwell, 1996). In this research, data were obtained through multiple sources of evidence (Yin, 2003).

Member checking involves having participants confirm or disconfirm data, analysis, and conclusions. Thick description requires a detailed description of the study context, so that readers can determine for themselves whether the results are applicable to another similar setting or context. Triangulation refers to the study of data from multiple perspectives. Different types of triangulation have been suggested, such as data triangulation, methodological triangulation, theory triangulation, and so on (Brown, 2001).
Furthermore, the researcher tried to describe the data from the interview and observation as clearly as possible. As Alwasilah (2002) states that rich and thick data refer to complete, detailed, and various data that reveal what really happened.