CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher would like to outline the location of the research, research design, subject of the study, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Location of the Research

The locations of this study was in SMK NEGERI 15 Samarinda in academic year 2022/2023. The students at this schools were selected to be the participants in this study.

3.2 Research Design

The researcher utilized a qualitative descriptive case study approaching to describe the teachers' strategies in teaching speaking during Covid-19 pandemic. The participant that involved were students from 11th grade of SMK NEGERI 15 Samarinda. The in-depth interview have been conducted to figure out the strategies that implemented by their English teachers for speaking strategies during Covid-19 pandemic.

3.3 Subject of the Study

The subject of this research was students from 11th grade of SMK NEGERI 15 Samarinda and they were involved in an in-depth interview. The students were selected because they had conducted an online English-speaking course during the Covid-19 pandemic. The research participants consisted of six students selected based on student grades, categorized into three characteristics, namely high,

medium, and low. The selection of participants was expected to provide various information based on their perspectives.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

The data collection technique used was an interview. A list of interview questions adopted from Nursafitri (2021), it was prepared for a semi-structured interview. Researchers used this technique to collect clarification data and verify what they think about the problem under study. This technique was more open-ended because researcher get information directly from respondents. In this study, researcher used a semi-structured interview method. In this study, interview were conducted to collect data in the form of information about students' perceptions of the teacher's speaking instruction strategies during Covid-19 Pandemic. In addition, the researcher used a voice recorder during the interview. The interview was conducted in Bahasa Indonesia and lasted for about 5-10 minutes for each student.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

The data analysis techniques used in this research was refers to the concept of Raharjo (2017) which classified data analysis, namely:

3.5.1 Data Collection

The researcher was the key instrument in this study, so the researcher was responsible to measure the accuracy and adequacy of data and when data collection should end. The researcher also determined the right informant to interview, when and where the interview was conducted.

3.5.2 Data Enhancement

The key strategy involved in comprehensively analyzing the data was to carefully consider the wording of the problem presented. When the problem formulation is deemed to be resolved with the existing data, the data is regarded as flawless. However, in cases where the data collected is insufficient to address the problem formulation, it is deemed incomplete. Consequently, the researcher is compelled to revisit the field and gather further data by conducting follow-up interviews with the informants.

3.5.3 Data Processing

Once the data was deemed to be of high quality, the researcher proceeded with data processing activities, including verifying the accuracy of the data, organizing the data, conducting coding procedures, categorizing the data, and rectifying any ambiguous responses obtained during interviews. This stage was conducted in order to facilitate the subsequent analytical stage.

3.5.4 Analysis Data

Upon the completion and verification of the interview transcripts, the researchers proceeded with the analysis of the collected data. The analysis of case study data and qualitative research, in general, necessitates the direct involvement of the researchers themselves. This is due to the fact that researchers serve as crucial instruments in these processes, with a comprehensive understanding of the intricacies inherent in the issues under investigation.

3.5.5 Analysis Data Processing

The process involves the organization, sorting, grouping, coding, marking, and categorization of data into distinct segments depending on certain criteria. This enables the acquisition of findings pertaining to the formulation of the stated problem. This series of activities facilitates the consolidation and simplification of qualitative data, which is typically dispersed and accumulated, hence enhancing its comprehensibility. In qualitative research, it is important to note that there is no universally accepted or standardized data analysis approach or technique. However, the following procedures might serve as a helpful guide in doing qualitative data analysis:

a. The researcher thoroughly examined the complete transcript in order to gather comprehensive information from each transcript.

b. These overarching messages were then organized and collated for specific purposes. By analyzing these unique signals, it will be possible to discern the overall pattern of the data. In addition, the data were organized into groups according to the order of occurrences, categories, and typology. In accordance with customary practices in qualitative research, the analysis of case study data commenced with the researcher's presence in the field, both during the data collection phase and with the completion of data collection.