

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The research approach used in this study is qualitative in form of Narrative inquiry. According to Bogdan and Taylor (Moleong, 2007, p.4), research methods produce descriptive data or words written or spoken from people and behaviors observed by researchers. Nasution (2003, p.5) states observing, interacting, and interpreting one's opinion is a qualitative research. The researcher took the qualitative research method because the data produced were based on facts, phenomena, and current circumstances, and presented what they were. As the study progresses, the research design becomes more emergent and adaptive. The goal is to understand the phenomenon from the participant's point of view while maintaining the phenomenon's unique institutional and social context; attempts to quantify the data lose both data and context. As a result, a description is standard in qualitative research. Interviews, focus groups, observations, and chart reviews are typical data collection strategies in qualitative research (Palmer and Bordeston, 2018).

Connelly and Clandinin define narrative inquiry as gaining insight into how people view the world, while Bell defines it as an investigation of consciously shared stories. In the context of teaching and learning, Barkhuizen claims that narrative inquiry strives to comprehend instructors' perspectives and practices in language teacher education. The narrative is an excellent tool for demonstrating various learning processes.

B. Research Setting

The researcher entitled “Exploring formal and informal public speaking technique by English Instructors at English First” held at one of the English language educational institutions in Gatot Subroto, Banjarmasin on September 4th to September 7th 2023 and conducted research in the classroom. English First or commonly referred as EF, is an English language institution originating from Sweden which was founded by Bertil Hult, EF itself has been around for more than 50 years.

C. Participant

Research subjects are objects, things or organizations where the data or research variables in question are attached (Arikunto, 1998, p.200). The participants in this study were 4 people, they are English instructors at a course called "English First or also known as EF". In this research, there are 4 classes that the researcher studied, two Teenager's classes which were taught by Mr. TM from SFC's class and Ms. B from NYC's class, then 2 children's classes taught by Ms. L from Sydney's class and Ms. Nelly from Melbourne's class.

D. Data

Sources of data in descriptive qualitative research are through interviews, observations, and others. Sources of data used in this study are:

1. Data

The data of this research were English Instructors in use of formally and informally Public speaking techniques during teaching English in the class.

2. Source of data

The data of English Instructors in use of formally and informally Public speaking techniques was taken from Observation and Interview.

E. The Technique of data Collection

Data collection, according to Kalayaci (2020), is the systematic process of collecting and measuring information on variables of interest in order to answer research questions, test hypotheses, and evaluate outcomes. In ethnographic research, the two basic methods of data collection are participant observation and interviewing. (Fraenkel, et al, 2012).

The researcher has carried out observations at 4 meetings at an English language educational institution in Gatot Subroto with the aim of finding out what are the types used in formal and informal public speaking and the techniques used in formal and informal public speaking by English Instructors in Banjarmasin. In this study the techniques used include the following:

1. Observation

Observation, according to Gulo (2002, p.116) is a data collection approach in which Researchers record information they observe during the study. Researchers are on site to gather reliable evidence for the upcoming report. In this study, the researchers used the interview approach to learn about the implementation of formal and informal public speaking. On a

scale of one to three, the level of participation of observers might range from full participation to complete observer. Researchers participate in the event or environment being examined in participant observation studies. In a non-participant observation study, the researcher merely observed the activity of the person being observed on the sidelines. As a result, researchers are not directly involved in the study process.

2. Interview

According to Meleong (2010, p. 186) interview is a one-on-one interaction with a specific goal in mind. Two people were involved in the conversation: is a conversation with a specific purpose. The conversation was carried out by two parties: the interviewer who asked the question and the interviewee who answered the question. Researchers chose the interview method in this study to find out how the implementation of the formally and Informally Public speaking techniques by English Instructors in Banjarmasin. The goal of the interview is to figure out what someone thinks or feels. Interviews were conducted in order to unearth information not discovered during the observation.

F. Data Analysis

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is a process of sorting, focusing on simplifying, abstracting and transforming rough data that emerges from written notes in the field (Miles, 2014). Reducing data is by selecting, making a summary or brief description, classifying into patterns by making transcripts,

research to reinforce, shorten, create focus, making parts that are not important and arranging so that conclusions can be drawn.

2. Data Display

The presentation of data is a set of structured information to provide the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. This data is structured in such a way as to provide the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. Miles (2014) states that data display refers to how information is presented to aid comprehension. The next step would determine based on this understanding.

3. Data Verification

This research revealed the meaning of the data collected. From the data, tentative, vague, rigid and doubtful conclusions would be obtained, so these conclusions need to be verified. One must conclude by investigating or understanding the meaning, regularity of explanation patterns, and flow of cause and effect or proportions. According to Miles (2014), it is conclusion drawing and verification. At first, the conclusions reached are hazy or confusing. However, when more evidence becomes available, this conclusion may shift and become more apparent.