

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

How to feed the body of this research by the data are explained here. In this session, there would be research design, research setting, subject and object, data and source of data, technique of data collecting and data analysis procedure. Many data that needed by the researcher are collected and analyzed in this part. Contribution of the samples gives a lot of objective views in gaining the data required.

##### **A. Research Design**

In carrying out this research, the researcher used the qualitative technique to found out the kind of corrective feedbacks and the dominant type of corrective feedback, which the data gathered from interview and observation. According to Creswell (2009: 217), interview and observation should identify and be specific about type of data that will be collected during the proposed study.

The researcher used a classroom interaction analysis method because it was concerned with the careful description of the interpersonal events which take place in the classroom as a means of developing understanding about how instruction and learning take place (Ellis, 1993:165).

Based on the statement above, the researcher describes the teacher's corrective feedback in speaking class at English Department of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

## **B. Research setting**

This research done at English Department of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training' Faculty of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. It is located on Jl. A.Yani Km 4,5 East Banjarmasin. This research is conducted about two months, from 4<sup>th</sup> September 2017 to 4<sup>th</sup> November 2017.

The researcher chooses speaking class at English Department of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training' Faculty of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, which the speaking class is students of third semester and there is one speaking teacher. The researcher chooses speaking class because all speaking teachers have a good experience study and good competence in teaching English. Therefore, researcher thinks that they have good ways to give correction as a feedback for students in order to develop their speaking ability.

## **C. Subject and object**

### **1. Subject**

The subject of this research is teacher of speaking class at English Department of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training' Faculty of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. There are five classes- A, B, C, D, E and one speaking teacher who teaches speaking 1 in third semesters. In this research, the researcher choose teacher of speaking class in third semesters who participate in this research.

### **2. Object**

The object of this research is teacher's feedback especially corrective feedback used by teacher in speaking class on third semester students at English

Department of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training' Faculty of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

#### **D. Data and Source of Data**

##### **1. Data**

The data are the kind of corrective feedback and the dominant types of corrective feedback used by the teacher, which the data are collected directly from observation and interview with the teacher of the speaking class at English Department of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training' Faculty of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin who use the corrective feedback in teaching.

##### **2. Source of Data**

The researcher tries to figure out mainly written sources from data observation and interview with the teacher of the speaking class at English Department of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training' Faculty of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

#### **E. Technique of Data Collecting**

There are some activities that can be used to collect data in qualitative research According to Yin (2011:15), the potential data collection activities for qualitative research are interviewing, observing, collecting and examining and feeling. The techniques of data collecting which used in this research are interview and observation.

## 1. Observation

This technique is used to get the data about specific description of teacher's teaching learning process. In this research, the researcher uses guided observation where the observer brought a set of question and table checklist. The data which are going to find out by this technique is about the kind of corrective feedbacks and the dominant type of corrective feedback that is used by teacher to students speaking class.

## 2. Interview

This technique is used to gain the deep information from the teacher. In this research, the researcher uses guided interview where the interviewer brought a set of question and used recording. The data to find out by this technique is teacher's corrective feedback which is gained from interview with 15 questions.

## **F. Data Analysis Procedure**

The data analysis in the research will use qualitative methods. As stated by Miles and Huberman (1994: 429), the activities of data analysis are:

### 1) Data Reduction

Data reduction means summarizing, choosing and focusing the important things of the data. It is intended to find the patterns of the finding based on the social phenomena that happen in the field. The data were collected from the teaching learning material, the result of interview, and the data from the teacher. The data were collected, and then reduced based on the problem statement and the limitation of the study.

## 2) Data Display

Data display is organizing and describing the data from data reduction. It is intended to help in understanding the phenomena that are happening. In displaying the data to describe the social phenomena that happen in the field, it does not only use narration, but it also may use graphs, charts, matrices and networks. The data that have been reduced, and then displayed based on the category prepared. The categories take from the problem of corrective feedback, such as the kind and the dominant.

## 3) Conclusion Drawing

The conclusion of a study is a research finding. Conclusion drawing or verification is done if the data collected and analyzed are supported by valid, consistent and enough data. The data of this qualitative study which are collected from complex social situation in the field may develop into complex data based on the problems that happen in the field. Thus, the conclusion in this study can be a causal relationship, hypothesis, or a theory that depends on the research finding found in the field.

After the data are collected, the researcher classifies them based on the problem statement and then analyzed them qualitatively. Then, report it descriptively. After that the researcher will match the finding with the theory related, so that all data can be used to answer the probing questions systematically. The researcher also makes conclusion by using inductive way.