

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

2.2 Approach and Type of the Research

According to Mcmillan in Sulastiani (2022) research is a process of gathering, investigating and analyzing the information or data systematically and directly from the specific source of data. The method have be used by researcher to conduct this research is qualitative research, The researcher were used descriptive qualitative method to describe what teacher questioning strategies used by the teacher in teaching English and how the responses of the students at SMP Negeri 1 Gunungsitoli Utara, then the research analyze an existing problem phenomenon which aims to collect data in finding the main problem that from facts by conducting observations, interviews, documentations all scientific facts with the problems observed or what is usually called a case study. Furthermore, there are three types of instruments that will kxzbe used in this study. The first is observation to collect primary data. The second is an interview, which means the researcher will conduct verbal questions and answers to obtain information, and the last is documentation containing (photos, videos and sound recording).

2.3 Variables of the Research

According to Shukhla (2018) Variables are concerns regarding variations in the face-to-face proximity of objects, objects, creatures, places or circumstances or in a normal miracle. In this research, researchers have use variables regarding teachers, questioning strategies, and student responses. Based on this, the researcher found a questioning strategy using observation, interview and documentation instruments to find more accurate results about the questioning strategies used by teachers to interact with students in class.

3.3 Setting and Schedule of the Research

1. Research settings

This research have be carried out at SMP Negeri 1 Gunungsitoli Utara. VIII grade located in North Gunungsitoli, Jl. Arah Awaai km. 9, Oloro, Kecamatan Gunungsitoli Utara, Kota Gunungsitoli, Provinsi Sumatera Utara.

1. The schedule of the research

This research have conducte from November until February 2024.

3.4 Source of Data

This research data have be obtain from the results of observations interviews and documentation conducted by researchers.

3.5 Instrument of the Research

The instrument were observation, interview and documentation. The method for analyzing the data was qualitative research. The way it could be use observation, interview and documentation as an instrument of the research to collect the data and validate the result.

1. Observation

In Sulastiani thesis (2022), the observation model is useful for gaining an understanding of the processes involved in a situation. Observation is the process of collecting open and direct information by observing and placing it at the research location. In this observation, qualitative research obtains data by simply observing participants. The emphasis during observation is on understanding the natural environment that participants live in without changing or manipulating the data.

In this research, researchers used Class observation checklist to find out questions teacher and student responses in the learning process. The researcher will observe two English teachers in two different classes where the researcher

will carry out initial observations with one meeting per class. Observations in class are carried out by looking at the situation teaching teachers in real life, seeing enthusiasm, student behavior, responses and activities in the process learn how to teach. Researchers will make observations at class to collect data with using note-taking and note-taking. Based on the explanation of observations.

Table 3.5.1
Observation Grid

No.	Types	Teacher Questions	Student Response		Number of Students wsho Responded
			Yes	No	
1.	Wait time				
2.	Repetition				
3.	Paraphrasing				
4.	Simplification				
5.	Probing				

2. Interview

The interview is a further instrument to gather the data in this research; the interview adopted semi-structural interview technique which utilized the question guideline but allows the interview to provide clarification and elaboration based on the question that given. This kind of interview was also known as an in-depth interview, wherein technically it was more flexible than the structured interview. The interview was a tool for the researcher to add data deeply about the reason of the teacher.

Interview was a technique that used to find out the data information. In this research, the researcher used a structure interview. The interviewed by the researcher are English teachers and the students. The researcher interviewed the teacher and the students to find out her implementation of teachers' questioning during the classroom interaction and the responses of the students.

Table 3.5.2
Interview Grid

No	Component	Sub component
1	Know the information from the teacher in teaching strategies especially in giving questions	• the learning process be more understanding • can check the students understanding during the classroom interaction
2	Response of the students after give the questions during the classroom interaction	• the students be more active to answer the questions • the students feel shy or afraid to answer the questions

3. Documentation

Documentation in the form of photos, videos and sound recordings is a form of documentation that uses visual or audio media to record and store information. The following is the meaning of each type of documentation:

a. Photo:

A photo is an image taken using a camera or other device capable of recording images. Photos are used to record certain moments, events or objects. Photos may be used as evidence, visual reference, or for other documentation purposes.

b. Video:

Video is a series of moving images recorded using a camera or other device capable of recording video. Video can record events over a specific time period and can include sound. Videos are used to record and store more complex information than photos, such as movement, sound, and context.

c. Sound recording:

A sound recording is an audio file that records sound using a sound recording device. Sound recording can be used to record

conversations, presentations, interviews, or certain environmental sounds. Voice recording is useful for recording verbal information that cannot be represented with images or text.

Documentation in the form of photos, videos and sound recordings has the advantage of storing visual or audio information that can be easily understood and accessed again. This documentation can be used for personal documentation, education, business, research, and so on.

2.3 Data Collecting Technique

The necessary data, such as the teachers' utterances while giving questions, were obtained through classroom observation. According to Ary in Sulastiani (2020), observation is a basic method of obtaining data onto qualitative. Therefore, the researcher observed the classroom directly for about 3 meeting 1 class. Furthermore, the study used nonparticipant observation study. It means that the researcher presented in the class but did not participate in the classroom activity.

In observing the learning process, researchers used three types of research instruments. The first is observation to collect primary data, and find out the types of questions and techniques used in class. The second is an interview, meaning that the researcher will conduct verbal questions and answers to obtain information, and the last is documentation containing (photos, videos and voice recordings) for data completeness.

2.4 Data Analysis Technique

According to Miles and Huberman in Sulastiani (2022), there are steps in data analysis they are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification. Generally, the steps are related to each other either during or after collecting data so the model of Mile and Huberman is called as an interactive model:

1. Data Reduction

In this step, the researcher conducted selection and attention focus on simplifying, abstracting, and transforming a hard data achieved. Qualitative data could be reduced and transformed in a lot of ways; they were selection and summary or paraphrase.

2. Data Display

In this step, the researcher developed and arranges information, description to take conclusion and action. The display data which is use a narrative text. The display is organize, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. It is design to assembly organized information into an immediately accessible, compact form so that analyst can see what happening and either draw justified conclusions or move on the next step of analyst the display.

3. Conclusion Drawing and verification

The researcher attempted to take a conclusion and to do verification by looking for meanings of every single data achieved. Conclusion was verified at the analyst process. Verification may be as brief as fleeting second thought crossing the analysts mind during writing, with short excursion back to field notes, or it may be elaborated, with lengthy argumentation and review among colleagues to developed inter subjective consensus, or with extensive efforts to replicate a finding in another data set.