CHAPTER 3

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used a qualitative method in this research. The qualitative method requires the researcher to gain understanding by focusing on the total picture of a phenomenon rather than breaking it down into variables (Ary et al., 2009).

The researchers who use qualitative methods collect data themselves through examining documents, observing behavior, and also interviewing participants. Qualitative researchers typically engage directly with people who are their targets in the field and analyze how they behave and act related to the issue or problem under study. The final result of qualitative research contains participants' notion, the reflexivity of the researcher, and a complex description and interpretation of the problem being analyzed (Creswell, 2007).

3.2 Method of Data Collection

3.2.1 Participants

Four speaking lecturers from three different universities participated the respondents of this research. The selected lecturers had experience in teaching speaking for a minimum of two years. The lecturers who already had two year of teaching experienced teaching learning process in both offline and virtual classes. As the result, the lecturers could give comparison about the challenges that happened during the teaching learning process in offline classes and virtual classes. The respondent answered the interview questions given by the researcher. To recruit participants for this study, the writer used purposive sampling. The writer chose lecturers in three different universities in Semarang who had experiences teaching Speaking classes online during the pandemic. From the lecturers that the writer contacted, four agreed to participate in the interviews. Purposive sampling in a type of non-probability sampling in which researchers decide what requires to be known and set out the participant due to the qualities the participant owned (Etikan, 2016).

3.2.2 Instrument

Semi-structured interviews and class observation was conducted to obtain data on speaking teacher's challenges and obstacles while teaching in virtual classrooms. The researcher selected the respondents by using purposive sampling- a non-probability method of sampling where the researcher decided the participant deliberately according to the qualities that the participant possesses (Etikan, 2016). The researcher contacted the selected respondents through call or text to make an appointment for an interview. Next, the researcher prepared the interview by arranging a question list. The question consisted of both teaching experiences, in online and offline classes. This was done because the researcher wanted to compare the situation in both classes. At the end, the researcher recited the challenges that happened in the virtual classes and what strategies that the lecturers applied to overcome those challenges in virtual classes. The interviews were conducted through an online platform. The interviews were done for approximately one and a half hours until two hours each. The interviews have been recorded and transcribed. The researcher then did class observations for about two months in respondents' speaking classes.

3.2.3 Procedure

There were some procedures that the researcher followed in obtaining the data. First, the interview was done. The researcher transcribed all the interview recordings then gave it back to the interviewee for peer/member check. After being approved by the interviewee, the researcher analyzed the data obtained. The analysis was followed by coding, the process of which the information contained in each interview and the whole data set are examined and organized (Green et al., 2007). The researcher interpreted and wrote the reports of the results at the end. Second, the researcher did class observations. Then the researcher wrote the observation report to support interviews data.

3.3 Method of Data Analysis

The researcher used qualitative as a data analysis method. Ary et al., (2009) stated there are always attempts involved in qualitative analysis to comprehend the phenomenon under study, integrate information and explain relationships, theorize about how and why the relationships appear as they do, and also regain the connection of the new knowledge with what is already known. The researcher coded the data from the interview based on the research questions to find the emerging themes or patterns of

responses. To maintain the trustworthiness of the research, the writer conducted members checking with the interviewees in which she gave the transcript back to the respondents and asked the respondents to clarify the accuracy of the transcripts. Lastly, the researcher did class observations to support the findings from the interviews.