

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter discusses the research method used in this study. It covers the discussion of the research design, subject of the research, data and data source, technique of data collection and instrument, the technique of data verification and data analysis.

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

The design of this research was descriptive research with a qualitative approach. In this approach, the data collected were not in the form of a number, but the data derived from interviews manuscripts, field note, personal documents, record memos, and other official documents were in the form of words. According to Lodico (2006:264) qualitative researchers was the research that focuses on the study of social phenomena and on giving voice to the feelings and perceptions of the participants under study, this is based on the belief that knowledge is derived from the social setting and that understanding social knowledge is a legitimate scientific process.

The purpose of the qualitative study was to describe the empirical reality behind the phenomenon in depth, detailed, and thorough. In this study, descriptive research was done in the classroom, and the main point of this research is to collect and to accumulate the basic data in a descriptive way. It described the phenomena that occur in the classroom such as the interaction conducted by the teacher and learner aspect of teaching English process and the pattern of interaction during

teaching learning process in Program Keagamaan (PK) class of MAN PK 4 Jombang.

## **B. Setting and Subject of the Research**

In this study, the researcher choosed the English teacher, English tutor and the students of MAN PK as the subject of the research. The researcher wanted to know what practices were carried out inside and carried outside the class that is done by the teacher, tutor, and student of MAN PK 4 Jombang, and how the teacher designed English teaching and learning, select and use methods in teaching, and how the teacher motivates the students.

This study was done in MAN PK 4 Jombang, it was located in Denanyar, Jombang. This school was located in Mamba'ul Ma'arif Jombang Islamic Boarding School. MAN PK 4 has just new, because it had been inactive for several years, then it stood back up. This study was conducted in this school from November 24<sup>th</sup> until January 27<sup>th</sup>, 2019.

## **C. Data and Data Sources**

### **1. Data**

Data refer to the answer of research questions. Bogdan and Biklen, (1998:106) defines data as the rough materials researchers collect from the world they are studying. Data materials obtained by the researcher include actively record, such as interview transcripts, documentation and participant observation field notes. In this research, the data belonged to qualitative data. Those data were a description of practice teaching English process done by the English teachers, English tutors

and the students of MAN PK 4 Jombang. In this study, there were four forms of data. The first data were gathered from the observation. The researcher doing direct observation by recording activities, took a picture, and write field note about activities inside and outside the classroom in learning English process of MAN PK. The second data were interview transcript of the English teacher, English tutor and the students that were recorded by the researcher during the conducted interview. The third data was obtained from the questionnaire. The researcher used the questionnaire with form multiple choice as additional data, and the last data were documentation, in this study, documentation also as additional data, with form of picture and schedule of MAN PK.

## 2. Data Source

The data source was a source which data was taken from. The source of the data was very significant in the research, because the researcher will not enable to get information without the source of data. In this study, the data were taken from the teacher and tutor who taught English on formal class (in the school) or informal class (in the dormitory) of MAN PK 4 Jombang.

Since the study was directed to described teaching English process in the classroom, the subjects of the study were taken from the class in which English was used in teaching learning process. The selected students as the subjects of the study were male and female students in PK class. In this school, male and female students were separated and there were only four classes, they are X PK 1 and 2 class, then XI PK 1 and 2 class, because MAN PK 4 is still new and it had been nonactive for

several years. The following statements were the reasons of using male and female students of class XI PK as the subject of the study: First, these two classes were taught by the same teacher. Second, those two classes were at the same level that is XI class. The third students were more active in conducting interaction than students' X class. The last consideration was that the class was conductive and communicative. Based on that all suggestions the researcher took consideration to use XI class as the subject of this study because the researcher wanted to know the basic of the learning how far the application of English teaching learning process at MAN PK 4 Jombang. It was the best progressive modern boarding school in Jombang area. This school was chosen as the research setting because this class of PK class is still new after non active for several years and students of MAN PK now have more grown a lot. The school was located in the area of Islamic boarding schools under the auspices of PP. Mamba'ul Ma'arif Jombang and related to the MAN PK vision and mission the best generation students were expected to be able to speak English and Arabic.

#### **D. The technique of Data Collection**

The technique of data collection is the primary step in the research because the first goal in the research which is to answer the research questions. The data would contain the necessary information about the research problems. Without knowing the technique of data collection, the researcher would not acquire the data which is appropriate with the standard data that have been settled. In order to conduct this research, the researcher would need an instrument that was the tool used to conduct the study.

In this study, the researcher used some methods to collect the data; those were doing observation, interview, questionnaire, and documentation.

### **1. Observation**

According to Ary (2000:474), qualitative observation relies on narrative behavior and interactions. The observation is used to collect the data in a systematic way to understand and interpret actions, interaction or the meaning of the event. This instrument was used to collect information about the teacher design English teaching learning. The ways in doing observation were: the researcher prepared the sheets of observation, the researcher joined in the classroom and record the process of teaching in the class, the researcher observed teachers' and tutors' practices in teaching and learning English process in the classroom.

### **2. Interview**

The interview is a data collection method in which there is a dialogue between an interviewer and interviewee which talk about a certain topic. Ary et al (2010) stated that the interview may provide information that cannot be obtained through observation, or they could be used to verify observations. Based on the objective of the research, the interview could be used to validate the data from the observation. According to Ary et al (2010), there were three kinds of the interview as follows:

- a. Free or unguided interview. In this method, the interviewer carried out the interview without any systematical plan of the question as the guided line to handle it.

- b. Guided interview. Here the interviewer carried out the interview by used a set of questions that planed systematically as the guided line for having the interview.
- c. Free guide interview. The interviewer used a set of questions and each question in developed to gain details information.

Based on the method of interview explained above, the researcher used a free guided interview. In this research, before conducting an interview, the researcher brought a general idea by raising some questions that were prepared before. The structure of the interview was developed prior to the interview. Applying this method of collecting data the researcher made interview guides. The interview guide was a list of questions that are formulated by the researcher used to get the information needed for the research through an interview between interviewer and interviewee. In order to get the validity and credibility of the instrument, the researcher asked help to the expert teacher and English lecturer to validate the interview guide.

### **3. Questionnaire**

Questionnaire is a technique of collecting data through forms that contain questions that are submitted in writing to someone or a group of people to get answers, responses and information needed by the researcher (Mardalis 2008:66).

According to Zarinpoush & Gumulka (2006), there are two types of questionnaire based on the way to answer the questionnaire. They are an opened-ended and closed-ended questionnaire because the respondents just choose the

answers. The types of questions were multiple choice, there were questions about linguistic problems and non-linguistic problems. In this study, the researcher used closed-ended question was the form of multiple choice.

#### **4. Documentation**

The document referred to materials such as photographs, video, films, memos, letters, diaries, clinical case records, and all shorts that can be used as supplemental information (Bogdan & Biklen 1998:57). Therefore, the documentation method was a technique of collecting data that was indirectly given to the research subject. In this research, documents were form videos, pictures and field note used as additional data, including teachers' and tutors' practices in the teaching and learning process in studying English, activities during the class of MAN PK 4 Jombang.

#### **E. Trustworthiness of Data**

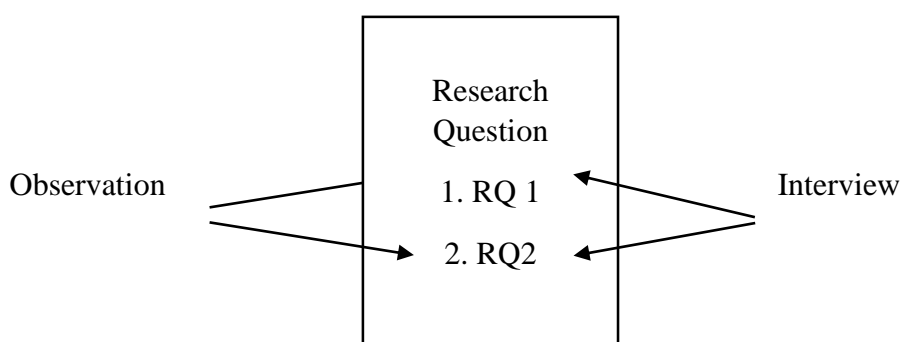
In qualitative research, the data trustworthiness consisted of validity and dependability (reliability). Validity related to the common technique that was used to increase the validity of data. This technique was called triangulation. "Triangulation is defined as the technique of collecting data by a combination of some different information of collecting data and some different data sources" (Sugiono, 2009: 83). The researcher used the triangulation technique to check the validity of the data. Moeloeng (2006:303) explains that triangulation was a technique to check the trustworthiness of data which uses something else to be

compared toward that data”. Triangulation was used to analyze data based on source, method, investigator and theory.

The purpose of triangulation is to increase the dependability and validity of findings. In this study, both data source and methodology triangulation were used. Data sources triangulation is a process in which various sources of data collecting are used. The variety of sources can refer to time, place and person. In this study, the sources of data referred to the English teacher and tutor as subject and students as informants. Methodological triangulation in this study referred to the use of more than one method in collecting data, they were observation and interview.

According to Sugiyono, (2010:372) techniques of triangulation used by the researcher was described in the following figure:

*Figure 3.1: Methodology Triangulation*



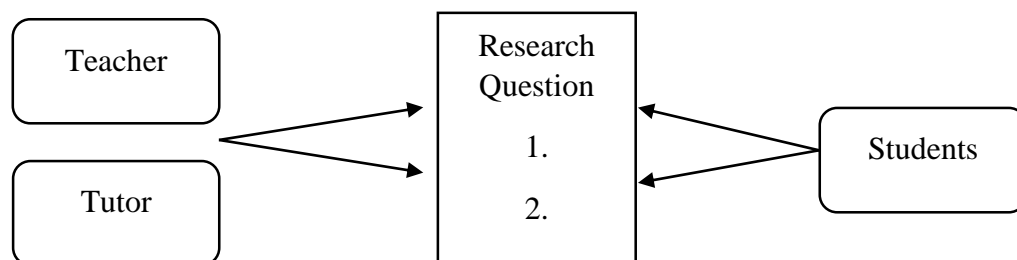
*Adapted from Sugiyono, (2010)*

Schema of methodology triangulation above showed that the research question for number 1 until 2 the data were collected by doing observation and



interview. It could be concluded that the data of research questions number 1 and 2 were triangulated methodologically.

*Figure 3.2: Data source Triangulation*



*Adapted from Sugiyono, (2010)*

The figure 3.2 above showed that the research question number 1 and 2, the data source was taken from the English teacher and tutor is as subject, and students are as informants. It could be concluded that the data of research question number 1 and 2 were triangulated from the data source point of view.

#### **F. Data Analysis**

The data obtained from the results of the interview, observation, questionnaire, and documentation were analyzed to draw conclusions. According to Meleong (2010: 280), data analysis was the process of managing the data, organizing it into a good pattern, category and basic unit.

From the explanation above, it could be synthesized that data analysis was the process of organizing and putting the data into the right pattern, category, and the basic unit, so it could find the theme and formulate as suggested by the data.

The purpose of data analysis was to summarize and simplify the data in order to interpret and draw a conclusion. In this research, in analyzing the data, the researcher used qualitative data analysis. The qualitative data of this research was analyzed by using inductive analysis method. This technique was used by observing the phenomena in this field, then based on the find data the conclusion was drawn.

Nevertheless, the data analysis in this study could be broken down into three stages; they were data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion or Interpretation (Sugiyono, 2012: 91). Those could be explained as follows:

1. Data reduction

Data reduction is the process of reducing the data to occur repeatedly. Reducing the data means summarizing, choosing the main thing, focusing on the important things, finding the topic and the form (Sugiono, 2009: 92). The reduced data in this study were data found in the interview transcript. The reduced data which were out of topics from this study, or which had no relation with practices in teaching English process that have been done which related to the method, and strategy which used.

2. Data display

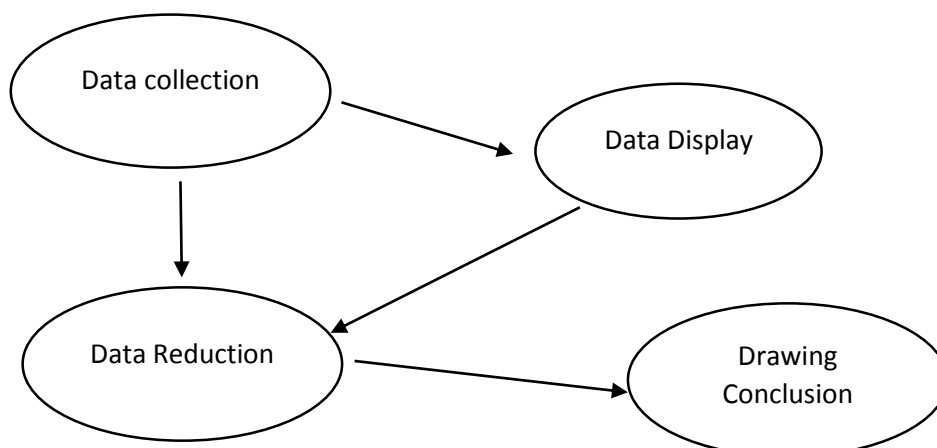
After data reduction, the next step was analyzing the data, which called data display. It was the process of displaying data in the form of table or essay so that it got more understandable. Miles and Huberman as cited in Sugiyono (2009: 95) stated that looking at displays help to understand what was happening and to do something further analysis or caution on that understanding. In this study, the

researcher used an essay in displaying the data, because it was the most common data display used in qualitative research. Miles and Huberman (1984) said: “the most frequent form of display data for qualitative research data in the past has been the narrative text” (Sugiono, 2009: 95). After this step, the writer could go to the last step in analyzing qualitative data.

### 3. Drawing Conclusion

This is the last step of qualitative data analysis according to Miles and Huberman is drawing conclusion and verification. The first conclusion was still temporary conclusion and could be able to change if it does not find strong proofs that advice on obtained stage for the next. But if the conclusion that explained on the beginning stage, and was supported by valid and consistent proof when the writer obtained the data in the field, so that conclusion is credible. The conclusion in qualitative research was a new discovery that could be an answer to the research problem. The conclusion was in the form of the description of the object of this study. Finally, in this step, the researcher got the result and conclusion of the research.

#### Data analysis according to Miles and Huberman



*Adapted from Sugiyono 2005*

Step in analyzing data in this research were: 1). The researcher collected the data through the interview, observation questionnaire and documentation. Then, the researcher selected by referring to the formulation of the research problems in the study, 2). After collecting and reducing the data, the researcher displayed those transcript data in the form of narrative. Finally, in this step, the researcher could get the result and conclusion of the research in the form description of the subject of this study.

In this study, the researcher obtained findings in answering research problems, among others, the description of the English teaching method used by English teachers and tutors in MAN PK 4 Jombang, then supporting practices and activities were carried out by MAN PK students inside and outside the classroom.