

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher provides the description of the research method. The method of this research design, data and data source, technique of data collection, technique of data verification and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research design are a plans or procedures for research that span the decisions from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection and analysis (Cresswell, 2009). Ary et al (2002) describe research design is the researcher's plan how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in natural setting. According to Kerlinger (1990), a research design is a plan, structure and strategy of investigation so conceived as to obtain answers to reasearch questions or problems. The plan is the complete scheme or program of the research. It includes an outline of what the researcher will do from writing the hypotheses and their operational implication to the final analysis of data.

The design in this study used descriptive qualitative research method. Qualitative research is used due to the researcher analyze the data which are in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences to get more understanding about something. In addition, in describing the results of the study to the reader are also in the form of words or phrases not in numbers form or statistical data. Therefore, the researcher used descriptive method because they do not try to examine a

hypothesis but to elaborate deeply about something. In this case, that is a deep understanding about factors influence learner autonomy in learning English at eleventh grade of MA Darul Hikmah Tawang Sari Tulungagung.

B. Subject of Study

The subject of study is the eleventh grade students at MA Darul Hikmah Tawang Sari Tulungagung. The class is IPA 5A which consists of 21 students, so the writer chosen 4 of autonomous learners through the criteria of learner autonomy that mentioned in chapter II.

C. Data and Data Source

1. Data

The data gathered must linked to problem of the study . In this study, the researcher use qualitative data in the form of facts. In this study, the researcher took the data from the result of interview, and observation. The data is qualitative data, consist of information and describe factors influence learner autonomy in learning English at eleventh grade of MA Darul Hikmah Tawang Sari Tulungagung.

2. Data Source

Data source is subjects who give the data or information or where the data getting from, it is very importance because the researcher gets the information or data from it. In research there are different methods to gather the information, all of which fall into two categories, i.e. primary and secondary data.

- Primary Data

Primary data refers to the first hand data the data gathered by the reasearcher, that is collected by researcher through the first object directly. Sources of primary data are observation and interview. In this study the resercher use primary data to gain accuracy and reliability about information of factors influence learner autonomy in learning English at eleventh grade of MA Darul Hikmah Tawangarsi Tulungagung.

D. Technique of Data Collection

1. Observation

Observation is a method that use the researcher to take field notes on the behavior or activities of insividuals at the research sites (Creswell, 2009)). Kumar stated, observation is one way to collect primary data. Observation is a purposeful, systematic, and selective way of watching and listening to an interaction or phenomenon as it takes place.

The activities in teaching and learning english lesson is observed as bellow;

1. The researcher prepare the concept of observation form.
2. The researcher join in the classroom and then observe teaching and learning process in English lesson, students' independence and activities during English lesson.
3. The researcher gives checklist sign (√) in the collumn to know wich students are autonomous.

In this study, the researcher observed the students that is taught English lesson. The aim of this observation is to know wich students are autonomous and also to choose the sample wich students would be informant. In this oservation the researcher stand up in the corner of the class.

2. Interview

Interview is a method to collect information from people is referred to as interview. Another precise definition is that any person-to-person interaction between two or more individual with a specific purpose in mind is called an interview (Kumar, 2001). Creswell (2019), in qualitative interviews, the researcher conducts face-to-face interviews with participants, interviews participants by telephone, or engages in focus group interviews, with six to eight interviewees in each group. These interviews involve unstructured and generally open-ended questions that are few in number and intended to elicit views and opinions from the participants. According to Kumar (2001) there are two kinds of interview:

- 1). Unstructure interview: in an unstructured interview, the interviewer has no specific guidelines, restrictions, predetermined question or list of option.

- 2). Structure interview: is a written list of questions, open ended or closed, prepared for use by an interviewer in a person-to-person interaction.

In this interview the researcher made a list of question about studemts' interest in english, how they learn English, what factors that influence them in learning English and how these factors can influence them.

E. Technique of data verification

In this research, the researcher uses triangulation technique to verivicate data. Triangulation refers to the use of multiple methods or data sources in qualitative research to develop a cpmprehensive understanding of phenomena (Denzin, 1978 and Patton, 1999, in Carter *et al* 2014). There are four types of triangulations, they are: (1) method triangulation (2) theory triangulation, (3) investigator triangulation and (4) data source triangulation. In this study, triangulation used was method triangulation and data source triangulation. Technique triangulation is used to check the data credibility. It is done by checking data to the same source by using different technique.

For example to get the validity data about learner autonomy in learning English, it can be done by doing observation, then check it by using another technique, namely conducting interview with the students. While source triangulation is used to check the data credibility. It is done by checking data gotten through some sources.

For example to get the data about the learner autonomy in English lesson, it can be done by doing interview with all students and also English teacher, then compare

the data gotten whether it is suitable or not between the students' information and the teacher's information.

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis is vital step during a part of analysis; as a result of it aims to look at the validity and dependableness of knowledge in collective. Bodgan & Biklen in Moleong (2011) describe, analysis is the effort created by operating the info, organize information, notice what's necessary and what's learned, and consider what will tell to others. It means the information of analysis could be a method of redaction or classifying and manipulating the info once the info are collected through observation, interview and questionnaires, the info analyzed. The qualitative information of this analysis is analyzed by using inductive analysis technique.

a. Data reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes or transcriptions. In this stage, the researcher gets the data from interview with the students. The result interview shows what kind of factors that influencing the autonomous students in learning English. In this step, the irrelevant data is reduced and the needed data is included.

b. Data display

Data Display is an important step during the qualitative data analysis. It is a process of showing data in the form of words, sentence, narrative, table, and graphic

in order that the data collected is mastered by the researcher as the basic to take appropriate conclusion.

c. Conclusion drawing

Here, the researcher uses temporary conclusion and final conclusion drawing to make data valid. The conclusion drawing was started since the beginning of the research after the data were collected by making temporary conclusion. Then, in the last step the researcher drew the final conclusion. In other words, it can be said that the conclusion was analyzed continuously and verified about the validity to get the perfect conclusion. Based on the procedures above, the steps in analyzing data in this research were: The first researcher collected the data through interview and observation. Then the researcher selected, transcribed, and focused on the data by referring to the formulation of the research problems being investigated in the study. In addition to the technique reducing the data, in showing the information, it primarily based on the formulation of the research problems. After the information displayed, a conclusion was drawn. In this study the researcher used temporary and final conclusion to make the data valid.

The conclusion drawing started out from the beginning of the study after the information collected to make temporary conclusion. Then, within the remaining step the researcher drew the final conclusion. In other words, it may be stated that the conclusion was analyzed continuously and verified the validity of data to get the proper conclusion.