

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research method used in this research. It covers the discussion of the Research Design, Data and Data Source, Technique of Data Collection, Instrument, Data Analysis and Technique of Data Verification.

A. Research design

The research design involved the utilization of case study. It belongs to qualitative approach. This study was designed to gain an understanding of unique phenomena, especially the implementation of interactive read aloud strategy. This presents what is design used in conducting the research. Qualitative research, in contrast focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in the research. Case study is one of research design was used by the researcher in this study. Case study research is an intensive analysis of an individual unit such as a person or community stressing developmental factors in relation to environment. According to Stake (1995) a case study is expected to catch the complexity of a single case, a single leaf, even a single toothpick, has unique complex study.

The researcher used case study because this research is focused on very special interest, the research looked for the detail of interaction with its contexts. In this research, the special interest is the activities of teaching and learning English using IRAS. The researcher observes and draws from phenomenon as clear as possible without manipulation. In addition, the researcher determined and reported the result of the research of teaching

strategies in teaching English at Al- Islah Islamic Elementary School Tulungagung.

B. Data and Subject of the Study

Data was the result of observation, consisting of the “given thing “that researcher analyzes. The type of data in this study was qualitative data. Qualitative data usually was in the form of words rather than number. The data which was analyzed in a qualitative research are called qualitative data. Qualitative data was extremely varied in nature. Qualitative data can be obtained through interview, observation, drawing picture, focused group discussion, etc (Barbara; 2000). It included virtually any information that can be captured that is not numerical in nature.

The form of data in this research was verbal data. The data was the teacher’s information about her experience while using IRAS (Interactive Reading Aloud Strategy) in her reading class. Beside, the data were in the form of teacher’s documentation. In short, the forms of data were the teacher’s behavior, teachers’ document, and teacher’s evaluation both verbal and non verbal.

They were two of data sources in this study. First, the primary data source was the teachers who have experience in conducting interactive reading aloud strategy in the elementary level. Secondly, the students in MI AL ISLAH can be the primary data source also to complete the information. In this study, the researcher used some instruments such as; interview guide, observation sheet, and teacher’s or students’ document.

The data for this study come from the following resources:

1. Students: Data which are obtained from the students are Students' Document and the results of interviews conducted with the students.
2. Teacher: Data which are obtained from the teacher are files such as, students' name list, teacher's lesson plan, lesson schedule, syllabus and the results of interview conducted with the teacher.

Those kinds of data are obtained from participants and setting as follow:

a. Participant or Subject of Study

The participants of this study were teacher and students at MI Al Islah Tiudan Gondang Tulungagung. There are six classes in the school; class 1 - 6 which totally consist of 160 students. Based on teacher's suggestion and researcher's preliminary observation, the researcher selected one class, it was first B as the subject of the research. In this research, the researcher used instrument such as interview guide, observation sheet, and documents to collect the data. These instruments were used to help the researcher focusing on the research subject. These instruments were developed by using the benchmark of teaching English strategies, reading the previous study instruments, and conducting preliminary observation.

b. Setting

This research is conducted at MI Al Islah Tiudan Gondang Tulungagung. The school is located in Jl. Raya Tiudan. It is one of oldest Islamic elementary school in Gondang district.

C. Technique of Data Collection

This qualitative study explored the implementation of IRAS (Interactive Read Aloud Strategy) to elementary students. The purpose of this study was to explore how the English teacher applied IRAS for facilitate the students to improve their reading comprehension mastery. In doing the research, the researcher employed and used some methods and instruments to collect the needed data. Method of collecting data was the method that can be used by the researcher to collect the data. Denzin & Lincoln (2005) said that instrument of collecting data is a tool chosen and used by the researcher in his or her activity of collecting data in order that the activity becomes systematic and easy.

In this research the researcher used some methods; they were observation, interview and documentation. The explanations of the application of the data collection method are as follows:

1. Interview

Ary (2010:438) says “The interview is one of the most widely used and basic methods for obtaining qualitative data. Interview was a dialog done by interviewer to get information from the interviewee. In this research, the interview was conducted in *Bahasa Indonesia* to avoid misunderstanding of the intention given and to make the situation to be more relaxed. The subject and informants who were interviewed by the researcher were English teacher and students. The researcher interviewed the English teacher to know the strategies which were used in teaching reading to the students and the subject’s reasons why IRAS used as an alternative strategy in teaching reading.

In collecting the data from interview, the researcher used steps as follow. Before conducting interview, the researcher prepared some questions. Recorder was also prepared to help the researcher recorded both the subject's and informants' statements. In relax situation, the researcher could ask various questions to the subject and informants.

This method conducted to get deep information about the applied IRAS (Interactive Read Aloud Strategy) that the English teacher applied in English lesson. Moreover, the data dealing with the students' responses toward the teaching strategies applied were also collected trough doing interview. The researcher conducted interview twice. The first interview with the teacher was conducted on 17th of May 2019 and the second interview with the students was conducted on 18th of May 2019 and continued on 19th of May 2019. As it was mentioned previously that they were five students from first grade B as the informants of the research.

In this study, the writer used a semi-structured interview. It used because the subject and informants allowed answering the questions deeply. The interviewer in a semi-structured interview generally had a framework of themes to be explored. Moreover, the informant could add other information out of the question but having relation with the topic.

It was generally beneficial for interviewers to have an interview guide prepared, which was an informal grouping of topics and questions that the interviewer could ask in different ways for different participants. Interview guides helped the researcher focus an interview on the topics at hand without constraining them to a particular format. This freedom helped the

interviewer to elaborate their questions to the interview context/situation, and to the people they are interviewing.

2. Observation

The researcher did preliminary observation to collect information about the subject and object. In the preliminary observation, the researcher collected description of field condition by asking the subject and borrowing the textbook. The method is used to help the researcher in conducting the observation. From the observation, the researcher got the data to support the data taken from doing interview. The observation was conducted on 17th and 18th of May 2019. The data taken from observation were in the form of field notes.

According to Lodico (2006:117) observation is a tool of research requires systematic and careful examination of the phenomena being studied. It means that observation is a method to collect the data in systematic way to understand and interpret actions, interaction or the meaning of event. This method was used to collect information about the strategies applied by the teacher in teaching English. The steps in doing observation were:

- a. The researcher prepared the observation sheet,
- b. The researcher joined in the classroom,
- c. The researcher observed the teacher's activities in teaching in English,
- d. The researcher made field notes from the result of observation.

3. Documentation

Ary (2010:442) stated documents refer of a wide range of written, physical, and visual materials, including what other authors my term artifacts. Moreover, according to Lodico (2010:126) "Documents and artifact produced

before the study by the participants generally include things like public records, personal writing, or instructional materials”.

In this research, some pictures which could be used as data to answer the research problems were taken from the observation. The researcher collected documents as the evidence that the researcher did the research and to support the interview and observation. Here, the documents were included picture during observation. These pictures were as the secondary data.

In collecting data, the researcher uses documentation study. Document study was referring to technique of collecting data by gathering and analyzing documents. While document was any communicable material (such as text, video, audio, etc) used to explain some attributes of an object, systems or procedure. The data obtained through this technique were teacher's lesson plan, and syllabus of teaching reading using IRAS (Interactive Read Aloud Strategy).

D. Instrument

There must be an instrument in a research. It influences the data which are obtained. Instrument means equipments for collecting the data using a method. Based on the statement, instrument plays important role in conducting a research that is to gather the data accurately. The instruments used in this research were as follows:

1. Interview Guideline

In this research, the researcher used a semi structured interview. It is necessary for the researcher to use an interview guideline. The use of interview guideline is mainly to control the interview process so that the important data

relating to the topic can be obtained (Ary: 2010). However the questions may be developed in the process of interview depending on the answers of the questions. In this study, the researcher used interview guideline to make the interview run well. The interview guideline was in the form of a number of questions aimed to collect the data from the subject. The real interview conducted to help the researcher answered the research question about the subject's responds and the informants' opinion after IRAS was applied (see appendix 1).

2. Observation sheet

Observation sheet is a tool to gathering data that uses a structured form to record data based on sample observations (Ary: 2010). In this study, the researcher used an Observation Sheet to analyze a process by gathering facts to prove a theory or opinion and to begin to detect patterns in a process. The researcher made a list of field note in the observation method. The subject and the informants were observed in the teaching process. The researcher took a note the subject's activity (English teacher) and the informants' enthusiastic (students) to get the needed data. The observation sheet was in the form of question (see appendix 2).

3. Documentation

Documentation has many meanings, from the broad—anything written in any medium—to the narrow—policies and procedures manuals or perhaps records. (Escoe: 2001). The overall quality of the research improved with clear and detailed documentation. In this study, the researcher used documentation

such as teacher's lesson plan, picture of students' activity, video, recording and students' work. The printed documentation provided in appendix 3.

E. Data analysis

In this study, qualitative research instrument used to find the perceptions of the subject and the informants applied IRAS. The researcher used different method such as interview, observation, and documentation. In addition, the instruments were interview guideline, observation sheet, and document. The main objective of this qualitative research is to identify how the teacher used IRAS (Interactive Read Aloud Strategy) as the main strategy in teaching reading and provide a list to the students to overcome their reading and comprehending the material. The researcher helped by recording to memorize the data from the field study. Then, the researcher used audio tape and transcribed for analysis the data. After getting the information from the subject and informants, the researcher analyzed the data in several steps. In this study, the researcher analyzed the qualitative data by following Huberman & Miles (1992) steps to analyze the data accurately.

According to Miles and Huberman (1992), there are some data analysis procedures; they are:

a. Data Reduction

Data Reduction is started by explaining, selecting the basic things, focusing on something important to the content of data which derives from the field, so the data reduced can give description deeply to the observation result. In this data reduction, there are living in process and living out process. It

means that the data selected is called living in and the data unselected is called living out.

First, the mass of data has to be organized and somehow meaningfully reduced or reconfigured. Miles and Huberman (1994) describe this first of their three elements of qualitative data analysis as 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." Not only do the data need to be condensed for the sake of manageability, they also have to be transformed so they can be made intelligible in terms of the issues being addressed.

In this research, data reduction will be done by making summary contact, developing category coding, making reflection note and data selection. Data reduction can be the using of greeting in opening and ending the lesson, the teacher's voice in teaching, and etc. The data is reduced because it is not related to the title of the research and the formulation of the research problem. The researcher choose the quality of the data that can answer the research question about teacher's applied IRAS and students' respond towards the strategy. The information which not needed would be deleting and the needed one would be analyzed in the next step.

b. Data Display

Data display is the process of showing data simply in the form of words, sentence, narrative, table, and graphic in order that the presented data are mastered by the researcher as the basic to take appropriate conclusion. A

display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action.

Data display is the second element or level in Miles and Huberman's (1994) model of qualitative data analysis. Data display goes a step beyond data reduction to provide an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing.

In this research, the researcher used narrative essay in displaying the data because it is the most common data display used in qualitative research. In addition, the researcher presented the data by using table to simplify the information (See table 4.1). The data from data reduction would be displayed and added by supporting data.

c. Verification and Conclusion

This activity is the third element of qualitative analysis. Conclusion drawing involves stepping back to consider what the analyzed data mean and to assess their implications for the questions at hand. Verification, integrally linked to conclusion drawing, entails revisiting the data as many times as necessary to cross-check or verify these emergent conclusions. "The meanings emerging from the data have to be tested for their plausibility, their sturdiness, their conformability that is, their validity" (Miles and Huberman, 1994).

Since the beginning of the research, the researcher found the data about the teacher's practice and students' respond. The data were varieties and it belongs to general information. Here, the researcher didn't get the final conclusion yet about the data which could answer the research questions of this study. It was

called as temporary conclusion. It means that the researcher had to dig out the information again from the field to make the data was complete.

In the last step, the temporary conclusion which stated by the researcher before, be verified to the notes taken and furthermore, it is brought to the perfect conclusion. Making conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data collected and the form of a good statement and having clear data. The conclusion drawing can be started from tentative conclusion which still needs to be completed.

After the researcher dig out again the data in the field, the researcher analyzed continuously and verified about the validity. Then, the researcher interviewed the English teacher again and observed the students activity when they studied. Furthermore, the researcher found that the data was saturated because the researcher already got the same information from the participants. In line with the elaboration above, the final conclusion was that the strategy used by the teacher was enjoyable for the students in the first grade of Islamic elementary of Al- Islah.

F. Technique of Data verification

In qualitative research there are some techniques that can be used to make the research data valid. In this research, the researcher used triangulation to check the validity of the data. According to Cresswel (2009:185) Triangulation of data, data will be collected through multiple sources. Additionally, Ary et.all (2010:498) said that the use of multiple sources of data, multiple observers, and/or multiple methods in referred to as *triangulation*.

In this research, the researcher used methodology triangulation to check the validity of the data. The researcher used different methods to collect the same data. It means that to get the validity of the data in this research, the research was not only conducted interview but also did observation, and made documents. So, by using those methods, the researcher is able to compare the result of each method. From those three different methods, the data collected by the researcher were the same.