

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This Chapter presents the method used in conducting the research. It contains the research design. The research design includes the research location and participants, research instrument, the data collection procedure, trustworthiness of data and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This research used a qualitative method with an interview, observation and documentation to collect the data. The design of this qualitative research was a case study design. According to Stake (1995, p xi) as cited in Dornyei (2007, p.151), the case study is “the study of the particularity and complexity of a single case”. In addition, Jack (2008) stated that “the qualitative case study is an approach to research that facilitates exploration of a phenomenon within its context using a variety of data sources”. The type of case study which was used in this research is the intrinsic case study. In this case study, a variety of data collection such as observation, interview, and also questionnaires would be combined in order to enrich the data. Thus, this case study was a suitable method to gather and organize the data to get the understanding of the Participation Point System Implementation in a detailed description.

This research focused on understanding, describing, and clarifying the implementation participation point system. It is in accordance with Dornyei (2007, p.126), he stated that qualitative research emphasizes on understanding, describing, and clarifying a human experience. To focus on those procedures, the element in this qualitative research was flexible, ongoing, yet purposive and it required a detailed and vivid analysis to reveal the investigated data.

B. Research Location and Participation

This research was conducted at MAN 1Trenggalek, which is situated in Kelutan, Trenggalek. This school was established in 1980. Man 1Trenggalek is one school- based religious has a program of accelerated class in Trenggalek. The program accelerated class taken during two years, students who entered in the class of acceleration is the students who have high IQ that is 130 more. In addition to the accelerated class MAN 1Trenggalek also has two classes again, namely class superior and regular. The facilitation in the MAN 1Trenggalek is complete, all the classes have LCD to support teaching and learning activities.

The researcher will be examine the implementation of participation point system in tenth grade of the department of social science especially X IPS 1. The researcher takes one class to gather data, students in one class consist of 35 students. The researcher take a sample six students to gather the data with interview.

C. Research Instrument

The data were taken from the learning activities of the tenth grade of MAN 1Trenggalek. To collect data the researcher used three instruments in the study qualitative is observation, interview and questionnaire.

1. Observation

Observation was used to find out the information about the implementation, the advantages and disadvantages the participation point system in teaching English of MAN 1Trenggalek. The learning activities in English classroom were observed and identified. During this observation, the participant was the observer herself. The observer helped the teacher in preparing the media needed for the PPS implementation in teaching process. Meanwhile, the observations were videotaped in order to give additional information for the missed one.

Observation session typically should last not more than 1 or 2 hours then all. Make the field note as soon as possible following the observation, while the experience is still fresh in your mind. You may use audio and video recordings to facilitate data collection. See Bogdan and Biklen (1998) for guidelines to writing field notes. Some field-notes were taken from the observation sheet. The observation sheet was developed based on all the research questions. It included two aspects, Such as process to implement PPS and advantages also disadvantages PPS in teaching English might been unpredictable, It was noted with other things found during the observations.

2. Interview

Then doing interview in order enrich the data. Interview were used to explore the teacher's point of view and how implement PPS in teaching English of MAN 1Trenggalek. The interviews were also aimed to identify advantages and disadvantages which were faced by the teacher and the students. The interviews were conducted to the teacher and the students of the English class after the PPS has been implemented. The interviews were taped and transcribed. Those were conducted informally, in order to make the interviews feel comfortable in sharing their experience, feeling and view of the PPS that had been implemented.

There are several types of interview, such as focus group and typical qualitative interview. Nevertheless, in this research the typical qualitative interviews were used. The typical qualitative interviews include one to one conversation between the interviewer and interviewee. Furthermore, for the typical qualitative interviews, the semi-structured interviews were used. In the semi-structured interviews, even though there were prepared questions to be asked, but the interviewees were encouraged to elaborate their answers.

3. Documentation

Documentation refers to materials such as photographs. Video, film, memos, letters, diaries, clinical case records and of all sort that can be used a supplemental information (Bogdan and Biklen 1998:57).

D. Data Collection Procedures

Data collection is a process of procurement primer data for research purpose (Nazir 2011:174). Collecting data is crucial step in doing research, without it data or information impossible to be collected. In this research, the researcher employed some techniques in collecting data they were interview and observation.

1. Interview

Interview is data collection method in which there is a dialogue between an interviewer and interviewee which talk about a certain a topic. Ary et al (2010:438) stated that interview many provide information that cannot be obtained through observation, or they can be used to verify observations. Based on the objective of research, interview can be used to validate the data from the observation.

Based on the method of interview explained above, the researcher used from guided interview. In this research, before conducting interview the researcher brought 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. Interview guide is list of questions that is formulated by researcher used to get information needed for the research through interview between interviewer and interviewee. In order to get validity and credibility of the instruments, the researcher asked help to the expert teacher to validate the interview guide.

2. Observation

According to Ary (2000:474) qualitative observation rely on narrative behavior and interactions. The observation is used to collect data in systematic way to understand and interpret actions, interaction of the meaning of 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 classroom, the researcher observed teacher's practice in English teaching and learning process.

3. Documentation

Document refers to materials such as photographs, video, film, memos, letters, diaries, clinical case records and of all short that can be used as supplemental information (Bogdan and Biklen 1998:57). Therefore, documentation method is technique of collecting data that is indirectly given to research subject. In this research, documents was used as addition data about teachers' practices in teaching and learning process in studying English at MAN 1Trenggalek.

E. Trustworthiness of Data

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

F. Data Analysis

In this study, the researcher used techniques of data analysis based on Ary et al. (2001:465) which is involving three steps: organizing the data, summarizing the data, and interpreting the data.

1. Organizing

The first step in analyzing qualitative data involves organizing the data. Bogdan and Biklen in Ary et al. (2001 :465) suggest that the researcher can actually begin some data analysis in the field, while collecting the data. Here, the researcher used interview to collect the data. Organizing is done firstly by categorizing the data from the interview

transcripts, observation sheet and the documents. The data having the same categorized rewritten in the form of paragraph.

2. Summarizing

The next step is summarizing. Here the researcher begins to see what is in the data. Examining the same categories and then connected among categories further integrates the data (Ary et al,2001:469). Here, the researcher did summarizing the categories in the earlier step.

3. Interpreting

The last step is interpreting the data. Interpreting involves reflecting about the words and acts of the study's participants, and abstracting important understandings from them (Ary et al, 2001:470). Interpreting is done by describing the interview results, observation note clearly and understandably, and also clear documents. After interpreting, it can be found and stated clearly about the implementation of participation point system in teaching English to the tenth grades students MAN 1 Trenggalek.

In analyzing the data from this study, the researcher used the data from the interview teacher and students, observation in classroom. After the data have been collected, the procedure in analyzing the data includes observation analysis and interview analysis. Observation analysis First, the data from the observation field-notes were analyzed. The analysis was based on the aspects related to the research questions. Thus, the information related to the implementation of the participation point system in MAN 1 Trenggalek English teaching, the advantages and disadvantages of using method.

Then, the recordings of observations were transformed into a textual form. The observation videotapes were interpreted to add some information if there were any missed information in the field-notes. The next process of analyzing the data was identifying and grouping the transcribed data. It involved coding or labeling process for the data of

observation. This coding process included reading and reflecting the transcripts, and also writing down the thoughts of the data into some notes or memos. The final process of the observation analysis was drawing conclusions. To make the conclusions, all of the interpreted data were perceived into the generated patterns. After that, the main outline that had been acquired was elaborated.

To analyze the data of the interview, the transcribed data were identified. Just like the data of the observation, the data of the interview were analyzed by reading and reflecting the transcript. The data were also reduced to focus on the investigated aspects. Then, the data were also reduced to focus on the investigated aspects. Then, the data were interpreted and discussed before drawing conclusions based on the research questions.