

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents topics related with the research method, those are: research design, data and data source, technique of data collection, technique of data verification, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

A research design is a systematic plan to study a scientific problem. It gives information about what is the approach used in the research. Research design is also used as a framework that created to seek or search answer of research questions. In this research, the researcher used qualitative approach. Creswell (1994) stated that qualitative approach is an inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem based on building a complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of informants, and conducted in a natural setting. It can be said that qualitative approach is a study of phenomena in social life, environment, situation, and also the problems will be studied in natural way based on how it is happened. Then the purpose of qualitative study is to describe the empirical reality of the phenomenon in depth, detailed and thorough.

There are many kinds of qualitative approach but the researcher used descriptive qualitative because the researcher acts in arriving and identifying a

rich description of the people, objects, event, places, etc. Ary (1985) stated that descriptive research is the research that describes and interprets what it is. In this research, the researcher tried to describe how is the English teaching at Happy feet Bilingual Kindergarten related to the strategy, media, material and the assesement used by the teacher.

B. Data and Data Source

Data are any selected informations that must be collected in the research. Lodico et al (200:66) the meaning of data is any type of information collected for use in educational research or assessment. Here the data is taken from the data source and consist of information based on the result of interview, observation, and documentation in the form of description about teaching English at Happyfeet Bilingual Kindergarten. Then, the researcher used primary and secondary data source. Primary data is source of data which related to the subject of this study that taken through the researcher directly. Furthermore, here the primary data come from the interview and observation of teaching English process in the classroom. While the secondary data is the data that have been already collected by and readily available from other sources. So the data is taken indirectly from the subject. Here, the secondary data are from documentation of the student's worksheet, the middle semester examination sheet and student's report card.

C. Technique of Data Collection

Collecting data is foundation for research study because it is the primary step in a research. Creswell (2014) stated that the data collection steps include setting the boundaries for the study, collecting information through unstructured or semi structured observations and interviews, documents, and visual materials as well as establishing the protocol for recording information. Without knowing the technique to collect the data, the writer would not acquire the data that appropriate with the needed to answer research problem. Furthermore, in this study the researcher used observation, interview and documentation as the technique to collect data.

1. Observation

Observation is a basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research and it is more than just "hanging out." Furthermore, it is a technique of collecting data done with conducting conscientious research, and systematically recording. Observation is needed in order to know directly the teaching process in the classroom.

In this study, the researcher used non-participants observation. Means that the writer joined the classroom and sat on the back chair and paid attention to the teaching English activity, how the teacher deliver the material and what media being used. The researcher used non-participants observation because the field is kindergarten English class, then the researcher could not participate in the teaching learning in the group of

students. The researcher took four times of observations which covers one theme that was 'Transportation and Recreation Theme'. The researcher did the observation every Wednesday from January 15th, 2020 to february12th, 2020 (see appendix 3).

2. Interview

Interview is the conversation between two or more people in face to face to get information. Esterberg (2002) stated that interview is a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through questions and responses, result in communication and join construction of meaning about a particular topic.

Here, in this study, the researcher used structured and semi-structured interview. Means that the researcher made a set of questions relate to the study, but in the process of interview, the researcher could develop the questions. The researcher used this kind of interview because the researcher wanted to bring a set of questions before doing interview but she also wanted to develop the questions based on the answer of the interviewee. The interview conducted by the researcher with the Ms. X, English teacher of Happyfeet Bilingual Kindergarten. The information are related to the strategy, media, material and assessment. Then, the researcher recorded the interview. The researcher did the interview on January 13th, 2020 and recorded the teacher's answer then wrote the result of the interview (see appendix 2).

3. Documentation

Documentation is process of recording data from the document that is collected from non-human source. Arikunto (2006) stated that documentation is used to get the data from relevant books, laws, activities report, photos, film documenter, archives, letters, diary, journals, and other written text in order to analyze the problem. In this research, the researcher used documentation of the student's worksheet, the middle semester examination and student's report cards as the documentation to collect the data.

D. Technique of Data Verification

Stating the data verification is important in qualitative study in order to know that the data is trusted or not, and reduce the bias and prejudice. One of the technique of data verification in qualitative study is triangulation. Flick (2009) stated that triangulation means that the researcher takes the different perspectives on an issue under study. It means that the researcher uses more than one methods to collect the data. Denzin (1978) cited in Miles and Huberman (1994) classified four kinds of triangulations, those are: triangulation by method, data source, researcher, and theory. Triangulation based on methods means that the data verification done by more than one methods, the example are when the data is gotten from interview observation and documentation. The observation is over when the data is saturated. In this research, the researcher used triangulation to get

validity of the study. It means that the writer collected the data with different methods those are: interview, observation and documentation. First, the researcher did interview with the subject of the research talking about how is the English teaching in this kindergarten including strategy, material, media, and assessment. Afterwards, in order to check the validity of the data collection from interview, the researcher observed the subject true actions in the classroom through the guidance of observation. Then, the last step of the validity this research, the researcher saw the documentation including students' worksheet and card report to support the data. Triangulation was done to ensure the validity of the study.

E. Data Analysis

Data analysis means that the researcher analyses the data that she got from observation, interview, documentation, fieldnote, etc. Here the researcher reduces, organizes, synthesizing, and discovering what is important from the data. So the data will be neat and make sense. Bogdan (2009) stated that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, observation sheet, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to other. Miles and Huberman (1994) classified the data analysis to three types, those are:

1. Data reduction

Data reduction is process of making summary from the main point, arranging and categorizing it based on classification. In this research, the researcher summarized the data that have been taken from the interview transcript, observation sheet and the documentations. The researcher summarized the information from interview transcript, observation sheet and documentation based on research problem, so it would be easier to draw the conclusion.

2. Data display

A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In this step, the process of choosing data symbol in the form of words, sentence, and narrative in order that the data collected is mastered by researcher as the basic to take appropriate conclusion. In this research, the data were displayed consist of the information about strategy, media, material and assessment used by the teacher to teach English at Happyfeet Bilingual Kindergarten and it's implementation in the EFL. In the data display, the researcher arranged the data systematically by showing the result of the interview, observation, and documentation in the form of narration. In describing that, the researcher would show that as clear as she could including the ambiance, conversation and natural thing happened in the interview and observation. This is aimed to get the conclusion as the finding of this research.

3. Conclusion drawing and verification

Since the beginning of the research, the researcher made temporary conclusion. Furthermore, it was brought to the perfect conclusion. Making conclusion was the process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of good statement and having clear data. In this research, the conclusion drawing was revealed the strategy, media, material and assessment used by the teacher in teaching English at Happyfeet Bilingual Kindergarten. Then, the Verification means the testing of provisional conclusions for its validity suggest that after getting data, it is analyzed continuously and verified about the validity. Therefor, the researcher collected the data gotten from the field in the form of observation sheet, transcript of interview and documentation then enlighten it and make good statements in the next chapter, discussion chapter. After that, the researcher combined it with the ground theory