

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses about the method by researcher in conducting this study. This chapter present about research design, research setting, subject of the study, data and data sources, data collecting method and instrument, data verification and data analysis.

A. Research Design

In general, Punch (1998:66) stated that research design means a structure to plan and execute a particular research. Research design also the crucial part of the research as it includes the four important consideration, there are: conceptual framework, the identification of whom and what to study on and some of tools and procedures for collecting data and analyzing data.

Basically, the research design is divided into some types, for example qualitative and quantitative research. In this study, the researcher used qualitative research approach. Berg and Howard (2012) the characteristics of qualitative research as meanings, one of concepts, a definition, metaphors, some of symbols and a description about things. The definitions show that qualitative necessary instruments that can help solve the problem. A Qualitative research approach views human thought and behavior in social context and covers a wide range of phenomena in order to understand and appreciate them. Qualitative research method was developed in the social science, to study about social and cultural phenomena, such as observe feelings, thoughts, behaviors and belief of society. Example of qualitative method there are: case study.

In this research, the researcher use Case Study research design. Yin (1984: 23) describes the case study research method “as empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context; when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident; and in which multiple sources of evidence are used”. Ary *et.al* (2010:29) stated that “A case study is a type of ethnographic research study that focuses on a single unit, such as individual, one group, one organization, or one program”.

According to Borg and Gall (1989) the characteristics of qualitative research are: First, Qualitative researches use the natural settings. Second, in qualitative research emphasis is place and process, no hypothesis is made and tested. Third, using inductive analysis.

The goal of this research is to arrive at a detailed description and to understanding of the entity or the case. This research uses multiple methods, such as interview, observation, and archives to gather the data from the field. In case studies an in-depth of a single unit. Unit here can be an individual, a group or community, an institution, etc. The big advantage of case studies is the possibility of depth. It seeks to understand the whole case in the totality of the environment. The data sources include observation, participation observation (fieldwork), interview, questionnaire, texts, documents, the researcher’s reactions and impressions.

According to Phondej *et al* (2011) there are seven steps of case study method as follows:

1. Justification for the research paradigm and research methodology

2. Justification for the case study method
3. Criteria for judging the quality of the case design
4. Designing the case study
5. Criteria for selecting case design
6. Data collection
7. Case study analysis

In the other hand, Neale *et al* (2006) defined there are six steps of case study, the steps as follow:

1. Plan
2. Develop Instruments
3. Train Data Collectors
4. Collect Data
5. Analyze Data
6. Disseminate Findings

Yin (2009) defined the case study process as follow:

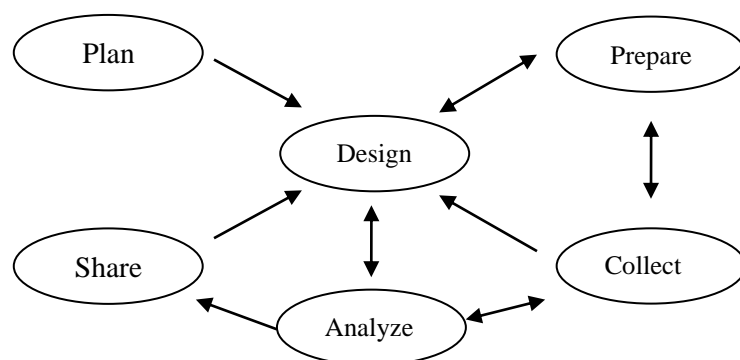


Figure 3.1 the Case Study process

B. Research Setting

Research setting is as physical, social, and cultural site in which the researcher conducts the study. This research was located at *Penataran Street-Nglegok-Blitar-East Java*. It is one of the middle Islamic boarding School in Blitar, East Java. There are teachers with the best quality competent, supporting activities such as extracurricular, student organization, learning community, sports team, etc. The learning process is made as comfortable as possible for students.

C. Subject of Study

Subject of research is an individual that is observed, analyzed, examined, investigated, experimented upon or/and treated in the course of particular study. The subjects of this study as follow:

1. The Teacher

The majority of the teachers of Al Mawaddah 2 graduated from *Al Mawaddah 2*. Usually, the qualified graduates were invited and given a letter of recommendation from the leader to teach at *Al Mawaddah 2*. The primer participant/subject in this research is the teacher that implements English Conversation.

2. The Administration.

The other participants that support this study is administrators who also give information about the implementation process of English Conversation. (*pengasuh*).

D. Data and Data Sources

The data of this research are as follows:

1. Data

Data is raw of material that needs to be processed to produce the information. The source of data in the research is the subjects from which the data can be collected for the purpose of study (Arikunto, 2010: 129). Qualitative data is important determining the particular frequency of traits or characteristics. Moreover, Qualitative data are mostly non- numerical and usually descriptive or nominal in nature. It means the data collected are in the form of words and sentences. Qualitative approaches aim to address the ‘how’ and ‘why’ of a program and tend to use unstructured methods of data collection to fully explore the topic.

In this study, data are getting from observation and in-depth interview. The observation is getting from the teacher and the students activities classroom during teaching and learning process in the classroom. And interviews are getting from the teachers that implement the material of English Conversation during teaching and learning process in the classroom.

2. Data Sources

The source of data in the study is subjects from which the data can be obtained (Arikunto, 2010:129). In this research, the researcher gets the data as follows:

a. Primary Data

Primary data are first hand, original data collected by the researchers for the project by hand. They are collected for meeting the objectives of the study. In this research, primary data getting information from teacher's activities on teaching learning process in the classroom, the preparation or planning before implementing English Conversation/ English lesson, the procedure in implementing English Conversation and the evaluation in implementing English Conversation.

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data is data collected from sources that has already been in some forms. In this Study, secondary data collected by researcher indirectly. The secondary data in this research: such as the document of teachers' preparation (RPP and syllabus as the preparatory documents), teachers and students activities in the classroom when they implement English Conversation.

E. Data Collecting Method

Data collecting method is the techniques are used by researcher to collect the data. Data collection is one of the most important stages in conducting research. The researcher used observation, interview and documentation to collect the data.

1. Observation

Observation in qualitative research is "one of the oldest and most fundamental research method approaches. This approach involves collecting

data using data using one's senses, especially looking and listening in a systematic and meaningful way”(Mc Kechnie, 2008, p.573) Observation is used to understand phenomena by studying people's accounts and actions in an everyday context. In this research the researcher write done the result from observation and researcher doing observation in the field. Ciesilska (2018) define the components of observation as follow:

a. Observational Research Design:

- Research aims
- Access to the Field
- Sampling: What, Who, Where, and When
- The Observer
- Notes taking

b. Observation Techniques

- Direct Participant Observation
- Direct Non-participant Observation
- Indirect Observation

In this research, the researcher writes done the result during observation and the teachers' activities in classroom. Thus, the researcher observed learning process by writing field note such as the teacher's activities and the students' activities in the classroom that implements the English Conversation. The result writes done on observation instrument (observation sheet).

2. Interview

In Qualitative research, interview is a conversation where questions are asked to get information. It functioned to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words. Interviews are particularly useful for getting the story behind a participant's experiences. Interview is one of the most widely used method for obtaining qualitative data (Ary et al, 2010: 438).The interviewer can pursue in-depth information around the topic. Interviews may be useful as follow-up to certain respondents to questionnaires, e.g., to further investigate their responses. (McNamara,1999).

In this study the researcher interviews the teacher, and administrations about implementing English Conversation. To conduct interview in this research, the researcher to find the information deeply about some question related with research problem such as the teachers' preparation before implementing English Conversation, the teachers' procedure in implementing English Conversation and their evaluation in implementing English Conversation. The researcher use interview guideline to get the data. In this process to help the researcher to find and get the information deeply related with research problems. This process used structured interview.

To get the specific information in this research consist the kind of preparation and how they prepare, the researcher used semi structured interview. The interview guideline about the strategies in implementing English Conversation, and the evaluation in implementing English

Conversation. Semi structured interview is a method of research used most often in social sciences.

Then, unstructured interview conducted without a set of question. Unstructured interviews sometimes called informal interviews. To collect the data by this kind of this interview is used the main point of the research problem (preparation, procedure and evaluation).

3. Documentation

Documentation can be pictures or videos that get from field. Ary (2010: 442) stated that document refer to a wide range of written physical and visual material, including what other authors my term artifact. The document as the secondary data. And the documents were included picture during the observation. In this study, the researcher collected some documents such as English lesson plan, non-written documents (picture or videos) in teaching and learning process in the classroom.

F. Data Verification

In this study, needs validity to find and make verification of the research. It is the evidence that the data collections of this study are valid and responsible. Ary et.al (2010:481) stated there are four techniques to determine the validity data in this study; they are credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability.

a. Credibility

Credibility in qualitative research concerns to truthfulness of the inquiry's findings. Credibility or truth value includes how well the researcher

make confidence in the findings based on the research design, participants, and context. In qualitative research data can be categorized good data if a data are valid. According to Creswell (2009:191) classified the validity of data into eight strategies, one of them is triangulate. The methodological triangulation is used in this study. Triangulation since three data collecting techniques, they are: observation, interview, and questionnaire. Furthermore, Cohen (2000: 112) stated “Triangulation defined as the use of two methods of data collection in the study of some aspect of human behavior”. In this study the researcher used is theory triangulation to make inquiry of the data. The triangulation that involves consideration of how the phenomenon under study might be explained by multiple theories.

Triangulation is drawn as below:

No	Data	Data Collection	Data Sources
1	Teachers' preparation in implementing English conversation	Interview	Teacher Administrations
2	Teachers' procedure in implementing English conversation	Interview Observation	Teacher Administrations
3	Teacher's evaluation in implementing English conversation	Interview Observation	Teacher Administrations

Table 3.1 Triangulation Process

b. Transferability

Transferability related to the questions, how far the result of the study might be applied by the other people in the other context. Ary (2010) stated that transferability is the degree to which the findings of a qualitative study can be applied to generalized to other contexts or too other group.

Transferability is external factor. Therefore, the researcher is demanded to report the data conclusion clearly, systematically, and acceptably.

c. Dependability

The third standard for judging qualitative studies and refers to the stability or consistency of the inquiry processes used over time. To check the dependability of qualitative study, one way to see if the researcher has been careless or made mistakes in conceptualizing the study, collecting data, interpreting the findings and reporting results. This is referred to as dependability or trustworthiness (Ary et al.,2010:502).

In this study, the researcher audited guidelines and process. The beginning from research questions/research problems, data collection, take documents, analyze, and examine the data. The researcher collected the data from teachers and administrations.

d. Conformability

Conformability in qualitative research is the same as quantitative research's concept of objectivity. Both deal with the idea of neutrality or the extent to which the research is free of bias in the procedures and the interpretation of results. Because it may impossible to achieve the levels of objectivity that quantitative studies strive for, qualitative researches are concerned with weather the data they collect and the conclusions they draw would be confirmed by others investigating the same situation. Then, in qualitative research, the focus shifts from the neutrality of the researcher to

conformability of the data and interpretations. There are two strategies to enhance conformability in this research.

- Audit trail
- Triangulation

G. Data Analysis

The step after collecting the data, the researcher analyzes the data. Data analysis is the process of systematically applying statistical and/or logical techniques to describe and illustrate, condense and recap and evaluate data. Data analysis is the process of managing data, organizing it into a good pattern. To analyze the data, according to Miles and Huberman there are three types of analysis data: data reduction, data display and verification or conclusion drawing.

The data are analyzed through the following steps:

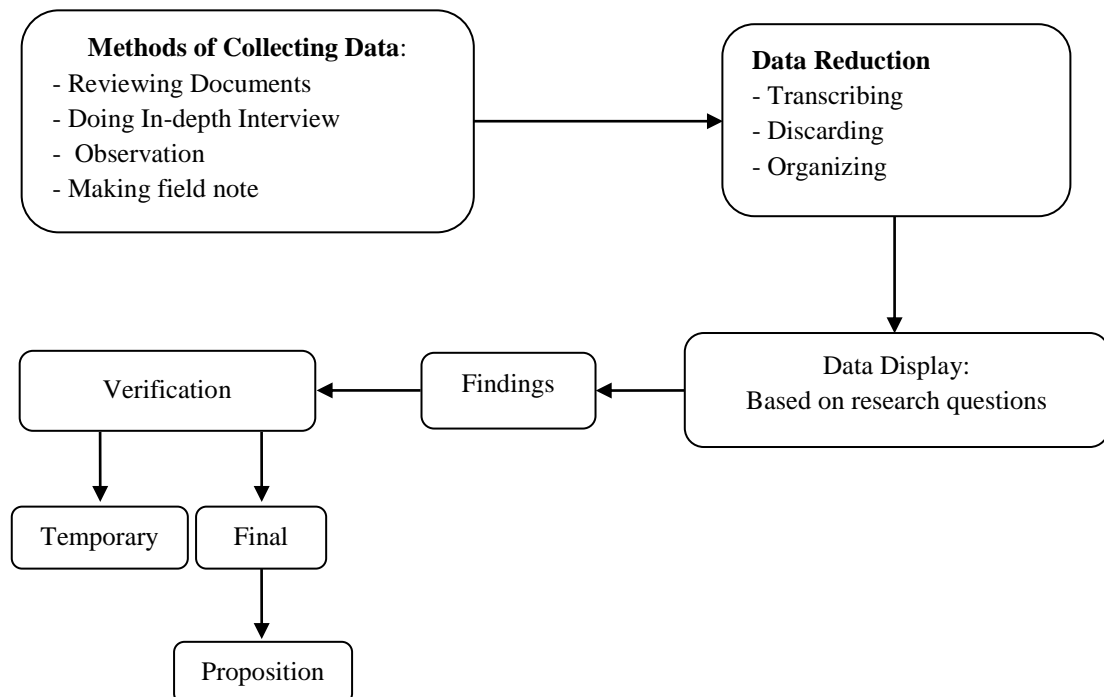


Figure 3.2 Data Analysis