

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research method include Research Setting, Data and Data Source, Research Method, Technique of Collecting the Data, Technique of Analyzing the Data, Establishing Trustworthiness.

A. Research Design

The design of this research was descriptive research with a qualitative approach. In this approach, the data collected were not in the form of a number, but the data derived from interviews manuscripts, field note, personal documents, record memos, and other official documents were in the form of words. According to (Iodico, 2006) qualitative researchers was the research that focuses on the study of social phenomena and on giving voice to the feelings and perceptions of the participants under study, this is based on the belief that knowledge is derived from the social setting and understood social knowledge was a legitimate to the scientific process. The purpose of the qualitative study was to describe the empirical reality behind the phenomenon in depth, detailed, and thorough. In this study, descriptive research was done in the classroom, and the main point of this research was collected and accumulated by the basic data in a descriptive way. It described that the phenomena were occurred in the classroom such as the interaction conducted by the teacher and students as the teaching aspect of English learning process and the pattern of interaction during teaching learning process in The Tenth Grade of Religion Class (IIK) at MA Al MA'arif Tulungagung.

B. Data and Source Data

The Data refers to the answer of research questions. (Bogdan, 2006) defines data as the rough materials researchers collect from the world they are studying. Data materials obtained by the researcher include actively record, such as interview transcripts, documentation and participant observation field notes. In this research, the data belonged to qualitative data. This research used study case to know the insight result and reach the holistic target. The field situation is naturally happened with no setting scenes. In other words, the qualitative research emphasizes scientifically based on the logical phenomenon which has authentic meaning.

The data source is the reference in getting the information which is called data in research. The data of the study will be in the form of descriptive data, in case written words and statement from the informants. Besides that, pictures, schedule, list of the students as followed the program is used as the document for additional information. Some data like place, documents are additional information must be included. All the data were originally taken from the English teacher. The subject of research with the purpose of research to know the role of teacher in developing the creativity and innovative thing level of students in implementing scientific approach while learning English.

In this research, there were three forms of data. This research will be conducted in academic year 2019-2020. The main subject in this research is SB as the English teacher in tenth grade of religion class at MA Al Ma'arif Tulungagung. The address of school is on Pangeran Diponegoro Street No. 28

Tamanan Village Kecamatan Tulungagung Kabupaten Tulungagung. Those data were collected during teaching English process by the researcher from the English teacher of The Tenth Grade of Religion Class (IIK) at MA Al Ma'arif Tulungagung.

The first data were gathered from the observation. The researcher did the direct observation by recording activities, taking a picture, and writing field note about class activities in learning English process at the tenth grade of religion class (IIK) at MA Al Ma'arif Tulungagung. The second data was an interview between the researcher as the interviewer and English teacher (SB) as the interviewee which was recorded before the class begun. The last data was documentation that was also used as additional data such as: lesson plan, syllabus, list of students, material form, schedule, and students score in the tenth grade of religion class (IIK) at MA Al Ma'arif Tulungagung.

C. The technique of Data Collection

The technique of data collection is the primary step in the research because the first goal in the research is to answer the research questions. The data would contain the necessary information about the research problems. Without knowing the technique of data collection, the researcher would not acquire the data which is appropriate with the standard data that have been settled. In order to conduct this research, the researcher would need an instrument that was the tool used to conduct the study.

In this study, the researcher used some methods to collect the data; those were doing observation, interview, and documentation.

1. Observation

Qualitative observation relies on narrative behavior and interactions. The observation is used to collect the data in a systematic way to understand and interpret actions, interaction or the meaning of the event. This instrument was used to collect information about the English teaching learning design. The ways in doing observation were: the researcher prepared the sheets of observation, the researcher joined in the classroom and record the process of teaching in the class, the researcher observed the teaching and learning process of implementing scientific approach through writing narrative text in the classroom.

2. Interview

The interview is a data collection method in which there is a dialogue between an interviewer and interviewee which talk about a certain topic. The interview may provide information that cannot be obtained through observation, or they could be used to verify observations. Based on the objective of the research, the interview could be used to validate the data from the observation. According to Ary et al (2010), there were three kinds of the interview as follows:

- a. Free or unguided interview. In this method, the interviewer carried out the interview without any systematical plan of the question as the guided line to handle it.

- b. Guided interview. Here the interviewer carried out the interview by used a set of questions that planed systematically as the guided line for having the interview.
- c. Free guide interview. The interviewer used a set of questions and each question in developed to gain details information.

Based on the interview method explained above, the researcher used a free guided interview. In this research, before conducting an interview, the researcher brought a general idea by raising some questions that were prepared before. The structure of the interview was developed priorly to the interview. Applying this method of collecting data the researcher made interview guides. The interview guide was a list of questions that are formulated by the researcher used to get the information needed for the research through an interview between interviewer and interviewee. In order to get the validity and credibility of the instrument, the researcher asked help to the expert teacher and English lecturer to validate the interview guide.

3. Documentation

The document referred to materials such as photographs, video, films, memos, letters, diaries, clinical case records, and all shorts that can be used as supplemental information (Bogdan, 2006)Therefore, the documentation method was a technique of collecting data that was indirectly given to the research subject. In this research, documents were form videos, pictures and field note used as additional data, including the teaching and activities

learning process in studying English in the tenth grade of religion class (IHK) at MA Al Ma'arif Tulungagung.

D. Technique of Data Verification

Validity related to the common technique that was used to increase the validity of data. This technique was called triangulation. "Triangulation is defined as the technique of collecting data by a combination of some different information of collecting data and some different data sources" (Sugiyono, 2009, p. 83). The researcher used the triangulation technique to check the validity of the data. (Moleong, 2006, p. 303) explains that triangulation was a technique to check the trustworthiness of data which uses something else to be compared toward that data". Triangulation was 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 study, the sources of data referred to the English teacher and tutor 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.

E. Data Analysis

The data obtained from the results of the interview, observation, questionnaire, and documentation were analyzed to draw conclusions.

According to (Meleong, 2010) data analysis was the process of managing the data, organizing it into a good pattern, category and basic unit. From the explanation above, it could be synthesized that data analysis was the process of organizing and putting the data into the right pattern, category, and the basic unit, so it could find the theme and formulate as suggested by the data. The purpose of data analysis was to summarize and simplify the data in order to interpret and draw a conclusion. In this research, in analyzing the data, the researcher used qualitative data analysis. The qualitative data of this research was analyzed by using inductive analysis method. This technique was used by observing the phenomena in this field, then based on the find data the conclusion was drawn. Nevertheless, the data analysis in this study could be broken down into three stages; they were data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion or Interpretation (Sugiyono, 2009, p. 91). Those could be explained as follows:

- a. Data reduction Data reduction is the process of reducing the data to occur repeatedly. Reducing the data means summarizing, choosing the main thing, focusing on the important things, finding the topic and the form (Sugiyono, 2009, p. 92). The reduced data in this study were data found in the interview transcript. The reduced data which were out of topics from this study, or which had no relation with practices in teaching English process that have been done which related to the method, and strategy which used.
- b. Data display After data reduction, the next step was analyzing the data, which called data display. It was the process of displaying data in the form of table or essay so that it got more understandable. Miles and Huberman

as cited in (Sugiyono, 2009, p. 95) stated that looking at displays help to understand what was happening and to do something further analysis or caution on that understanding. In this study, the data display used in qualitative research. (Miles, 1997) said: “the most frequent form of display data for qualitative research data in the past has been the narrative text” (Sugiyono, 2009, p. 95). After this step, the writer could go to the last step in analyzing qualitative data.

- c. **Drawing Conclusion** This is the last step of qualitative data analysis according to (Miles, 1997) is drawing conclusion and verification. The first conclusion was still temporary conclusion and could be able to change if it does not find strong proofs that advice on obtained stage for the next. But if the conclusion that explained on the beginning stage, and was supported by valid and consistent proof when the writer obtained the data in the field, so that conclusion is credible. The conclusion in qualitative research was a new discovery that could be an answer to the research problem. The conclusion was in the form of the description of the object of this study. Finally, in this step, the researcher got the result and conclusion of the research.