

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter discusses research design, subject of the study, data and data sources, technique of data collection, technique of data verification, and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

Research design is all process needed in doing research. The research design in this study will guide the researcher in collecting and analysing the data. According to Cresswell (2012:3) research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue. Then, Blaxter in Latief (2005:15) said that research is — a disciplined attempt to address or solve the problems through the collection and analysis of primary data for the purpose of description, explanation, and prediction. This research was conducted to examine the teacher's effort to support students in learning English as plan as possible. In this research , the researcher were collecting data from the field, and process the data into the word.

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. According to Gay , et al ( 2012:7) stated that qualitative research is the collection, abalysis, and interpretation of comprehensive narrative and visual data to gain insight a particular phenomenon of interest. Qualitative research explores the richness, depth, and complexity of phenomena. The purpose of qualitative research is to provide descriptions of social phenomena which happen naturally. The researcher used qualitative research to conduct this study, because the researcher look for

observation and interview.

In this research, the researcher wants to describe teacher's efforts to support students in learning English at MTsN 9 Blitar by interviewing the teacher and three students.

## **B. Subject of the Study**

In a qualitative study, the researcher must get the data from anything related to the topic. To design a qualitative study, the researcher must have some criteria to select the subject of the topic, because of its criteria the researcher can choose the subject. While doing research, the researcher may get some suggestions from the English teacher or students to select the subject.

The researcher was researched to analyze activities doing by the teacher to support their students in learning English at MTsN 9 Blitar. The researcher took an English teacher and three students to collect data. The researcher selects the subject to fulfill the criteria.

## **C. Data and Data Sources**

### **1. Data**

In qualitative research, data must be one of important thing to do in research. Data in this study collected from all of the statement that related to research question.

Data are kind of information that show the answer of research questions, those can be -the rough materials researcher collects| (Bogdan & Biklen, 1998).

Data is a set of facts that contain information needed in a study. It is the important thing in the research to answer any research questions or problems. According to Moleong (2011: 157), data are divided into words and behavior, written documents, photos, and data statistics.

In qualitative research, the data are in the form of words rather than numbers and statistics (Ary, 2002: 425). This research used qualitative data which written by the researcher words by words, including statements in the form of descriptive as the data taken from interview transcript and observation. Meanwhile, the data are the kind of recorder, such as video or audio, to gain all the information.

## **2. Data Sources**

Data sources is data obtained from second source or secondary source (Bungin, 2005: 122). Arikunto (2006: 118) stated that data sources are subject where data can be gained. The data sources in the form of records, archives, books, photographs, recaps, recordings, and other documents are referred to as secondary documents (Marzuqi, 1977: 155). The researcher use two kinds of data sources, they were:

### **a. Informant**

In this research, the researcher try to collect the data from the informant. The only one of informant is the English teacher of MTsN 9 Blitar.

### **b. Document**

In this research, other informations were collected from other sources, that was documents. Document here was included sound recording, and doing

interview both teacher and students.

The researcher will get all of information by interviewing the teacher and students. In this research, the result of interview will tell about how is the teachers activities to support the students in learning English.

#### **D. Technique of Data Collection**

This reseach used the natural setting of qualitative research to collect the data. The data collection here will be the standard to obtain all of data. According to Fathoni stated (2006:104) -the data in the qualitative research means the information that obtained through some measurements and it was used to formulate a logical argument become certain factl. The researcher used some methods to collect data. Those methods used to collect data are:

##### **1. Observation**

Observation is conducted by learning the behavior, setting and interaction and how connection of those meaning embedded in the field (Ary, 2000; Sugiyono, 2010). Nasution (1988:77) states that -observation is the basis of all knowledgell. While Marshall (1995:39) states that -through observation, the researcher learn about behavior and the meaning attached to those behaviorl.

Observation gives important meaning to descriptive research. The purpose of qualitative research is to get complete descriptive behavior, setting, and interactions in a natural setting. This method used to collect information in this research is how do the teacher's efforts to create students' interest do and to

increase students learning motivation in learning English. The researchers will write down anything needed to support this research.

## 2. Interview

Interview was a technique to collect the data to find out the information from the informant through conversation or ask and answer activity (in Satori and Komariah, 2012:130). Stainback (2012:130) give the addition that an interview has been a tool for gain the deeper understanding of how the participant interpret a situation or phenomenon that collected in observation alone.

Ary et al (2010: 438) stated that interview may 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. There are some types of interview based on Dawson (2002: 27):

### a) Unstructured or In-Depth Interview

Unstructured interview is a kind of interview that was not planned before conducting the interview. It is usually used to collect the data from the certain subject and based on the situation when the interview was being done. Morse & Corbin (2003) states that unstructured interview Unstructured interviews occur between the researcher and interviewees where the interviewees tell a story with a comfortable feeling. This interview is not planned and the subject may not even realize that they are being interviewed.

### b) Structured Interview

Structured interview is an interview that used for specific purpose of getting

certain information from the subject. Before conducting the interview, the researcher must arrange list of questions. According to Ary et. al. (2010: 439), the list of questions in qualitative approach is generally more limited in length and most questions cannot be answered with yes or no or limited word responses. In this study, the question is related with the student's experience in learning speaking English.

c) Semi or Partially Structured Interview

Semi or partially structured interview is an interview between structured and unstructured interview. Semi-interview is a combination between structured and unstructured interviews where the questions asked can change during the interview process based on the topic to be discussed.

In this research, the researcher uses a semi-structured interview followed by an interview protocol, so that the interview process is not too serious but also not too far from the topic of discussion. The researcher uses some procedure to collect data:

1. The researcher prepares some questions for interview related to the research problem and recorder to record the answer from the subject study. I allowed the participants to speak either in Indonesian or English in telling the story.
2. Then, the researcher listen carefully the subject's answer based on the interview's guide line. The researcher used a voice recorder so that do not miss the participant's story.
3. After all the data have been collected, the researcher made a transcript of the recording by listening to the recording repeatedly and narrating it in a form based

on the place, time, and events experienced by the teacher.

### **E. Technique of Data Verification**

In qualitative research, the data can be categorized good data if the data are valid. There is a famous technique to get validity of the data that is triangulation. There are four techniques in triangulation based on Denzin (in Patton, 2009), those are:

Miles and Huberman (1994) distinguished five kinds of triangulation, they are:

1. Source triangulation means the researcher uses more than one sources or participant to get the accuracy of data
2. Investigator triangulation means the researcher uses more than one researcher in collecting and analyzing data
3. Methodological triangulation means the researcher uses more than one method in the research.
4. Theoretical triangulation means the researcher compares the data finding with perspective theory that is relevant.

Based on many kinds of triangulation above, the researcher used source triangulation. In this study, the source triangulation refers to the teacher and three students. Meanwhile, the methodological triangulation refers to method of collecting data;, interview, and observation.

After collecting data, the researcher asked three students to review, criticize, or add additional information to the data; it called as giving feedback. In this

process, there must be trustworthiness between the researcher and the participants. (Ary et.al, 2010: 500).

Moreover, to get the trustworthiness in this study, the instruments have been checked by the expert before the research is conducted. Then, after the research is conducted, the researcher confirms the result whether it is related to the topic of the study or not.

## **F. Data Analysis**

Data analysis was the process of systematically sourced and arranged the interview transcript in the effort of increase the researcher understanding before made a conclusion about what has already discovered in the research. Principally, the process of data analysis in qualitative research conducted continuously since before entering the field up to the end of all research activities in the field.

As Nasution (1988) said that the data analysis process started in formulate and explain the problem up to process of write down results of the research (in Satori and Komariah, 2012:215). However, the most hard data analysis process was during the process of collecting data in the field.

The researcher will used qualitative method to do this research. Arsenault (1998: 138) stated that analyzing qualitative data is a systematic process that organizes the data into manageable units, combines and synthesizes ideas, develops constructs, themes, patterns or theories and illuminates the important discoveries of your research.



The researcher used descriptive method to analyze the data. To analyze the data in this research, researcher used Milles and Huberman's (1984) model (in Satori and Komariah, 2012:218), as follows:

1. Data reduction

Data reduction was a form of analysis that researcher should be sharpened, sort, focused, discard and organized the data in such way that final conclusion could be drawn and verified. In this research, after collecting both main data and additional data, the researcher should be sharpened, sorts, focused, discard and organized the data up leaving the requirement data only.

2. Data display

Data display was a form of analysis that describes what is happening in the natural setting so that it finally could be helped the researcher to draw a conclusion. In this research, data was displayed in form of voice recorded which has already transcribed. As the previous process, it was based on the formulation of the problems of research. The form of data that usually used in data display was in form of narrative text.