

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Approach and Research Design**

Research design is a strategy to arrange the setting of the research to get an accurate and valid data. According to Arikunto (2010: 110), research design is a planning made by researcher, as term of activity which will be done. Nurhayati (2020) says that research is process in which comprehensive study of the research questions are accomplished. Furthermore, Creswell (2012: 20) defines research designs are the specific procedures involved in the research process: data collection, data analysis, and report writing. Based on statement above, it can be concluded that research design is a strategy to arrange the setting of the research in order to get valid data.

In this research, the researcher takes the data based on research subject's experience in their club related to how they build a language environment by their own ways. The data was taken by using interview, observation and documentation. It can be said that the research will use qualitative research. Qualitative research focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in natural settings (Ary et. al, 2006: 22). Nurhayati (2020) says research is important to help us solve several problems of industries and business. Creswell (2014: 42) states that qualitative study focuses on examine an issue related to oppression of individuals. In this research, the writer

tries to describe, record and analyze the grammatical problem that the students have in writing.

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

In this study, subject of the study refers to a person from whom the data were taken. In other words, this particular person were the data source of the study. It is congruent with Ary (2006) saying that qualitative studies more typically use non-random or purposive selection techniques on particular criteria to select the subjects. Besides, Maxwell (2012) is to get the uniqueness or representativeness of background, individual, or activities. Nurhayati (2020) stated research subject is the goals that you arrange to succeed in your research. Research subject of this research is a group of students in Accelerated Destiny Adacemy that make a reading group. The reading group itself grows for students to develop their English skills.

Nurhayati (2020) stated every decision in any work is taken in affiliation to the atmosphere in which work performs. The data was taken from a school called Accelerated Destiny Academy. This reading group was created by the students themselves to facilitate their hobby in reading. Reading group was created by two students named Tiffany and Jessica who have a hobby of reading. They exchange novels that they like. This developed into a reading group because some of their friends wanted to join the group. The uniqueness of this group is that they read books in English. Initially they only shared books and reading links on the app (*Wattpad*) and the website (*Archive by Our Own*). But then the activity in this group developed. Their activities are no longer just reading but also writing. Besides that, the rule in the group is that they have to speak English. The researcher saw that the

English language skills of the students in the group were developing well. This becomes the basis for researchers to conduct research.

### **C. Data Collection Method**

Collecting data takes an important role to do in research. According to Ary et.al, (2002: 208) the most data collection methods used in qualitative research are observation, interviewing and document or artifact analysis. In this research, researcher uses interview and observation.

#### **1. Interview**

Interview is a dialog done by interviewer to get some information from interviewee (Creswell, 2008: 225). In this research, the researcher does interview to the students to get the data. The data was used to know the activities in the group to know how they create the reading group and their model of learning environment that support their independent learning.

#### **2. Observation**

Observation involves may take place in natural settings and involve the researcher taking lengthy and descriptive notes of what is happening ((Ary *et.al.*, 2002: 564). The observation will be done in the club itself. The researcher joined to the club to get information from it.

### **D. Data Analysis**

After doing interview, observation and documentation, the collecting data will be analyzed by the researcher. According to Riduwan (2008: 132) data analysis

is an essential activity that must be done by the researcher, because it is impossible for the researcher to get meaning conclusion without processed by the data analysis.

In analyzing the data, the researcher uses the inductive method. Nurhayati (2020) stated that inductive one commonly uses research problems to narrow the field of the study and it frequently follows qualitative research. According to Thomas (2006) the purposes for using an inductive approach are to (a) condense rawtextual data into a brief, summary format; (b) establish clear links between the evaluation or research objectives and the summary findings derived from the rawdata; and (c) develop a framework of the underlying structure of experiences or processes that are evident in the raw data. In this research, the researcher applies the procedures suggested by Spradley (1980) such as domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, componential analysis and theme analysis.

### **1. Domain analysis**

The process begins from identify the main domain in order to understand the domain which has three processes; identify the main domain, separate the data and non-data, and describe the domain in detail vertically and horizontally (Spradley, 1980). The result of data consist of data and non-data. The main domain that must be completed consists of student activities at the club; how the club as a learning environment is carried out; and how the model of learning environment that support students' independent learning. The data are taken by using interview and observation. The data that is contain information answered the formulation of the research problems are taken. Besides, the data which do not contain relevant information was be discarded.

## **2. Taxonomic analysis**

Taxonomic analysis is done as the second steps in the analysis technique. Taxonomic analysis refers to a classification system that inventories domains into a flowchart or the pictorial representation to help the researcher understand the relationship among domains (Spradley, 1980). Taxonomy analysis used to classify the data and apply the data coding on the classification. The data was analysed in two group: how students' create the learning environment and how the model of learning environment that support students' independent learning.

## **3. Componential analysis**

It is the third step in this analysis technique. Spradley (1980) states that it systematic search for attributes (component of meaning) associated with cultural symbols. The componential analysis was done after the researcher finds the result analysis of translation technique and quality in the taxonomy analysis and it used to recap the result.

## **4. Cultural theme analysis**

Cultural theme analysis is the last step in analysis the data. Cultural analysis conducted by developing themes that go beyond such as inventory of domains to discover the conceptual themes that members of a society use to connect these domains (Spradley, 1980). The steps are a) The researcher determined the current domain; b) Find the reason why taxonomic analysis can be connected systematically; c) Conducting theme analysis by referring

the domain and classification taxonomic to connect with the context, thus the researcher can find the interpretation appropriately.

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

The trustworthiness of the data need to be verified. Ary et.al (2010) proposes four standards for data trustworthiness:

### **1. Credibility**

Credibility is a process and the result is acceptable. Prolonged, triangulation, member checking, peer-discussion, establishing authority of researcher, and structural coherence are some ways which can be taken by the researcher in order the data are admitted as credible data. In this research, the researcher uses some steps including:

#### **a. Prolonged**

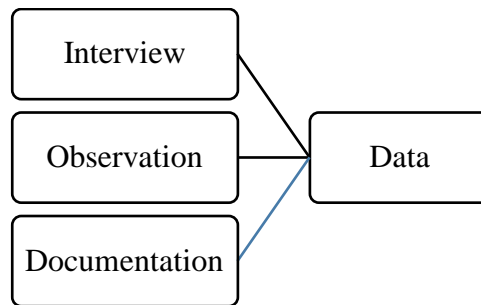
Prolonged was be done if the time is not enough to get the data. Besides, the researcher w do prolonged if researcher feels lack of data. This can be done by making several observations or re-interviewing to make sure that the data obtained is credible.

#### **b. Triangulation**

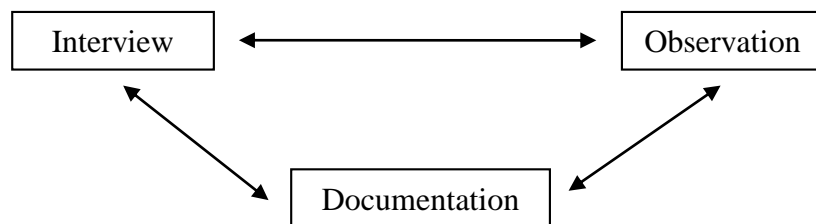
Triangulation is used to collect the data obtained from the subject. Triangulation is used to improve the validity and reliability qualitative research. In addition, the uses of triangulation is to enrich the data by using two or more method in collecting data, eventually makes more accurate conclusion. Triangulation was divided into four techniques; triangulation by using sources, triangulation by using methods, triangulation by using investigator, triangulation by using theory. In

this research the researcher uses triangulation by using method. The researcher used different method of data collection those are interview, observation and documentation to obtain the data.

**Figure 3.1 Triangulation using method**



**Figure 3.2 Triangulation Technique/ Data Collection Methods**



The figures above inform that the researcher used interview, documentation and documentation to collect the data. So, the data was triangulated.

Interview is used for collecting the data from the club members as the main data and teachers as supporting data. Furthermore, observation is used for observing students' activities in the club. Besides, by doing direct observation, the research hopes that she can record the activities in the club. Moreover, documentation such as students' academic record was useful to support the data.

## **2. Transferability**

Transferability means the result of the research can be transferred to another context of group with similar characteristic. Anney (2014) says that research findings should be transferred to other contexts with other respondents. It means that the research can be taken into rich and detailed research result so that the other user can make the comparison and judgment about similarity and use it as consideration to be implemented by other teachers in their teaching practices.

### **3. Dependability**

Dependability is used for checking whether the data consistent and similar if it is replicated to other study or not. Dependability can be defined by showing the consistency of research findings through multiple settings or multiple investigators (Ary: 2010). To examine dependability of research finding, the research uses clear guidelines and research procedures so the process and the result was balanced.

### **4. Conformability**

Conformability is used to determine the extent to which researchers avoid a bias in procedures and results. The degree to which the findings of the research study could be confirmed by other researchers (Korstjens & Moser 2018). Conformability is concerned with establishing that data and interpretations of the findings are not figments of the inquirer's imagination, but clearly derived from the data.