

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research methodology used by the researcher in conducting the research, explains the type of research design, data and subject of the study, the technique of data collection and instrument, and data analysis technique. The explanation of each item would be discussed as follows:

A. Research Design

The research that will be conducted is qualitative research with a study or Study at a specific focus. Researchers hope to obtain relatively complete and in-depth data and interpretations of various phenomena encountered in the field. The researcher used a descriptive approach. According to Nazir (2009), a descriptive course examines the status of a human group, a subject, a set of conditions, a system of thought, or a class of events in the present. The purpose of the researcher using a descriptive approach is to make a systematic description, picture, or painting, as well as the relationship between the phenomena investigated on the role, played by the tutor in the success of students' learning English, which includes how the tutor prepares, implements, evaluates and manages time during the process. Learn and teach.

Judging from the problem of this research, namely about how tutors prepare, implement, and evaluate during the learning and teaching process, this type of research is qualitative. Qualitative studies are research that emphasizes more on the efforts of investigators to study the nature of phenomena that occur in their overall complexity (Sutama 2015: 61). The research design is descriptive. The researcher

chose the qualitative descriptive research design because the researcher wanted to describe the situation that would be observed in the field more precisely, transparently, and in-depth. This study attempts to explain situations/events so that the data to be collected is descriptive to identify how tutors prepare, implement, and evaluate during the teaching and learning process. According to (Mahmud 2011: 100), descriptive research observes problems systematically and accurately against a fact and the nature of a particular object. The concept of descriptive terms is not just data collection, tabulation, and data narration. As a descriptive research method, it has a broader meaning and characteristic, namely focusing on current and actual problems, and the data obtained are compiled, explained, and analyzed. This is called the analytical method.

Qualitative research methodology (naturalistic) is a research procedure that produces descriptive data. The most common descriptive research method is surveyed, including questionnaires, personal interviews, telephone surveys, and normative surveys. With that method, the researcher will use a questionnaire and interview students, tutors, and course institution administrators, which will then be analyzed.

B. Data and Subject of the Study

In this point, the researcher discusses data and subject of the Study:

1. Data

According to Moleong (2010:157), the primary data sources in qualitative research are words and actions, while the rest are in the form of documents and so on. In this study, researchers used two types of data, namely:

a. Primary Data

Primary data is data taken from data sources directly by researchers. In this study, data were taken directly at the Fajar English Course institution. The data results were accepted by interviewing informants (the parties who control the problems studied) regarding how tutors prepare, implement, and evaluate during the teaching and learning process.

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data is data obtained from reading sources and various other sources consisting of official documents from multiple government agencies. Researchers use this secondary data to strengthen the findings and complete the information that has been collected, in the form of books, documents, reports of previous researchers, and so on that discuss how tutors prepare, implement, and evaluate during the teaching. And learning processes.

2. The subject of the Study

According to Lofland, as Moleong quotes, "the main data sources in qualitative research are words and actions, the rest are additional data such as documents and others". Thus, the words and actions of the people observed or interviewed are the primary data source, and documents or other written sources are supplementary data.

So the sources of data in this Study are words and actions obtained from informants related to the research, then documents or other written sources are additional data.

The sources of data in this study are:

1. Mr. A
2. Mr. E
3. Mr. B
4. Mr. R

C. The technique of Data Collection and Instrument

The data will be collected during research at Fajar English Course. The researcher will collect the data by interview. The observation will be carried out directly by the researcher at Fajar English Course and the questionnaire will be distributed after the researcher does observation.

The research instruments are equipment used to support researchers in analyzing data. Taking into account previous research, this study uses a questionnaire form as a research instrument in collecting data.

D. Data Analysis

After the researcher had finished collecting data, the researcher analyzed the data for answering the research question, categorizing and describing the data, and concluding the result of data analysis. In this study, the researcher using techniques based on Miles and Huberman (1992) is data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing.

1. Data reduction

Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing on simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data that emerged from written records in the field. This process continues throughout the research, even before the data is actually collected as seen from the conceptual framework of the study, the study problem,

and the data collection approach chosen by the researcher. Then a form of analysis that sharpens, classifies, directs, discards unnecessary, and organizes data in such a way that final conclusions can be drawn.

2. Data presentation

Presentation of data is an activity when a set of information is compiled, thus giving the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. Form of qualitative data presentation:

- a) Narrative text: in the form of field notes
- b) Matrics, graphs, networks and charts. These forms combine information that is arranged in a coherent and easily reachable form, making it easy to see what is happening, whether the conclusion is correct or vice versa.

3. Conclusion drawing

The attempt to draw conclusions is carried out by researchers continuously during the fieldwork. From the beginning of data collection, quality researchers begin to search for the meaning of objects, noting the regularity of patterns (in theory notes), explanations, possible configurations, causal pathways, and propositions. These conclusions are handled loosely, remain open and skeptical, but conclusions have been provided. At first it was unclear, but later it became more detailed and firmly.