

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this chapter consists of choosing a research design, showing data and data source, how to collect and verify the data, and how to analyze the data.

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

Based on the research question in chapter I, the researcher used research design basic qualitative study. Ary, Lucy and Chris (2010:453) stated that:

“Basic qualitative studies, also called basic interpretative studies by some, provide rich descriptive accounts targeted to understanding a phenomenon, a process, or a particular point of view from the perspective of those involved. The central purpose of these studies is to understand the world or the experience of another.”

Basic qualitative study is firstly types of qualitative design which is concern in “How events, processes, and activities perceived by participants are.” Ary (2010:453) added that in this study would describe and attempt to interpret experience. It is followed by method and also instrument that concerned effectively in collecting data. So, the only things to do by the researcher were to describe and present the data that had been collected and analyzed. Furthermore, the researcher did not search the things outside from formulation of research questions.

Thereby, descriptive research was the research design to answer the research questions in this study. It established the result of the research about study on the classroom seating arrangement in speaking course at Basic English Course Pare.

## **B. Data and Data Source**

### 1. Data

In qualitative research, the data deals with in the form of words or pictures, rather than numbers and statistics (Ary, 2006: 454). In this study, the data selected were the models of seating arrangement and classroom interaction which was caused by each model. Data are in the form of: 1) researcher's observation note 2) statement as the result of interview English speaking teacher and students.

### 2. Data source

Data source is a source where data were taken from. In this research, the data source are from:

- a) The results of interview in the form of statement and conducting observation in the form of observation field note.
- b) The English teacher and students As the primary and secondary data source in conducting interview.

Based on teacher's suggestion and researcher's preliminary observation, D class was the class chosen. The forty eight students in D class as the class had been researched by reason this class was communicative and

conducive. In addition the students' ability is a little bit on the top of average than others.

### **C. Technique of Data Collection**

In this study the data related to the proposed research questions was collected by employing three methods of collecting data using the following three research instruments they were observation sheet and interview guide.

- **Observation**

Nasution stated that observation is basic of science (Nasution 1988, quoted by Sugiono: 2010:226). "Through observation, the researcher learns about behavior and the meaning attached to those behavior" (Marshall, 1995 quoted by Sugiono: 2010:226). It means that by conducting observation the researcher learned more about behavior and meaning that appear of those behaviors. Many roles of observer in conducting observation, yet the researcher became observer as participant to collect the data.

Before researcher doing the observation something that should be considered was the preliminary observation activity. Researcher had preliminary observation data which can be as guide to the main observation activity. Preliminary was done by collecting the information related with the subject and also the object of study. The researcher did preliminary observation at 27 of November 2014. From

the result of preliminary observation it made easier for the researcher in doing observation. So that's why, the data which was collected is accurate.

In observation, the researcher needed to see the data which can be seen in the surface of field, in the fact of the object of this study. The researcher had conducted observation at 4<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> April 2015.

- Interview

Interview means conduct asking and giving information. Interview is one of method which was used by the researcher to collect the data related with. Ary, Lucy and Chris (2010:438)

“The **interview** is one of the most widely used and basic methods for obtaining qualitative data. Interviews are used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words.”

In conducting interview the researcher needed an instrument to make the data more clear. The instrument is interview guide. Interview has many kinds, yet the researcher used structured interview and support by unstructured interview. Interview teacher conducted at 6<sup>th</sup> April. Interview student firstly conducted at 7<sup>th</sup> April. Second, third, fourth, and fifth interview conducted at 8<sup>th</sup> April. Sixth conducted at 15<sup>th</sup> April and the last was at 20<sup>th</sup> April.

As the result of conducting interview, the researcher got the data in the form of statements. The data gotten by asking some questions that could answer the research problem in this study.

#### **D. Technique of Data Verification**

In qualitative research, data is collected from many resources and using many kinds of technique and do ongoing until there is no new data gotten. Ary, Lucy and Chris (2010:498) stated that the use of multiple sources of data, multiple observers, and/or multiple methods is referred to as *triangulation*. By this reason, the researcher investigated whether the data collected with one procedure or instrument confirm data collected using a different procedure or instrument. So that is why, to get triangulation in this study the researcher used two methods of collecting data. That was observation and interview.

#### **E. Data Analysis**

After getting those data, researcher displayed the data then followed by verified data which based on the researcher needed in answering the research problem then analyze the data. Ary, Lucy and Chris (2010:481) stated some steps in analyzing data are:

1. Familiarizing and organizing

In this first stage of analyzing qualitative data, the researcher should become familiar with the data.

It can be achieved through activities that had done by the researcher such as reading and rereading notes and transcripts, viewing and reviewing videotapes, and listening repeatedly to audiotapes. Ary, Lucy and Chris (2010:481) stated that “Field notes, audiotapes, videotapes, observer comments, and other data must be put into a form ready for analysis.”

It means that, the researcher should familiar with the data which is gotten through observation and interview. After reread or familiarizing the data, the researcher tried to organize the data. To do so, to get easier data when step to the next stage that is coding and reducing.

## 2. Coding and reducing

After familiarizing and organizing data for easy retrieval, the researcher stepped to the next stage that was coding and reducing data. Coding is about developing concepts from the raw data. In this stage, the data coded as its' important to help in analyzing data and then interpreting data. The data which was less important to be reduce. Ary, Lucy and Chris (2010:483) stated that:

“The most common approach is to read and reread all the data and sort them by looking for units of meaning— words, phrases, sentences, subjects' ways of thinking,

behavior patterns, and events that seem to appear regularly and that seem important. Each unit of meaning label should be understandable without any additional information.”

The coding means, the researcher had a code to place the data is included in what part. For example, a certain statement is included in answering the first research problem and so on. Thus, in the step of coding, the researcher had reducing the data which could not answer the research problem. Sometimes in conducting interview, the statements which is important and not important is to be once of statement. So that’s why, the researcher needed to reduce that.

### 3. Interpreting and representing

Interpreting data became the stage after coding and reducing in analyzing qualitative. The researcher interpreted the data to see whether to confirm what the researcher already gotten was supported by the data. Ary, Lucy and Chris (2010:490) stated that

“Once data have been completely analyzed and themes developed, the next step is interpretation, going beyond the descriptive data to extract meaning and insights from the data. You state what you found that was important, why it is important, and what can be learned from it. **Interpretation** is about bringing out the meaning, telling the story, providing an explanation, and developing plausible explanations.

The data already interpreted and then it should be represented. It represents the findings in interpreting data. Representation involves how the data are presented. After all completed, then the researcher faced to conclude this study.