

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter presents the research method. The decision covers (a) research design, (b) subject of the research, (c) data and data sources, (d) technique of data collecting, (e) technique of data verification and (f) data analysis.

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

In this study, the researcher conducted a descriptive design using qualitative approach. According to Blaxter in Latief (2005:15) research is a disciplined attempt to address or solve problems through the collection and analysis of primary data for the purpose of description, explanation, generalization and prediction.

Descriptive research tries to draw clearly and sequentially towards the question of research which had been determined before researcher comes to the field (Sukardi, 2005:53). By describing the phenomenon the researcher expected that it could give information about teachers' practices in facilitating students to be active in studying English.

#### **B. Subject of the Research**

In this research, the researcher choosed the teacher as the subject of the research. The researcher want to know the teacher practices in facilitating students to be active in studying English.

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

### **1. Data**

In conducting a research data are important things. Creswell (2008:3) states that research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue. Therefore, data or information collected has to be relevant with the problem faced. It means that the data must be accurate, related and appropriate. In this research, the researcher gets the data from interview, observation and documentation conducted by the English teacher.

The qualitative data in this research were information and description about teachers' practices in facilitating students to be active in studying English at SMPN 1 Karangrejo and the advantages of each of the teacher's practices toward students' learning.

### **2. Data Sources**

In qualitative, the data are in the form of words rather than numbers and statistics (Ary 2002:425). According to Arikunto (2006:118) data are all of fact and members that can be used by the researcher as information, whereas information is the result of data processing that is needed to be used and collecting data is a standard and systematic procedure to get available data.

Data source is a source in which data is taken from. The sources of data are subjects where data can be gained (Arikunto 2002:107). In this research, the researcher got data through conducting an interview, document analysis and doing an observation. So, the researcher could get the data from these sources. In this

study, data sources get from English teacher. From these sources the researcher got data related to the formulated research question.

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

Data collectiong is a process of procurement primer data for research purpose (Nazir 2011:174). Colleccting data is crucial step in doing research, without it data or information impossible to be collected. In this research, the researcher employed some techniques in collecting data, they were interview, observation and documentation.

##### **1. Interview**

Interview is a way to gather data on subject opinion, beliefs and feeling about the situation in their own words. Interview provides information that cannot be obtained through doing observation or they can be used to verify observation. Meanwhile, Morgan in Bogdan and Bilden (93:1998) states interview is conversation, usually between two people but sometimes involving more, that is directly by one in order to get information from the other.

The purpose of interviewing to people is to find out their mind, what they thing and fell about something. In this study, the researcher used ustructured interview. Unstructured interview is direction of interview greatly guided by respondents answer neither of researcher, So, the direction of interview is difficult to be predicted (Nunan in Suratinah, 2006:227).

The interview was conducted to get the data about teachers' practices in facilitating students to be active in studying English and the advantages of each of the teacher's practices toward students' learning.

## 2. Observation

According to Ary (2000:474) qualitative observation rely on narrative behaviour and interactions. The observation was used to collect the data in systematic way to understand and interpret actions, interaction or the meaning of event. This method was used to collect information about teacher practices during the teaching and learning process. The ways in doing observation were : the researcher prepare the sheets of observation, the researcher join in the classroom, the researcher observed teachers' practices in facilitating students to be active in studying English.

## 3. Documentation

Document refers to materials such as photographs, video, films, memos, letters, diaries, clinical case records and of all sort that can be used as supplemental information (Bogdan and Biklen 1998:57). Therefore, documentation method is technique of collecting data that is indirectly given to research subject.

In this research, documents was used as addition data about teachers' practices in facilitating students to be active in studying English at SMPN 1 Karangrejo and are the advantages of each of the teacher's practices toward students' learning.

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

In qualitative research, there is common technique usually used to check the trustworthiness of the data. In this research more than one instrument was used to collect the data. Therefore, the researcher used methodological triangulation. Miles and Huberman (1994:223) states triangulation is one way to get the finding the first place by seeing or hearing multiple instances of it from different sources by using different method and by squaring the findings with other.

As stated above, in this study, the researcher employed triangulation of method a way. The researcher used multiple data gathering procedures to check the data, such as observation, interview and documentation. In doing observation, the researcher became a passive participant observer, who only listened to saw and took a note in the classroom. In addition, interview was design to investigate the teachers' practices in facilitating students to be active in studying English. In this study, the researcher also used triangulation of data source. In collecting data, researcher took multiple participants English teacher.

### **F. Technique of Data Analysis**

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others (Bogdan and Biklen 1982:248). The purpose of data analysis was to summarize and to simplify the data in order to interpret and draw a conclusion.

In this research, the researcher use qualitative approach. According to Arikunto (2006), the qualitative data could be in the form of words or symbols. It means that qualitative data is technique to analyze data from the field of the study to the form of words or symbols. The qualitative data of this research was analyzed by using inductive analysis method. According to Miles and Huberman (in Sugiyono 2011:246) the data analysis consist of three concurrent flows of activities, those are : data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion and verification.

#### 1. Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data that appear in written field notes or transcriptions. The step in analysis data in this research were : a) the researcher collected the data through interview, observation and documentation, b) the researcher selected, transcribed and focused on the data by referring to the formulation of research problems in the study. In other words, the irrelevant data should be discarded while the relevant data had to be included.

#### 2. Data Display

Data display is a organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. The process of showing data simply in the form of words, sentence, narrative, table and graphic in order to the researcher mastered in the data collected as the basic of taking appropriate conclusion. After collecting and reducing the data, The researcher display those transcribed data in

the form of narrative. This display data were suitable to the research question of this study.

### 3. Drawing Conclusion and Verification

Since beginning of the research, the researcher made temporary conclusion. Furthermore, it must be perfect conclusion. Making conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of good statement. The conclusion drawing can be started from tentative conclusion which still needs to be completed. Meanwhile, verification means testing the provisional conclusions for their validity.

In this research, researcher used temporary conclusion and final drawing conclusion. The conclusion drawing was started since the beginning of the research after he data collected by making temporary conclusion. Finally, researcher drew the final conclusion. So, the conclusion was analyzed continuously and verified about the validity to get the perfect conclusion. In this research, the temporary conclusion was supported by fact in the field. Hence, the temporary conclusion became final conclusion.