CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents research design, subject of the study, data and data source, method of collecting data and research instrument, trust worthiness of data , method of data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research design is an important thing in a research. It is used by the researcher depends on the objective of research, the characteristic of research and some and some possible alternative that is used. So, characteristic of the research are based on the characteristic of history research, development research, and so on.

Design is used in research to refer to the refer to researchers plan of how to processed. A qualitative educational researcher is more like the loosely scheduled traveler than other. Qualitative research avoid going into a study with hypotheses to test or specific question to answer, believing that finding the questions should be the one of the products of data collection rather than assumed a prior (Robert,1982:28) . Like as from Robert that qualitative like as an umbrella, Can cover several research strategies.

We used qualitative research as an umbrella term refers to several research strategies that share certain characteristics. The data collected has been termed soft. That is rich in description of people, place and conversation and not easily to handle by statistic procedure. The best known representative of qualitative

research and those that most embody the characteristic we just touch open are participant observation and in- depth interviewing (Robert,1982:2)

The open-ended nature of the approach allows the subject to answer their own frame of the reference rather than from one structured prearranged questions. A case study is a detailed examination of one setting, case studies very in their complexity, both novices and experienced researchers do them, but characteristically they are easier a accomplish then multi- site or multi- subject studies. The general design of case study is represented by a funnel. The start of the study is wide end, the researchers scout for possible place and people that might be subject or the data of the source

In this research the researcher uses descriptive study with qualitative approach because the researcher merely searched for accurate information about teaching strategy in reading comprehension. Qualitative research is based on the criteria, having one natural much concern with utterances or words as the analyzing the data rather than the number and analyzing the data inductively. They are directed toward determining the of situation, as it exist at the time of the study.

The study from which the paper is based is qualitative in nature. The study is aimed at figuring out and understanding the novice teacher's do in difficulties face during their teaching practicum, and also the strategy to overcome those difficulties

The research method that was used by the researcher is descriptive research. Descriptive research study is designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena. In this case, the researcher should describe the object as detail as possible, it can be people, and certain condition, or might phenomena. Main purpose of this researcher is describe what exist with respect to variable or condition in a situation. It means that the researcher must describe the object and find something that still hidden in research. The researcher should describe as detail as possible about Story Grammar strategy used by teacher in teach narrative reading comprehension seventh grade MTs Al MA'ARIF Tulungagung.

B. Subject of Study

Subject of the study is the individual or members who are being observed by the researcher. Nasution (1991: 119) explain that subject of the researcher is the process of selection a number of individuals for a study such as away individual represent the large group from they were selected. In this term, the researcher gives the reason about selecting the field of the study, and the information that are believed by the writer to give accurate data.

Qualitative study, the participant selection aim to locate information rich individuals or cases . In line with this, an appropriate sampling strategy should be purposeful and be based on the assumption that the researcher want to discover, understand and gain insight and therefore must select a sample from which the most can be learned (Merriam 1998:61).

In this study the subjects of study were students and teacher from MTs AL MA'ARIF Tulungagung. The main subject are teacher that teaching in eighth grade used story grammar strategy in teaching reading comprehension in narrative text MTs AL MA'ARIF Tulungagung. The researcher choose the subject at eighth grade because it suitable with the narrative text material in this semester. In the process of selecting subject, the researcher discussed it with the teachers in MTs AL MA'ARIF Tulungagung that used many strategies in teaching reading. The English teacher ranged the students' ability in reading comprehension based on the students understanding and scores when presenting the tasks. In addition the researcher also observed the students' reading ability when the teacher teaching by using story grammar strategy.

a. Subject one

Subject one of this research is English teacher. His name is Mr. Maghfur Hidayat N. He has been teaching in MTs AL MA'ARIF for six years. He is one of the young English teacher who chooses and tries the new strategy in their teaching learning process in the classroom, like as what he said "Different ways to teach students make them not bored and sleepy in the classroom and I try to make new way in every meeting". He usually used silent reading and reading aloud strategy, but now he want to tries new strategy. He hopes that his students will be interest in teaching learning process. He wants to become the teacher who can guide his students learning English especially in reading comprehension. He gives different strategies to make all of students want and need in reading. He chooses

story grammar strategy in teaching narrative reading comprehension to build the students ability in reading comprehension.

b. Subject two

Students in eighth grade as a second subject, Students in eighth grade is the class that used to applied the strategy by the teacher. This class consists of 47 students, 19 male and 28 female. Most of the students in this class are very active and energetic. In this class, the students have many ideas when the teacher teaches in his classroom. It is proven when the teacher teaching and most of them ask when they do not understand about the material. When one of them has presentation in front of the classroom the students pay attention to their friend's presentation.

C. Data and Data Source

1. Data

Data collected in this study were in the forms of statements and description taken during conducting interviewer and observation, that's why the data in this study belong to qualitative data. Data is information which general by the researcher in order to understand the phenomenon and the formulated problem. Bogdan (1998:106) stated "Data is rough material researchers collect from the world he is studying". Tanzeh (2004:25) also defines that data as information unit that can be analyzed and it is relevant with problems. Data in this research is a qualitative data which is in the form of words and pictures rather than in the form

of numbers. In this research the data got by words that collected from teacher and the students of eighth grade at MTs AL MA'ARIF Tulungagung.

2. Data Source

Data refer to the rough materials researchers collect from the world they are studying, they are the particulars that from the basic analysis. Data include materials the people doing the actively record, such as interview, transcript and participant observation field notes. Data also include what other has created and the researcher finds, such as diaries, photograph, and official document articles. (Robert, 1982:73)

Data source is very importance because the research gets the information or data from it. There are two classification of data source. According Suryabrata (2009:39) source of data are:

1. Primary Data

Primary data is the data that is collected by the researcher through the first object directly. It can be gotten from interview. The observation and interview is done by the researcher to get the information about teachers' strategy in learning reading comprehension. The primary data sources of this research are the result of interview with English teacher of MTs AL MA'ARIF Tulungagung, observation in his class and documentation.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is data that is gotten from the other resources. In the other hand a data source is a *person, something or place* that provides information for a piece of research. So, the researcher can get the data from this source. In this

study the secondary data from interview the students of eight grade at MTs Al Ma'arif Tulungagung.

D. Method of Collecting Data and Research Instrument

The data of the present study are collected through the three following methods: doing observation, conducting interview, making field note. The data collection is none other than a procurement process the primary data for research purposes. The data collection is a systematic and standard procedure to obtain necessary data. Furthermore, the data itself has very important role in a research, because without data it is impossible to get result of the research.

Interviews can be viewed as a method of data collection by way of question and answer undertake unilaterally by systematic and based on the purpose of the investigation. The purpose of interviewing people is to find out their mind, what they think or how they feel about something. We interview people to find out from them those things we cannot directly observe.

The data of the present study are collected through the two following method: doing observation, conducting interview and making field note.

1. Observation Method

Narbuko and Achmadi (2009: 70) defines that observation method is determined as observing and taking notes on a phenomenon that is observed systematically. In this observation activity, the current status of a phenomenon is determined by observing not by asking.

Observation gives important contribution to descriptive research because certain types of information can be obtained through direct observation. This

method is used to observe both the teacher and students' process of interaction that occurs in class. In collecting the data, the researcher conducts non-participant observation; it means that the researcher does not involve herself to the subject activities in the classroom. The researcher observation in the clasroom when teacher teach his students at MTs Al Ma'arif Tulunagaung on January, 20th, 2016 10.00 am in the first observation and the second observation on January, 27th, 2016 09.30 am. The last observation on February, 3th 2016 09.30 am.

2. Interviews Method

Interview method means giving a series of oral question. It is a kind of method in collecting the data which requires direct communication between the researcher with the English teacher and the students. Interview is mainly direct to get more information from the strategy in reading comprehension that teacher used for the students. In this research the researcher used depth interviewing. Interview is two person conversations initiated by the interviewer for the specific purpose of obtaining research relevant information and focused by him on content specified by research objectives of systematic description, prediction, or explanation.

The depth interview was done to interview the teacher at eighth grade of MTs AL Ma'arif Tulungagung as the primary subject on January 28th 2016. The information that the researcher get throught the interview are how is the story grammar strategy used in eighth grade and the avantages.

3. Making Field Note

Making field note conducting observation both in the classroom and out of

the classroom. This activity was intended to collect the data about how the teacher focusing on teaching strategy employed contributive to make his students comprehend in their reading class. Practically, in this study, field note was made to write any information which was not covered in the observation sheet. The researcher make field note based on the depth interview and observation with English teacher of MTs Al Ma'arif Tulungagung.

E. Trust Worthiness of Data

To check the trust worthiness of the data the credibility strategy was used. It referred to the extension of involvement of the research, the observational perseverance, and the triangulation.

Miles and Huberman (1994:234) states Triangulation is one way to get the finding the first place by seeing or hearing multiple instances of it from different source by using different method and by squaring the finding with other. Triangulation is a technique to check the validity of data which uses something else to be the comparison to ward that data. (Moleong, 2008:330)

There are several types of triangulation. 1) Triangulation of measures, researcher takes multiple measures of the phenomena. 2) Triangulation of source, one researcher conduct interview or is the sole observer of people's behavior. 3) Triangulation of the theory occurs when a researcher uses multiple theoretical perspectives early in the planning stages of research, or when interpreting data. 4) Triangulation of method means mixing qualitative and quantitative styles of research data. Moreover, in collecting the data the researcher had some methods in collecting data: observation, interview, and field note.

From the result that triangulation is good way to making disappeared differences from the content of study to collect the data from the much perception. The researcher used tringulation of source by using depth interview and observation to the teacher and students of MTs Al Ma'arif Tulungagung.

F. Method of Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis in this research is qualitative data analysis. Qualitative data relies on the description comprehension in reading comprehension at eighth grade of MTs AL Ma'arif Tulungagung.

The data analysis for the present study is done by applying the procedures suggested by Miles and Huberman (1994) covering data reduction, data display, and conclusions' drawing that is done interactively:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction form of analysis hat sharpened shorts, focuses, discards and organizes that data in such as a way that final conclusion can be drawn and verified. Data from the field was complex and complicated, so it needed to be analyzed by reducing data. Data reducing was done by selecting the appropriated data and focusing to the importance data. All data got from field were simplified to find which data appropriate with research problems.

In here the researcher gets many data from the depth interview the teacher of MTs Al Ma'arif Tulungagung, the researcher selecting the appropriated data and focusing how story grammar strategy used in eighth grade and the advantages.

2. Data Display

Form of analysis that descriptive what is happening in the natural setting so that it finally can help the researcher to draw a final conclusion. Displaying data was done by grouping the data systematically based on the needed structure. Displaying data was also useful to plan what should be done next. The data from the subject and instrument was crosschecked with the theory. After focusing in important data that the researcher get, the researcher grouping the data. What the data that they get from main subject(teacher) and secondary subject(students of eighth grade).

3. Conclusion drawing

Conclusion drawing is last of procedure of analyzing data of the study. In the context of the study after the data is displayed, a conclusion in drawn. Making conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of a good statement and having clear data.

Based on procedure above, the steps in analyzing data in this research were: The first, the researcher collected the data through interview, observation, the researcher selected, transcribed, and focused on the data by referring to the formulation of the research problem being investigated in the study. And after collecting the data, the researcher displayed transcribed data in the form of narrative. So, the researcher after get important data from teacher of MTs Al Ma'arif Tulungagung, she selecting and grouping the data based on needed structure and related theory that used. Then the researcher transcribe the data

about how story grammar used by the teacher and the advantages from the depth

interviw, observation and file note.