

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter the researcher describes the research method. It consists of research design, data and data sources, technique of data collection, data verification and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This item presents what design used in conducting the research. The design of this research is qualitative research. Qualitative research, in contrast focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in the research. Descriptive qualitative research is a study designed to obtain information concerning the phenomenon (Ary, 1985: 325). According to Moelong (2006:5) descriptive research is a method of research which trying to picture out and interprets the objects as in the fact. So, in this research descriptive research is conducted in the purpose to describe systematically about the fact and characteristics of the subject (the teacher and the students of MTs Tarbayatul Ulum) accurately.

The researcher uses descriptive design in this research because this research is focused on a certain phenomenon in the school environment. In this case the phenomenon is the activities of teaching and learning English. This research also does not need to give the treatment to the object of the research. Then, the

researcher observes and describes the phenomena as in the fact as clear as possible without manipulation. Therefore, the appropriate design can be used in conducting this research is descriptive research. The design consists of two stages. The first is observation to the teacher and the student. The researcher observes the class the school condition and teaching learning process. The second stage is doing the interview with the English teacher. This interview happens after the researcher doing the observation. In this process the interview the researcher ask detail about the strategies that he used for his teaching.

B. Data and Data Sources

1. Data

According to Krippndorf (1991, in Tanzeh 2011) says the data is information of indication has to be written in whole of writing process. Data in this research are in the form of written text in the field notes, interview transcript and notes. In research, the researchers analyzed data on the very rich, and as far as possible in its original form. These data are important aspect conducting in the qualitative research. From these data the researcher can get the information about the teacher strategy in teaching reading comprehension that used by the teacher in the second grade of MTs Tarbiyatul Ulum Panggungasri Panggungrejo Blitar.

2. Data Sources

Ary (1985) stated that the primary data is which are corrected directly from the sample. A data sources is a person, something, or place that provides information for a piece of research. In this research, the researches get data from

interview and observation. So, the researcher can get the data from these sources. In this research, data sources are derived from the teacher in MTs Tarbiyatul Ulum Panggungasri Panggungrejo Blitar.

C. Technique of Data Collection and the Instrument

The next step is to choose the technique of data collection that will be used. The technique of collecting data is the way the researcher do for collecting the data in the research. In this research, the researcher uses some techniques in collecting data. In this research, the researcher uses some techniques, those are interview and observation. All of the data are collected in the form of word arrangement.

1. Observation

Observation is a way of collecting data by conducting direct observation of an object in a given period and held a systematic recording of certain things observed. Number of periods of observation that needs to be done and the length of time at each observation period depends on the type of data collected. If the observation will be carried out on a number of people, and the observation will be used to make comparisons among these people, than it should be observed for each person carried in are lately similar situation.

The ways to doing observation were: (1) the researcher prepared the materials to conduct the observation such as: paper, pen and camera. (2) The researcher joined in the classroom, (3) the researcher observed teacher's strategies in teaching reading comprehension. This method is used to get any information

about the teacher strategies in teaching reading comprehension in MTs Tarbiyatul Ulum Panggungasri Blitar in second grade.

In this case, The researcher observed whatever done by the English teacher related to the teacher strategies in teaching reading in the classroom.

2. Interview

According to Sugiyono (2008:231), interview is a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic. Meanwhile, according to Hadi, (1993:39) interview can be viewed as method of data collection by way of question and answer undertaken unilaterally by systematic and based on the purpose of the investigation.

According to Arikunto (1990) classification, there are three kinds of interview, namely (a) unstructured interview. In this type, the interviewer carries out the interview with no systematic plan of question, (b) structured interview. The interviewer carries out the interview by using a set questions arranged in advance, (c) semi structured interview. The interviewer uses a set question which is developed to gain the specific information.

The interview was conducted to get the addition of information in response to interesting or important answer that arises unexpectedly from the planned questions (cited in Haris, 2007).

In this case, the researcher used structured interview. The interview was done with the English teacher. The interview was done after finished the teaching and learning process. This interview will conduct to gain a spoken respond from the participants. The functions of interview in this research were to cross-check the data and to make sure that the data from the observation were really valid.

D. Technique of Data Verification

In qualitative research, there is a common technique that is usually used to increase the research data validity. The technique is called Triangulation. “Triangulation is defined as technique of collecting data by combination of some different data sources” (Moleong, 2006:330). The aim of triangulation is to increase one understands of what ever being investigated. In this research, the researcher use a triangulation. This is Data Collecting Technique Triangulation. These can be explained as follows:

This triangulation means the researcher uses some different techniques in verify the data to get the data from one subject or the same sources. In this research, the researcher interview the teacher about reading strategies, then observes his reading lesson, and document or taking the picture when in English lesson. Here the researcher gets information from different ways those are interview, observation, and documentation. It emphasizes on the use of different technique to get the data from the same informant. According to Denzin in Moleong (2006:330) triangulation used to analyze data based on sources, method, investigator and theory.

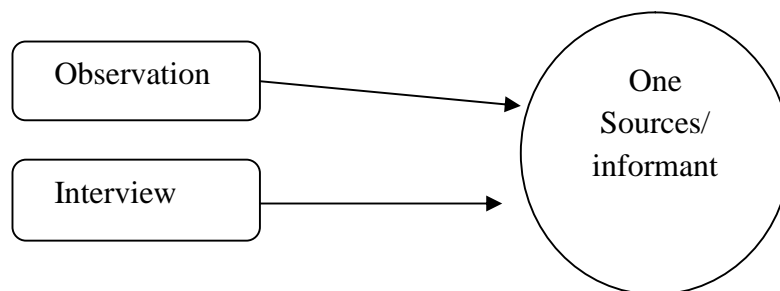


Figure 3.1 Data collecting technique triangulation

E. Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher uses a qualitative data analysis technique. Data analysis in qualitative research is a time consuming and difficult process. It is the process whereby researcher systematically search and arrange their data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable to present the result to others. Moleong (2010) states that “data analysis is the process of managing the data, organizing it into a good pattern, category and basic unit”.

Qualitative analysis is messy and nonlinear. Data analysis in qualitative research is often done concurrently or simultaneously with data collection.

Nevertheless, Ary et al (2010:283) states the data analysis in this research can be broken down into four stages; they are Coding, Data Reduction, Data Display, and Drawing Conclusion or Interpretation. Those can be explained as follows,

1. Coding

The first stage in analyzing qualitative data here involves coding. Coding is analogous to getting ready for data provided. The first step in coding is referred to as open coding, preliminary coding, or provisional coding. The most common approach is to read and reread all the data and sort them by looking for units of

meaning-words, phrases, and sentence to make it easy to be learned. In this stage, after get the data the researcher collected the data. After all data are collected the researcher places all units having the same coding together. It will be easier to read the data. In short, by coding the all data we gathered, we can underline the significant data that are appropriate with our topic of research. So, it will be easier read the data.

2. Data Reduction

The second step of data analysis is data reduction. It is the process of reducing the data occurring repeatedly. “Reducing the data means summarizing, choosing the main thing, focusing on the important things, finding the topic and the form” (Moleong 2006). In this stage, the researcher get the data from interview with the teacher. The result interview shows how the teacher used the strategies in teaching reading comprehension. In this step, the irrelevant data is reduced and the needed data is included.

3. Data Display

After data reduction the next step in analyzing data is Data Display. It is process of displaying data in the form of table or essay so what it gets more understandable. Miles and Huberman (1984) points out “looking at displays help us to understand what is happening and to do something-further analysis or caution on that understanding” (Sugiono, 2009:95). In this research, the researcher will use essay in displaying the data, because it is most common data display used in qualitative research.

4. Drawing Conclusion

In this last step data analysis that is drawing conclusion. Here, the researcher begin to see what is the data. The researcher examines all entries with the same code and then merges these categories and finding the connection among the categories. Then, it continues to tell the stories and to make connection among stories. Finally, the researcher can get the result and conclusion of the research.