

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research method used in this study. It covers the discussion of the Research Design, Data and Data Source, Technique of Data Collection, Technique of Data Verification and Data Analysis.

A. Research Design

Ary (2010: 426) states that, research design is the researcher's plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its context. Based on that theory, the research design of this research is descriptive design with qualitative approach. According to Gay (1992: 217), descriptive research involves collecting data in order to test hypotheses or to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject of the study. A descriptive study determines and reports the way things are. Descriptive research is scientific research that describes about event, phenomena or fact systematically dealing with certain area or population.

In this study, the descriptive research was done in the classroom. The focus of this research was to find out how the selected EFL teachers in excellent class evaluating the students' proficiency at MTsN Aryojeding. The researcher tried to get deep data and information about the object by giving detail data and information.

B. Subject of the Research

In this research, the researcher chose the subject by applying certain criteria. “Qualitative studies more typically use nonrandom or purposive selection techniques based on particular criteria” (Ary, 2010:421). It meant that the researcher doesn’t take a subject randomly to get appropriate data in this research. The subject in this research was EFL teacher in excellent class at MTsN Aryojeding.

In this study the researcher investigated the process of teaching and learning English at MTsN Aryojeding in academic year 2015/2016. The subjects selection in this study were teachers who were as EFL teacher in excellent class at MTsN Aryojeding. Therefore, the researcher used some criteria to take the subject. In other word, the subject in this study could not be taken randomly. The criteria were as follows:

1. The teacher met in standard of teacher, the teacher that has four competences, such as pedagogic, personal, professional and social competence. (National Department Education)
2. The teacher teaches in excellent class at MTsN Aryojeding.
3. Active, creative and innovative to develop learning and up to date on information or problem that occurs around.

Before determining the subject in this study, the researcher decided to do pre-observation to know more about the subject’s profile. Then, from the observation, it was possible for the researcher to obtain the administrative qualifications as the criteria to select the subject. Finally, from that process, the

researcher got two English teachers were as EFL teachers in excellent class. Then, the researcher began to conduct a study about how the teachers evaluate EFL at MTsN Aryojeding.

C. Data and Data Sources

1. Data

According to Ary (2010:424), the qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics. Data in the form of quotes from documents, field notes, and interviews or excerpts from videotapes, audiotapes, or electronic communications are used to present the findings of the study. Data in this research were needed to answer the research question. In this research, data could be collected from the selected teachers who were as EFL teacher in excellent class at MTsN Aryojeding.

Data in this research is in the form of: 1) Result of interview, 2) Transcript of researcher observation during process of evaluation, 3) Field note, 4) Some documents from the teachers such as the instrument of evaluation.

2. Data Source

The data source is sources where the data were taken from. In this research, the researcher used interview guide, observation sheet, field note and document to collect the data. Therefore, researcher get data source from the selected teachers of MTsN Aryojeding who were teaching EFL in excellent class.

D. Technique of Data Collection

The data collecting method and instruments are needed to get data in the research. According to Ary (2010:425) in most qualitative studies, data collection

and data analysis take place simultaneously. In other words, the researcher could start to make interpretation before all the data collected. Data collecting methods used in the research were:

1. Doing interview

Gay (2010:231) states that, an interview is essentially the oral, in-person, administration of a questionnaire to each member of a sample. Interviews are used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words. According to Ary (2010:438), there are three kinds of interview as follows:

- a. Unstructured interview, which is a conversational type of interview in which the questions arise from the situation.
- b. Structured interview, scheduled for the specific purpose of getting certain information from the subjects. The questions are structured.
- c. Semi- or partially structured interview, which the area of interest is chosen and questions are formulated but the interviewer may modify the format or questions during the interview process.

Based on the types above, the researcher used semi structured interview. The researcher will be going to interview to the respondent by talking and asking in relax situation and friendly way. When conducting interview, the researcher prepare a list of questions as guidance and incidental questions to know the system evaluation that used by the teacher. In collecting the data from interview, the researcher used steps as follow:

1. The researcher prepares some questions that will be asking to selected teachers. The researcher also prepares recorder to record their answer.

2. The researcher asking and talking in a friendly way based on the questions that have been prepared.
3. The researcher recorded their answer.

2. Doing observation

According to Narbuko & Achmadi (2010:70), observation is the tool to collect data which is done by observing and noting down systematically the phenomenon that is inquired. It meant that observation was used to collect the data in systematic way to understand and interpret actions, interaction or the meaning of event.

This method is used to collect information about the evaluation system by the teacher in EFL teaching include the kind of evaluation systems, how they applied that evaluation system and the tool to evaluate the students' assignment. The ways in doing observation are: 1) The researcher prepares the observation sheet; 2) The researcher joins in the classroom; 3) The researcher observes when selected teachers are evaluating their students' assignment.

3. Making documentation

Ary (2010:442) states that, qualitative researchers may use written documents or other artifacts to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study. The term documents here refer to a wide range of written, physical, and visual materials, including what other authors may term artifacts. According to Bodgan & Biklen (1998:58), there are three types of document as follows:

- a. Personal documents: those produced by individuals for private purposes and limited use such as letters, diaries, autobiographies, family photo albums and other visual recording.

- b. Official documents: produced by organizational employees for record-keeping and dissemination purposes such as memos, files, yearbooks and the like are used to study bureaucratic rhetoric.
- c. Popular Culture document: these are produced for commercial purposes to entertain, persuade, and enlighten the public such as commercials, TV programs, news reports, or audio and visual recording.

Documents that were gotten in this research were the instruments of evaluation from the students that has been conducted by teachers.

E. Technique of Data Verification

The validity of the study is very important in a research. In qualitative research there are some techniques that can be used to make the research data valid. Bogdan & Bicklen (1998:101) stated “triangulation is used to convey the idea to establish a fact that needs more than one source of information”. In this research, the researcher used triangulation to check the validity of the data. Moleong (2008:303) explains that “triangulation is a technique to check the trustworthiness of data which uses something else to be compared toward that data”. Denzin (in Lexy 2008:330) revealed that there are four kinds of triangulation techniques: (1) source triangulation, (2) methodology triangulation, (3) investigator triangulation and (4) theoretical triangulation.

From those types of triangulation method, the researcher used methodology triangulation because to check the validity of the data the researcher used different method to get the same data. It meant that, to get the validity of the data in this research, the researcher not only conducted interview but also did observation, made documentation so that by using those method, the same data could be gotten.

F. Data Analysis

Ary (2010:481) states that, the data analysis in qualitative research involves attempts to comprehend the phenomenon under study, synthesize information and explain relationships, theorize about how and why the relationships appear as they do, and reconnect the new knowledge with what is already known. Meanwhile Bodgan & Biklen (2006:157) reveals that “analysis involves working with data, organizing them, breaking them into manageable units, synthesizing them, searching for patterns, discovering what is important and what is to be learned and deciding what you will tell to others”. It means that, data analysis is a process of editing, coding or classifying and manipulating the data. Therefore by using data analysis, it was easier for the researcher in writing report. The purpose of data analysis is to simplify the data so that it is easier for the researcher to interpret and make a conclusion.

After seeing the definition above, the writer started to study the collected data step by step to be analyzed based on that procedure. Firstly, the researcher read, studied, and analyzed the collected data by editing irrelevant data with research questions because only the relevant data that were analyzed. Editing data is a process of investigating the collected data to reduce the data that is irrelevant to be analyzed. After editing the data, the researcher coded or classified the result of data from interview, observation, and documentation by comparing and checking with research problem to know the answer of research problem.

In this research, in analyzing the data the researcher used qualitative data analysis. This technique was used to analyze the data which cannot be counted. It

means that this technique was used to make interpretation toward the result of research without using numbers. This data in this research was analyzed by using inductive method. The analysis conducted from specific something that got from the real field to the general finding. This aims to generate meanings from the data set collected in order to identify patterns and relationship to build a theory.

At the first time, the researcher took the data not only from interviewing the selected teachers but also observing them in teaching to know how the selected teachers in evaluate EFL in real field. Besides that, the researcher also took documentation before making general conclusion. The application of inductive method was used to take the data from the real field research in EFL teaching and learning activity in English class. Thinking inductively was begun with a specific thing and particular evidence then pulling them together to make general meaning.