

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

Research design is the researcher's plan to collect data from subject research. Based on that theory, the researcher used the qualitative research through descriptive method. Qualitative descriptive method is a procedure that produces descriptive data in the forms of words written or spoken of persons or behavior that can be observed not as numbers, Bogdan and Taylor (1975:5).

In this study, the focus of the research was to collect data of profile of good English for young learner (EYL) teacher, and the research conducted in Durenan district, Trenggalek regency. By describing data of research the researcher expected that it could give reference for English teacher in elementary school to improve their ability to teach students in elementary school. The researcher used this qualitative descriptive method because the researcher tried to get deep data and information from the subject of research.

B. Subject Selection

The classification of teacher as a subject of research is according to Indonesian law no 14 year 2005, teacher must have pedagogic competence, social competence, professional competence and personal competence. The subject

selection in this research is English teacher who taught in elementary school in Durenan district, Trenggalek Regency. The researcher got three subjects of the research, first subject is English teacher in MI Nurul Ulum Kendalrejo, second subject is English teacher in SDN 3 Ngadisuko, and the third subject is English teacher of SDN 2 Durenan. All of subject have fulfilled of classification as a subject of the research, appropriate with professional teacher in Indonesian Law no 14 year 2005

C. Data and Data source

1. Data

According to Lofland and Lofland (in Lexy 2005:157) the main data in qualitative research are words, actions, and additional data like documents. Data in this research were needed to answer the research question. In this research, data collected from the selected teachers. Data collection was conducted in three different schools there is, MI Nurul Ulum Kendalrejo, SDN 3 Ngadisuko, and SDN 2 Durenan. Data in this research were in the form of: 1) Result from interview, 2) observation, and 3) documentation.

2. Data sources

Data sources indicated the data were taken from. In this research, in this research, the researcher doing interview, observation and documentation. Therefore researcher got data source from English teachers who taught in elementary school in Durenan district, Trenggalek regency.

D. Method of Collecting Data and Instrument

The data collecting method and instruments are needed to get data in the research. In other word researcher could start to make interpretation before all of the data collected. Data collecting methods that used in the research were:

1. Doing interview

Interview is communication between two people involving someone who wants to get information from other people by asking questions based on certain purpose. According to Lexy (2005:186) interview is a conversation between two persons with the specific purposes by giving the questions from the interviewer to the interviewee. The researcher did interview the subject of the research by some question about profile of good English young learner teacher. The interviews were conducted ; 1) first subject is, English teacher MI Nurul Ulum kendalrejo on 6th of June 2017. 2) second subject is, English teacher SDN 3 Ngadisuko on 10th June 2017. 3) third subject is, English teacher SDN 2 Durenan on 13th June 2017. Interview guide can see in (appendix 1). Interview guide has been validated by advisor before used to interview subject, Validation sheet can see in (appendix 2). Result of interview teacher 1 can see in (appendix 3). Result of interview teacher2 can see in (appendix 4). Result of interview teacher 3 can see in (appendix 5)

2. Conducting observation

Observation was used to collect the data in systematic way to understand and interpret actions, interactions or the meaning of event. This

method was used to collect information about selected teachers in teaching English foreign language. Before doing observation researcher making observation guide, observation guide can see in (appendix 6). The ways in doing observation were: 1) the researcher prepared the observation check list 2) the researcher joined in the classroom 3) the researcher observed when the selected teacher where teaching English foreign language.

Observation guide has been validated by advisor before used to observation in subject class, Validation sheet can see in (appendix 7).

Result of observation 1 can see in (appendix 8). Result of observation 2 can see in (appendix 9). Result of observation 3 can see in (appendix 10).

Researcher did observation in class of subject of the research.

- a) First observation conducted on 7th June 2017 in MI Nurul Ulum class III. The researcher come with subject 1 as English teacher. Teaching learning process has begun at 07.00 – 08.10 AM.
- b) Second observation conducted on 12th June 2017 in SDN 3 Ngadisuko class II. The researcher come with Subject 2 as the English teacher. Teaching learning process has begun at 07.00 – 08.10 AM.
- c) Third observation conducted on 15th June 2017 in SDN 2 Durenan class V. The researcher come with Miss. Fitri as the English teacher. Teaching learning process has begun at 08.10 – 09.20 AM.

3. Making documentation

Guba and Lincon (in lexy 2011:216) says that document is any written material or film. Document has been using in research as a data source because in many think document as data source be used to test,

interpreted, even for predict. In this research, documentation of the research is lesson plan (appendix 11), picture (appendix 12), data of subject (appendix 13).

E. Instruments

Instruments used by researchers in conducting research include; 1) audio recorder (HP), 2) interview guide, 3) observation guide, 4) book to note things that need to be noted.

F. Technique of Data Verification

The validity of the study is very important of the research. In qualitative research there are some techniques that can be used to make the research data valid. According to bogdan & Bicklen (1998:101) as cited by Qurrota (2013) stated, triangulation is used to convey the idea to establish a fact needs more than one source of information. In this research, researcher used triangulation to check the validity of data. Denzin (in Lexy 2005:330) revalue that there are four kind of triangulation techniques: 1) source triangulation, 2) methodology triangulation 3) investigator triangulation, 4) theoretical triangulation.

From those types of triangulation method, the researcher used source triangulation because use difference source or subject of the research to collect data and information. Researcher going to three elementary school in Durenan district, Trenggalek regency to find informant or subject of the research.

G. Data Analysis

Ary (2006:465) as cited by A`yunin, data analysis is a process by researchers systematically search and arrange the data in order to increase understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learned to others. Meanwhile, Bogdan & Biklen (in Lexy 2005:248) says, efforts made by working with the data, organize data, sorting through it into a unit that can be managed, synthesize, search and find patterns, find what is important and what is learned, and the focus of what can be told to others. The data analysis of this study are as follow:

1. Before analyze data of interview, Researchers change the data still in the form of audio into the form of writing.
2. Analyze the result of interview about profile english young learner teacher. In this process, the first the researcher must organize of Eliciting Questions and tape recorder. Then researcher analyze it.
3. Summarize the analysis of the activity
 Researcher makes some statements about result of interview. The researcher code the data into categories of professional teacher according to Indonesian law no 14 year 2005. Then researcher summarize by trying to find relationship among the categories.
4. Interpret the data
 In this process, the researcher interpret the data depends on the background, perspective, knowledge, fact in field and theoretical of the researcher.