

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter the researcher present some point related to this research include research design, subject of study, data and data source, method of collecting data and research instrument, method data analysis.

A. Research Design

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

Design was used in research to refer the researcher plan of how to proceed. Qualitative research avoided a study with hypotheses to test or specific question to answer, believed that finding the questions should be the one of the products of data collection rather than assumed a prior. In this research the researcher used collective case study or case study with qualitative approach. According to Hartley (1994: 208), case study method was increasingly being used and with a growing confidence in the case study as rigorous research strategy in its own right. Here, case study was a researched that is used rigorous descriptive explanation about a case. So, the descriptive approach was implemented because the data analysis was presented descriptively.

The main purpose of this research was described what exists with respect to variable or condition in a situation. In this case, the researcher should describe the object as detail as possible, it can be people, and certain condition, or might

phenomena. It means that the researcher must described the object and find something that still hidden in research. The researcher should described as detail as possible about classroom management that employed by the effective teachers in English classes.

B. Data and Data Source

Data is very important thing in research. According to Krippendorf (1991: 89), data is information of indication has to be written in whole of writing process and this case focused on research process. Data gained from interviews with two teachers and that was contained selected information. It is why the data must be accurate, relate and appropriate with the problem that was being observed. The data in this research was selected information and description about classroom management that was employed by the effective teachers in their English classes. Sources are some subjects that are possible to give information in order to give representative data. To collect the data, researcher will take from person, place and paper (documentation). In this research, the sources of the data are from field by using field note by doing observation in the class when the teachers taught their students and transcript for the interview with the teachers.

C. Technique of Data Collection

In conducting a research, the researcher needs to use some methods and instrument to help the work easier, more effective and efficient. Denzin & Lincoln (2005) said that instrument of collecting data is a tool chosen and used by researcher in his or her activity of collecting data in order that the activity becomes systematic and easy. The method of collecting data for this study was

collected by using observation and interview. The data are collected from field note. Lodico (2006:117) said that observation is a tool of research requires systematic and careful examination of the phenomena being studied. It means that observation was collected the data in systematic way to understand and interpret actions, interaction or the meaning of event. The researcher did the observation in two schools with one English teacher in each place. The researcher chooses the two teachers build on prerequisites of effective teachers and have good strategy in sharing material. The researcher observe with directly joined to the class where the teachers were taught and made an observation note, such as teacher's and student's interaction and teacher's behavior during teaching and learning process.

Then in the other day, the researcher conducted interview with each teacher in each school. According to Ary (2010: 438), Interview is one of the most widely used and basic methods for obtaining qualitative data. Interview is a dialog done by interviewer to get information from the interviewee. The interviewees in this research are English teachers. For collecting the data, the researcher used interview guide for conducting interview. The researcher used *Indonesian* during interview to avoid misunderstanding information given and to make the situation more relax. The data were collected about 3 weeks in each school; it starts in 12th February up to 10th March, 2018.

D. Technique of Data Verification

Qualitative research is valid when it accurately represents the experiences of the study of the subject. To check the validity of the data the interview, there are some techniques that used by the researcher. One of them is Triangulation.

Yin (2003: 125) explains Triangulation is technique of collecting data by combination of some different information of collecting data and data sources. So, the goal of this technique is to increase an understanding of what ever being investigated. According to Cresswel (2009), there are some types of triangulation, which are Time Triangulation, Theoretical Triangulation, Investigator Triangulation, and Methodological Triangulation.

In this research, the researcher use Methodological Triangulation to verify the data, because the researcher uses some technique to collect the data. Methodological Triangulation is a type of Triangulation that is used more than one technique to collect the data for getting same data. It is used to get valid data and verify the data from the field. The methodological Triangulation started with observation first and then interview. The researcher conducted observation in two classes taught by both teachers and make a note about all the activity that occur in that classes. Then, the next step is interview the informant. The informant is the teachers. Before conducting the interview, the researcher made a blue print that was validation by the expert. Interview is used to collect the data from the people about opinions, beliefs and feeling about something in their words. In this section, the researcher conducted interview with the teachers one by one and record the information from them. The recorders are used to make transcripts. After it, the researcher comparing both field notes and the transcripts to get the valid data.

E. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed all the obtained data. The technique of data analysis is qualitative data analysis. Qualitative data relies on

the description of the result of the research about how the teacher employed their classroom in English learning process to create effective classroom management. 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. It will be explain as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction form of analysis that 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 this research, the researcher reduce or put out the data about the activities that not appropriate with the formulation of the research problem and out of the topic, such as conversation between students and teacher when prepare the presentation, the conversation between teachers and students that not support the data, my introduction to the students before joining their class activity, and some announcement from the school for the students.

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. The data from the subject and instrument was crosschecked with the theory. A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In this research, the researcher will use narrative essay in displaying the data because it is the most common data display used in qualitative research. The researcher checked the data in the field with the theory and research problem.

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 is drawn. Making conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of a good statement and having clear data. In this research the conclusion is about criteria of effective teachers in employing their classroom management to be more interesting and easy to understanding by the students.