

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses about the method used by the researcher in conducting this research. It presents research design, data and data sources, technique of data collection, technique of data verification, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

A research design is a plan, structure, and strategy of investigation to get the answers of research questions or problems. The plan concludes an outline of what the researcher will do from writing the hypothesis and their operational implications to the final analysis of data (Kumar, 2011:95).

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative design. Judith Preissle explains that:

Qualitative research is a loosely defined category of research designs or models, all of which elicit verbal, visual, tactile, olfactory, and gustatory data in the form of descriptive narratives like field notes, recordings, or other transcriptions from audio and videotapes and other written records and pictures or films (Rahmat: 2009).

Whereas descriptive qualitative is the method to make description to understand about the phenomenon that will be occurred to the research subject.

Based on this method, the researcher explain, draw, and analyze critically and objectively the implementation of exit slip strategy in students' reading comprehension among seventh graders at MTs Al Ma'arif Tulungagung.

B. Subject of The Research

Subject of the study in qualitative research can be various. In this case, the subject of study is an individual that is intended to be studied since the research was conducted to describe the implementation of ESS in students' reading comprehension. Actually not all teachers use the ESS to teach reading. In this case, English teacher of VII A class at MTs Al Ma'arif Tulungagung who used ESS to teach reading. So, the subject of this study is English teacher at VII A class at MTs Al Ma'arif Tulungagung.

C. Data and Data Sources

1. Data

Data is the collection of information gotten from observation. The researcher used qualitative data based on the data from field and other sources. Data in this research is sentences stated by English teacher containing the description of Exit Slip strategy in students' reading comprehension.

2. Data Sources

Data sources are the prime source in which data is taken from. In this research the researcher gets data from:

- a. Interview transcript: It is the result of interviewing English teacher about the description of Exit Slip strategy in students' reading comprehension.
- b. Field notes: It is the result of observation by the researcher. It contains the narrations explaining about the implementation of Exit Slip strategy in students' reading comprehension.

D. Technique of Data Collection

Techniques of data collection describe the techniques used to gather the data and explain why these techniques were chosen. Based on the sources of data, the techniques used to collect the data include observation, interview, and documents.

1. Observation

Observation is a basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research. Practically all the senses (*seeing, hearing, feeling, and smelling*) are integrated into observations. According to Kumar (2011:134) "observation is a purposeful, systematic, and selective way of watching and listening to an interaction or phenomenon as it takes place". It means that the observation was used to collect the data based on what the researcher's watched and listened in the field.

2. Interview

The interview is one of the most widely used and basic methods for obtaining qualitative data. According to Monette et al. (1986), "an interview involves an interviewer reading questions to respondents and recording their

answers” (Kumar: 2011). Interviews are used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words. The interview is addressed to the teacher in conducting exit slip strategy in English learning process. The researcher used interview guideline to get the data about teacher’s preparation in using Exit Slip strategy.

3. Documents

Qualitative research may use written documents to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study. The term document here refers to a wide range of written, physical, and visual materials. The researcher got the documents consist some of students’ summary and some pictures when the researcher conducted the observation in the class.

E. Technique of Data Verification

In this research, the researcher used triangulation to check the validity of data analysis. Triangulation is the cross-check of data validation technique that the researchers take different perspectives on an issue under study in answering research questions. According to Denzin (Rahardjo: 2010), there are four types of basic triangulation: (1) methodological or method triangulation; (2) investigator triangulation; (3) data triangulation; (4) theory triangulation.

The researcher uses one type of triangulation; it was method triangulation. Method triangulation is the use of multiple methods to study a situation or phenomenon. In this research, the researcher uses observation, interview, and

documentation to get the data. The researcher uses observation, interview, or documentation to cross-check the validation of the data.

Triangulation is draw as below:

No	Data	Data Collection	Data Sources
1	Student activity when the teacher implements exit slip strategy	Observation Documentation	Teacher Students
2	How the teacher evaluate students by using Exit Slip strategy	Interview Observation Documentation	Teacher

F. Data Analysis

Analyzing data is very important step in conducting the research. The finding data was analyzed in purpose to simplify the data to be more easily to readable and interpretable. The researcher will be transcribed the data from interview and observation into written form, and then will be analyzed.

The data was analyzed by using the procedures from Miles and Huberman (www.nsf.gov/pubs/1997):

1. Data reduction

It was the process whereby the mass of qualitative data is reduced and organized. At this stage, the researcher tries and discards all irrelevant information. The researcher categorized the data from interview transcripts, field notes, and documents based on the teacher's implementation of strategy in the

class and the teacher's evaluation after conducted the strategy. It was needed for the next stage that was data display so there was no displayed recurred data.

2. Data display

It was to draw the conclusion from the mass of data, Miles and Huberman suggest that a good display of data in the form of tables, charts, networks, and other graphical formats is essential. In this stage, the researcher displayed the brief data about the implementation of exit slip strategy in students' reading comprehension among seventh graders at MTs Al Ma'arif Tulungagung.

3. Conclusion drawing/Verification

The conclusion of descriptive qualitative research is the new finding one. It can be the clear description from the unclear one. The conclusion of this research was the description about the implementation of exit slip strategy in students' reading comprehension among seventh graders at MTs Al Ma'arif Tulungagung.