

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter discusses the research method used in this study. It covers the discussion of the research design, subject of the research, data and data source, technique of data collection and instrument, technique of data verification and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

The design of this research was descriptive research with qualitative approach. In this approach the data collected were not in the form of number, but the data derived from interviews manuscripts, field note, personal documents, record memos, and other official documents were in the form of words. According to Lodico (2006:264) qualitative researchers is the research that focus on the study of social phenomena and on giving voice to the feelings and perceptions of the participants under study, this is based on the belief that knowledge is derived from the social setting and that understanding social knowledge is a legitimate scientific process.

The purpose of qualitative study is to describe the empirical reality behind the phenomenon in depth, detailed, thorough. In this study, the descriptive research was done in the classroom, and the main point of this research are to collect and to accumulate the basic data in descriptive way. It described the phenomena that occur in the classroom such as the interaction conducted by the teacher and learner, the

aspect of teaching English process and the pattern of interaction during teaching learning process in female class of seven grade at Islamic Junior High School Al-Fatahiyyah Ngranti Boyolangu Tulungagung.

## **B. Subject of the Research**

In this research, the researcher choosed the teacher as the subject of the research and four students as the informants. The researcher want to know how the teacher design English teaching and learning, select and use methods in teaching and how the motivates the students.

## **C. Data and Data Sources**

### **1. Data**

Data refers to the answer of the research question. Bogdan and Biklen, (1998:106) define data as the rough materials researchers collect from the world they are studying. Data include materials the people doing the study actively record, such as interview transcripts, documentation and participant observation field notes. In this research, the data belonged to qualitative data. Those data were description of the teacher design English teaching and learning process in studying English. In this research there were three forms of the data. The first data were gathered from the observation. The second data were interview transcript of the teacher and the student that were recorded by the researcher during conduct interview. The third data were documentation. In this research, the researcher get the data from interview, observation and documentation conducted by the English teacher.

## 2. Data Source

Data source is a source which data is taken from. The source of the data is very significant in the research, because the researcher will not enable to get information without the source of data. In this study the data were taken from: the teachers who taught English in seven grade female students of Islamic Junior High School Al-Fattahiyyah Ngranti Boyolangu Tulungagung and female Students of seven grade.

Since the study way directed to describe about teaching English process in the classroom, the subjects of the study were taken from the class in which English was used in teaching learning process. The selected students as the subjects of the study were those female students in class VII. In this case the researcher did not involve boy students as the subjects of the study, because in this school boys and girls students are separated and teach by different teacher. The following were the reasons of using female students as the subject of the study: First, these two classes were taught by the same teacher. Second those two classes were in the same level. The third students was more active in conducting interaction than boys' students. The last consideration was that the class was conductive and communicative. Based on that all suggestions the researcher take consideration to use VII class as the subject of this study, because I want to know the basic of the learning how far the application of English teaching learning process at Islamic Junior High School Al-Fatahiyyah Ngranti Boyolangu Tulungagung. It is the most progressive modern boarding school in Boyolangu area. This school is chosen as the research setting because this school is a new and students have grown a lot. The school is located in

the area boarding schools and related to the school vision and missions the students are expected to be able to English and Arabic.

#### **D. Technique of Data Collection and Instrument**

Data collection is a process of procurement primer data for research purpose (Nazir 2011:174). Collecting data is crucial step in doing research, without it data or information impossible to be collected. In this research, the researcher employed some techniques in collecting data they were interview, observation, and documentation.

##### **1. Interview**

Interview is data collection method in which there is a dialogue between an interviewer and interviewee which talk about a certain topic. Ary *et al* (2010: 438) stated that interview may provide information that cannot be obtained through observation, or they can be used to verify observations. Based on the objective of research, interview can be used to validate the data from the observation. According to Ary *et al* (2010: 438), there are three kinds of interview as follows:

- a. Free or unguided interview. In this method the interviewer carries out the interview without any systematically plan of question as the guided line to handle it.
- b. Guided interview. Here the interviewer carries out the interview by using a set of questions that planed systematically as the guided line for having the interview.

- c. Free guide interview. The interviewer uses a set of questions and each question is developed to gain details information.

Based on the method of interview explained above, the researcher used free guided interview. In this research, before conducting interview the researcher brought general idea by raising some questions that were prepared before. The structure of the interview was developed prior to the interview.

Applying this method of collecting data the researcher made interview guides. Interview guide is list of questions that is formulated by researcher used to get information needed for the research through interview between interviewer and interviewee. In order to get validity and credibility of the instrument, the researcher asked help to the expert teacher to validate the interview guide.

## 2. Observation

According to Ary (2000:474) qualitative observation rely on narrative behaviour and interactions. The observation is used to collect the data in systematic way to understand and interpret actions, interaction or the meaning of event. This instrument was used to collect information about the teacher design English teaching learning. The ways in doing observation were : the researcher prepared the sheets of observation, the researcher joined in the classroom, the researcher observed teachers' practices in English teaching and learning process.

## 3. Documentation

Document refers to materials such as photographs, video, films, memos, letters, diaries, clinical case records and of all sort that can be used as supplemental

information (Bogdan and Biklen 1998:57). Therefore, documentation method is technique of collecting data that is indirectly given to research subject. In this research, documents was used as addition data about teachers' practices in teaching and learning process e in studying English at Islamic Junior High School Al-Fattahiyyah Ngranti Boyolangu Tulungagung.

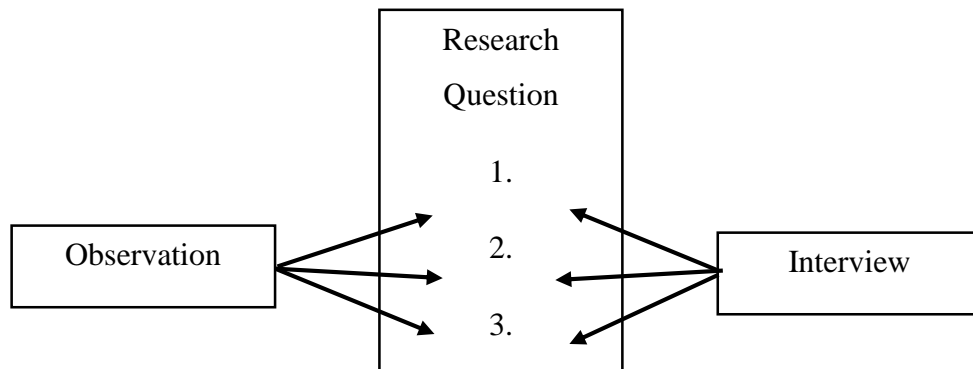
#### **E. Trustworthiness of Data**

In qualitative research, the data trustworthiness consists of validity and dependability (reliability). Validity related to a common technique that is usually used to increase the validity of data. This technique is called triangulation. "triangulation is defined as technique of collecting data by combination of some different information of collecting data and some different data cources" (Sugiono, 2009: 83). The researcher uses triangulation technique to check the validity of data. Moeloeng (2006:303) explains that triangulation is a technique to check the trustworthiness of data which uses something else to be compared toward that data". Triangulation used to analyse data based on source, method, investigator and theory.

The purpose of triangulation is to increase the dependability and validity of findings. In this study, both data source and methodology triangulation were used. Data sources triangulation is a process in which various sources of data collecting are used. The variety of sources can refer to time, place and person. In this present study, the sources of data referred to the teacher as subject and students as informants. Methodological triangulation in this study referred to the use of more

than one method in collecting data, they were observation and interview. Techniques of triangulation used by researcher was described in the following figure:

*Figure 3.1: Methodology Triangulation*



Schema of methodology triangulation above showed that the research question for number 1 until 3 the data were collected by doing observation and interview. It could be concluded that the data of research questions number 1 until 3 were triangulated methodologically.

*Figure 3.2: Data source Triangulation*

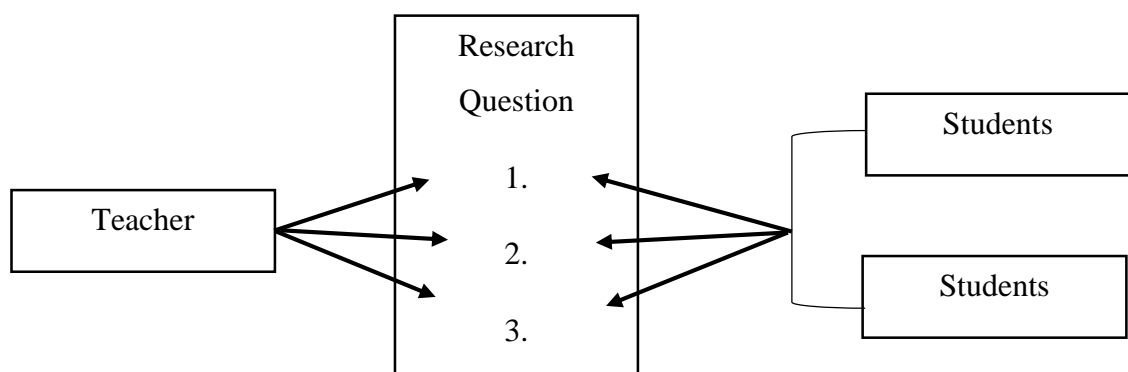


Figure 3.2 above showed that the research question number 1 until 3 the data source was taken from the teacher as subject and students and other student as

informants. It could be concluded that the data of research question number 1 until 3 were triangulated from data source point of view.

## **F. Data analysis**

The data obtained from the results of interview, observation, and documentation were analyzed to draw conclusions. According to Meleong (2010: 280) data analysis is the process of managing the data, organizing it into a good pattern, category and basic unit.

From the explanation above, it can be synthesized that data analysis is the process of organizing and putting the data into the right pattern, category, and the basic unit, so we can find the theme and formulate hypothesis as suggested by the data. The purpose of data analysis is summarizing and simplifying the data in order to interpret and draw a conclusion. In this research, in analyzing the data, the researcher used qualitative data analysis. The qualitative data of this research is were analyzed by using inductive analysis method. This technique was used by observing the phenomena in this field, then based on the find data the conclusion was drawn.

Nevertheless, the data analysis in this study can be broken down into three stages; they are Data Reduction, Data Display, and Drawing Conclusion or Interpretation (Sugiono, 2012: 91). Those can be explained as follows:



### 1. Data reduction

Data reduction is the process of reducing the data occur repeatedly. Reducing the data means summarizing, choosing the main thing, focusing on the important things, finding the topic and the form (Sugiono, 2009: 92). The data reduced in this study were data found in the interview transcript. The reduced data were those were out of topics in this study, or which had no relation with material, method, media, strategy, and evaluation used.

### 2. Data display

After data reduction the next step in analyzing the data is data display. It is the process of displaying data in the form of table or essay so that it gets more understandable. Miles and Huberman as cited in Sugiono (2009: 95) state that looking at displays help understand what is happening and to do something further analysis or caution on that understanding. In this study, the researcher used essay in displaying the data, because it is most common data display used in qualitative research. Miles and Huberman (1984) say “the most frequent form of display data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text” (Sugiono, 2009: 95). After this step, the researcher can go to the last step in analyzing qualitative data.

### 3. Drawing Conclusion or Interpretation

This was the last step of data analysis that was drawing conclusion or erpretation. Here, the researcher began to see what was in the data. The researcher examined all entries and then merged these categories and finding the connection

among categories and finding the connection among categories. Then, the researcher continues to tell the stories and to make connection among stories. The researcher begins to make meaning of the categories and themes to connect them. So, we can get the idea from this step.

Interpreting involves reflecting about the words and acts of the study's participant and abstracting important understanding from them. The researcher makes generalization based on the connections and common aspects among the categories. The conclusion in qualitative research is a new discovery that can be an answer of the research problem. The conclusion is in the form of description of the object of this study. Finally, in this step the researcher can get the result and conclusion of the research.