

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes several important aspects in relation to research method. The discussion begins with a brief explanation of research design, setting of study, the subject selection of the study, data and data sources, method of collecting data and instruments, data analysis, and trust-worthiness of the data.

A. Research Design

Before going to the point of research, it is better to know, first the definition of research. To conduct a useful research, a systematic way or well done plan must be made and automatically be valid answer of the research question also be obtained. It means that appropriate research design has to be selected.

This study uses descriptive design with qualitative approach. McMillan and Schumacher (2001) explained that descriptive research is concerned with the current or past status of something. Then, they explained that this type of research simply describe, proficiency, attitudes, behavior, or other characteristics of group of objects. Other explanation from them was descriptive study asks what is or what was, it reports things the way they are or were. Furthermore, they also explained that descriptive research does not involve manipulation of independent variable. This design was chosen since the purpose of the study was

to describe the phenomenon which occurred naturally. This design was used to describe the existing phenomenon explicitly based on the data namely the writer's analysis.

As a qualitative study required participant perspectives, the researcher focused on what kinds of strategies employed by good students and contribution of those learning strategies in any different intelligence they had. Particularly, researcher wanted to know how multiple intelligences showed the best learning strategies in English lesson.

B. Data and Data Source

1. Data

In this study data was very important. "The term data refers to the rough materials researcher collected from the world they are studying; they are the particulars that form the basis of analysis" (Bogdan and Biken, 1998:106). Data in this study were needed to answer research questions. Data which were collected in this study were qualitative data. In this research, the researcher got data in the form of interview transcript and transcript of researcher observation toward student's learning strategies in every kind of difference intelligence.

2. Data Source

In this research, the researcher used the interview guide to collect the data. Therefore, the researcher took effort to get data from the informants. In this research the informants are: all of selected students that have good score in English and high score in multiple intelligences. The total numbers of subject interview are 16 students, 2 representatives from every intelligences in 8th students of MTsN Bandung,

C. Technique of Data Collection

Data collecting methods were the way of collecting data used in this research. The data collection was systematic and standard procedure to obtain necessary data. Furthermore, the data itself had very important role in a research, because without data it was impossible to get result of the research. Data collecting methods that were applied by the researcher in this research were: interview and observation.

1. Interview

According to Sugiyono (2008) interview was a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through questions and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about particular topic. Meanwhile, according to Hadi, (1993:39) interview can be viewed as a method of data collection by way of question and answer

undertaken unilaterally by systematic and based on purpose of investigation. According to Arikunto (1990) classification there were three kinds of interview, namely (a) unstructured interview, in this type, interviewer carries out the interview with no systematic plan or questions, (b) structured interview, the interviewer carries out the interview by using a set questions arranged in advance, (c) semi structured interview, the interviewer uses a set of questions which are developed to gain the more specific information.

Based on the explanation above, this research used the structured interview. The interview was conducted with English teachers, the selected students with the great score in their report from every represent intelligences and subject friends as the more specific information through the research.

To collect data from interview, the researcher used procedures were: 1) the researcher prepared the concept of question that would be asked to the English teacher, selected students and student's friend. The researcher also prepared recorder to record answer of informants, 2) the researcher recorded answer informants. The use of recorder was under the subject permission, 3) the searcher wrote interview transcript based on the result of recording.

2. Observation

Observation is a way of collecting data by conducting direct observation of an object in a given period and held a systematic recording of

certain things observed. Number of periods of observation that needs to be done and the length of time at each observation periods depends on the type of data collected. If the observation carried out on a number people, and the observation will be used to make comparisons among these people, then it should be observed for each person carried in the similar situations.

Sukamto (2000) Observation is done to get information about human behavior as like reality Meanwhile, according to Ary, (2000) “qualitative observations rely on narrative to describe the setting, behaviors, and the interactions”. It means that observation was use to interpret setting, time schedule, and the meaning of the event which was observed. The ways to do observations were: (1) the researcher prepared the concept of observation, (2) the researcher joined the classroom, (3) the researcher observed selected students in every intelligence in their classroom to observed their learning strategy and behavior. This method was used to get any information about selected students learning strategies in learning English. A

D. Technique of Data Verification

In qualitative research, there is a common technique usually used to check the trustworthiness of the data. To get the trustworthiness in this research, more than one instrument was used to collect the data. Therefore, the researcher used triangulation technique. “Triangulation is defined as technique of collecting data by combination of some different techniques of collecting data and some

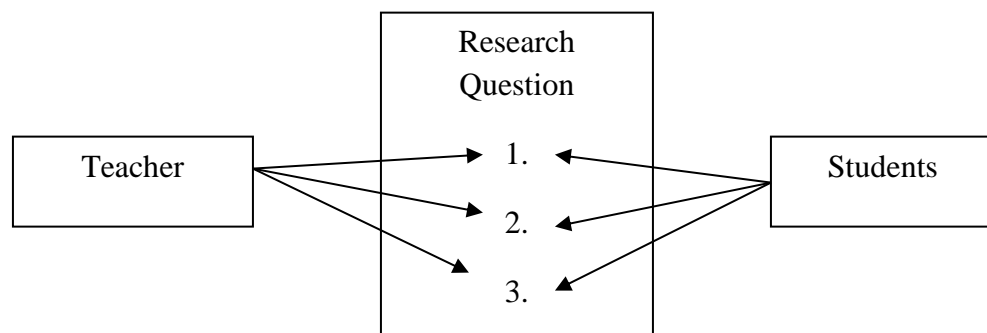
different data sources” (Sugiyono, 2009: 83). Furthermore, according to Maleong (2003) “Triangulation is technique of the investigation of validities of data which gives advantages to others that need verification or become standard for data”.

The purpose of triangulation is to increase the credibility and validity of the findings. Source of data triangulation is processes in which various sourced of data are collected. The variety of sources and refer to

1. Triangulation source

To test the credibility of the data is done by checking the data that has been obtained through several sources. For example, to test the credibility of the data about student behavior, the collection and verification of data that have been obtained can be done to teachers, pupils and parents concerned. Data form these source three, not bias leveled as in quantitative research, but it is described, categorized, Where the view is the same, different, and where the specifics of the three data sources. The data have been analyzed by the researcher to produce a conclusion subsequently sought agreement (member check) with the three sources of data.

Figure 3.1: Data source Triangulation



2. *Triangulation Technique*

Triangulation's technique testing the credibility of the data has been done by checking the data to the same source with different techniques. For example, the data obtained by interview, and then checked by observation, documentation, or questionnaires. If the credibility of the data testing techniques, resulting and different data, the researchers conducted further discussion relevant to the data source or another, for which data ensure considered correct. However, probably everything was correct, because researcher perspective was different.

3. *Triangulation Time*

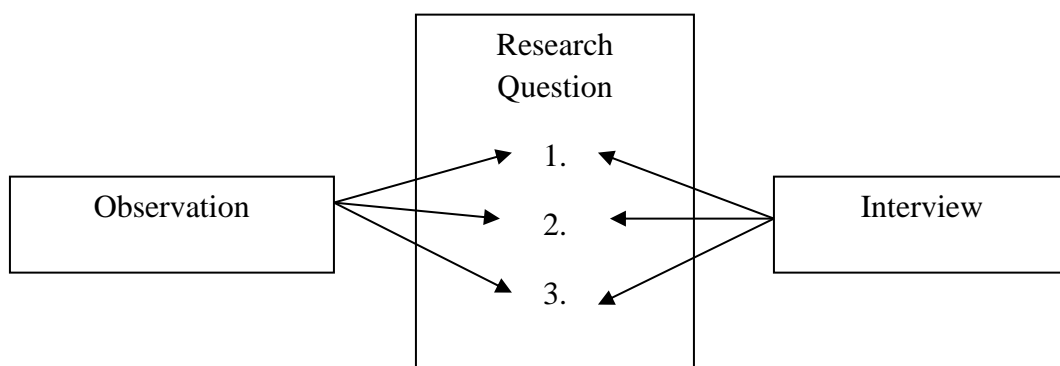
Time is also often affects the credibility of the data. Data were collected by interview in the morning when the speaker is still fresh, yet many issues will provide more valid data thus more credible. Therefore, in order to the test the credibility of the data can done by checking with interviews, observation, or other techniques in a different time or situation. When the test results produce different data, it is done repeatedly so that the certainty of the data found. Triangulation can also be done by checking of

results of the study, from a team of other researchers who were given the task of data collection.

In the present study the sources of data referred to person: English teachers, selected subjects, and subject` friends. Methodological triangulation is a process in which various method are used to measure the same unit. Methodological triangulation was done by employing different method of collecting data, namely interview and observation.

To get the data, researcher interviewed English teachers, selected student, and subjects` friends in MTsN Bandung Tulungagung. After the interview data collected, checking trustworthiness of data interviews was done by comparing them with data taken from observation. The researchers observed students` learning strategies when learning speaking in the classroom. In order to check validity of this data, the researchers interviewing English teachers, selected students, and subjects` friends related to this aspect. Here the data were collected from different ways, those are interview and observation.

Figure 3.2: Methodology Triangulation



From the figure above, it can be identified that the data of research question number 1 can be collected by using 2 instruments; interview and observation. Meanwhile, the data of research question number 2 can be collected by using 2 instruments ; observation and interview. It means that the data of the research question number 1 are triangulated.

E. Data Analysis

The collected data obtained from the result of interview and observation were analyzed to draw conclusions. From the explanation above, it could be synthesized that data analysis is the process of organizing and putting the data into the right pattern, category, and 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. This technique is used to find the data after coming to the real field. Finally, till the process of making the conclusion from the data.

In analyzing the collected data, the researcher applied the steps of qualitative data analysis proposed by Miles and Huberman (1984) namely: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing / verification.

1. Data reduction

Data reduction was started by explaining, selecting the basic thing, focusing on some important o the content of data which derives from the field. Data reduction involved making decisions about which data chunks will provide your initial focus. Therefore, reduced data gave description deeply to the observation result. In this research, data reduction was done by making summary contact, developing category coding, making reflection and data selection.

2. Data display

Data display was the process of showing data simplify in the form of word, sentence, narrative, table, and graphic in order to the research mastered in the data collected as the basic of taking appropriate conclusion.

3. Conclusion and Verification

Since the beginning of the research, the research made temporary conclusion. In the last step, the conclusion verified to the notes taken. Furthermore, it was brought to the perfect conclusion. Making conclusion was the process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of a good statement. The conclusion drawing can be started from tentative conclusion which still needs to be completed. Meanwhile, verification means testing the provisional conclusions for their validity.

Based on the procedures above, the steps in analyzing data in the research were: 1) the research collected the data through interview and observation. Then, the researcher selected, transcribed, and focused on the data by referring to the formulation of the research problems in the study, 2) after collecting and reducing the data, the researcher displayed those transcribed data in the form of narrative.

In the process of reducing and displaying the data, it should be based on the formulation of the research problems. Until probably the process of data displayed a result and a conclusion of drawn. In this research, the researcher used temporary conclusion and final conclusion drawing to make the valid data.

The conclusion drawing was started since the beginning of the research after the data collected by the making temporary conclusion. Then, the researcher drew the final conclusion. 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 subject of this study.

Finally, in this step the researcher could get the result and conclusion of the research.