

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter discussed the aspects dealing with the research method used to collect the data and analyze the data. Those aspects were research design, data and data sources, Instruments, technique of data collection, technique of data verification, and data analysis.

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

Research is the formal, systematic, application of scientific method to the study of problem. Creswell (2008:3) states that the research is process of step used to collect and analysis information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue.

In this research, the researcher used descriptive study. Descriptive research means the research that describes the fact. According to Tarigan (2008:105), descriptive research is a research which is describing the phenomenon naturally without manipulation or experiment. This research had focused on activities of English extracurricular. To get the data and information, the researcher gave detail data and information as detail as possible the object that being observed.

#### **B. Data and Data Sources**

##### **1. Data**

Data collected in this study were in the forms of statements and description taken during interview, observation and questionnaire.

Therefore, the data in this study belong to qualitative data. Qualitative inquiry seeks to understand and interpret human and social behavior as it is lived by participant in a particular social setting (Ary Donald, 2006:420). The data in this research were the result of; a) students' and teacher's interview, b) researcher's observation, c) questionnaire.

## 2. Data sources

Data sources are very significant because the researcher will gain the data from it. In this study, the sources of data were the students who join in English extracurricular and teacher. From the students, the researcher got data about students' motivation and students' contribution during joining English extracurricular. And the researcher got data about extracurricular activities implemented in the class from the teacher.

## C. Instrument

### 1. Observation

Observation is the basic method of qualitative research. Observation describes a specific data collection strategy that can be applied across many kinds of qualitative study (Hatch, 2002:72). Ary (2010:431) stated that qualitative observations rely on narrative or words to describe the setting, behaviors and interaction. Observation is done to get data from activity, place and thing (Hasan, 2003:121).

In this case, the researcher observed the students of English extracurricular to know the activity during joining the class. Observation that was carried by the researcher would get the data specifically.

## 2. Interview

According to Cohen (2000:269), interview is two person conversations initiated by the interviewer for the specific purpose of obtaining research relevant information and focused by him on content specified by research objectives of systemic description, prediction or explanation. It involves the gathering of data through direct verbal interaction between individuals. Based on Esterberg in Sugiyono (2011: 233), there are three kinds of interview:

a) Unstructured interview

The interviewer carries out the interview with no systematic planes of questions.

b) Structured interview

The interviewer carries out the interview by using a set of question arranged advance.

c) Semi structured interview

The interviewer uses a set of questions which are developed to gain the specific information.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher used semi structure interview in this research.

## 3. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is the number of written question that is used to get information from respondent about case which she/ he knows

(Suharsimi, 2006:151). According to Sugiyono (2011:143) there are two kinds of questionnaire:

a) Open questionnaire

The questionnaire that expects the respondents to write their ideas in essay forms.

b) Closed questionnaire

The questionnaire that expects the respondents to choose one of answer provided.

In this research, the researcher used closed question that consisted 10 questions. The researcher used closed question because it would make easy for students to answer and also simplify the researcher in analyzing the data collected.

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

Method of collecting data deals with how the researcher gets data. In order to achieve the proposed objective of study, the researcher used two research instruments. They were doing observation and conducting interview. According to Patton (2002), the fundamental problem includes in the qualitative approach are the data collection method through several specific techniques employed in collecting needed data, such as, observation, interview and recording. In most qualitative study, data collection and data analysis take place simultaneously. It means the researcher does not wait until all data collected before beginning to interpret

them (Ary, 2002:425). Technique of data collection in this study was elaborated as follows:

#### 1) Observation

In this research, the researcher did observation to gain the data about the activities during in the class, students' involvement and students' perspective in English club. The researcher did observation March 15<sup>th</sup> 2014 – May 17<sup>th</sup> 2014. Observation was done six times. Meanwhile, the researcher also made observation sheet. (See appendix of observation for more detail)

#### 2) Conducting interview

Conducting the interview, the researcher prepared a set of questions that would be asking to the students of English club. The researcher also prepared recording to support and help the understanding of information. In this case, the researcher interviewed 3 informants of 56 students. Afterwards, the researcher proposed a set of questions to the selected subjects while recording and the researcher wrote interview based on the result of recording.

#### 3) Questionnaire

In making questionnaire, the researcher used closed question. The students were asked to elect one of answer that had been provided. The researcher divided questionnaire to the students May, 10<sup>th</sup> 2014.

## **E. Data Analysis**

Data analysis is the process systematically arranging the interview, transcript, field note, and other materials. Ary (2002:465) states data analysis involves three steps: organizing the data, summarizing the data and interpreting the data.

### 1) Organizing the data

The first to do in organizing data is reducing the data, which is done through process called coding. Coding means reducing the data by grouping or categorizing the data from observation sheet, interview transcript, recording, questionnaire and other data collected. The researcher classified the data collected. The researcher divided the data in some categories. Here, all data were collected into specific terms.

### 2) Summarizing the data

In summarizing the data, the researcher had to see what the data was. It was done by analyzing all entries with the same code and merging the categories to find links and connections among categories. It meant after all data classified into specific terms, the researcher summarized only the necessary data. In summarizing the data, it relied on the objective of research. So, they were three objective of research 1) The activities implemented in English extracurricular 2) Students' motivation toward English extracurricular 3) Students' contribution in English extracurricular.

### 3) Interpreting the data

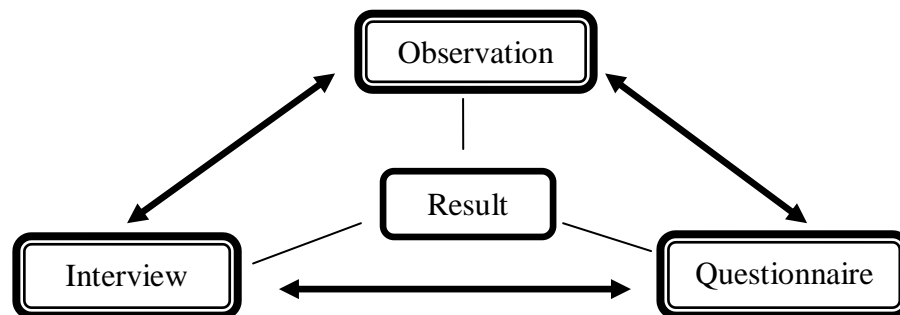
The last step of data analysis is interpreting the data. Interpreting involves reflecting about the words and acts of the research's participants and significant understanding from them. The quality of data interpretation depends on the background, perspective, knowledge, and theoretical orientation of the researcher. This step is very important. The researcher did data interpretation and drew the result. Lastly, the researcher could get the finding and conclusion on this step.

## **F. Technique of Data Verification**

In qualitative research, there are some techniques that can be used to increase the researcher data validity. One of them is triangulation. "Triangulation is defined as technique of collecting data by combination of some different information of collecting data and some different data sources" (Moleong, 2006:330). In this research, the researcher used triangulation to check validity of the data. Moleong (2006:303) explained that triangulation is a technique to check the trustworthiness of data which uses something else to be compared towards the data. Denzin (in Moleong 2008:330) revealed that there are four kinds of triangulation techniques: (a) source triangulation, (b) methodology triangulation, (c) investigator triangulation, and (d) theoretical triangulation.

From those types, the researcher used methodology of triangulation. Methodology of triangulation was done by employing

different method of collecting the data namely observation, interview and questionnaire. To get the data, the researcher interviewed the students and teacher. After interview data collected, checking trustworthiness of interview data that was compared with observation and questionnaire. The Methodology of Triangulation as follows:



(The figure was taken from Sugiyono (2011:273) in Metode penelitian kuantitatif kualitatif dan R&D)

#### **G. Trustworthiness of The Data**

To check the trust worthiness of the data, the credibility strategy was used. It referred to the extension of involvement of the researcher, the observational perseverance, and the triangulation. There are three kind of triangulation, they are: 1) data source triangulations, 2) methodology triangulations, and 3) time. In this study, the triangulations used were methodology of triangulation. To get the data, the researcher had some data sources they were English extracurricular teacher, and students. Moreover, in collecting the data the researcher used some methods in collecting data: observation, interview and questionnaire.