

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses about research design and approach, time and place of the study, subject and object of the study, data collection procedure, The endorsement of data, Data analysis procedures.

A. Research Design and Approach

In this study, the writer used Qualitative approach. According to Donald ary et,al. Qualitative writers seek to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables.¹

In this study, the research design is descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative research attempts to describe systematically a situation, problem, phenomenon, service or programme, or provides information about, say, living condition of a community, or describes attitudes towards an issue.²

B. Time and place of the Study

The study was conducted in academic year 2015/2016. The collected the data was July 27th – September 28th 2015. The writer was conduct the research until found the complete data from the English teacher and students at SDIT Al-Furqan Palangka Raya.

The place of the study is at SDIT Al-Furqan Palangka Raya on Murai street of Palangka Raya. This school is one of elementary schools in Palangka

¹Donald ary, et al, *introduction to research in Education Eight Edition*, p. 29

² Catherine dawson, *Practical Research Methods*, New delhi: UBS Publishers Distributors, 2002, p. 22.

Raya that had been applying English subject as local content subject. This elementary school was including as a favorite Elementary school in Palangka Raya.

C. Subject and Object of the Study

The Subject of the study is English teacher of SDIT Al-Furqan Palangka Raya. Actually there are teacher and the writer observe English teacher of the fifth grade. To collect the subject of the study, the writer used purposive sample. That is sample purposive done by taking the subject is not used on the level, random and territory but based on the purposive.³ Sugiyono states “ *Purposive sampling adalah teknik pengambilan sampel sumber data dengan pertimbangan tertentu*”. (Purposive sampling is technique taking the source of data sample with certain deliberation).⁴ In which in this technique, the writer took the subject based on teacher strategy. The writer used this technique that is with criteria the teacher strategies. Based on the teacher reaching at fifth grade at elementary, there some strategies using the teacher. But in this study the writer observed some strategy using the teacher in the classroom.

The object of the study is the teacher’s strategies in teaching English and also media and evaluation used by teacher. In this case the writer was observed the strategy, media, and evaluation applied by the English teacher.

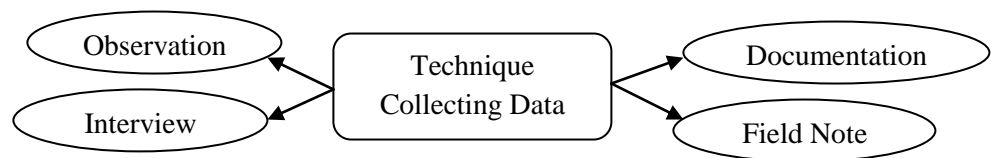
³ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, Edisi Revisi VI, Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2006, p. 140

⁴ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan akuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, Bandung; Alfabeta, 2010, p. 300

D. Data Collection Procedures

In this study, the writer applied descriptive method. To collect the data, writer used Observation, Interview, documentation and field note.

Figure 3.1
Technique of Collecting Data



1. Observation

Observation is a basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research. Qualitative observations rely on narrative or word to describe the setting, the behaviors, and the interactions. The goal is to understand complex interactions in natural setting.⁵ The writer observed the teaching Strategies in teaching English applied by the teacher of SDIT Palangka Raya. The writer conducted the observation as passive participant. The writer came to class but did not involve in teaching and learning activities. The writer took notes for field notes and used observation checklist and video to identify the strategies applied by the teacher.

⁵ Donald Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacobs, Christine K. Sorensen, *Introduction to Research in Education, United States of America*: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2010, Eighth Edition, p. 420.

2. Interview

Interview is conversation with particular purpose. The conversation is done by two person. The writer interviewer the teacher English at fifth grade SDIT Al-Furqan Palangka Raya. The interview is a technique of collecting data trough interview process that goes in one direction, that is the question that came from the interview and answers given by those interviewed.⁶

In this study, the writer used instructed interview this technique used with several guidelines as the main points to get the data more deeply. In this technique, the interviewer used interview guideline that consisted of the appropriate questions to the topic of the study

3. Documentation

Document is record of event in the form written, pictures, or monumental work.⁷ This technique has been conducted by Guba and Lincoln in Lexy state: Document and record are used because as a stable source, wealth, and support the data.⁸ This technique was aimed to find out the documentation related to the study. Some documents support these studies are:

⁶Muhammad hasyim, "The Strategy Of Successful And Unsuccessful Students In Writing Explanation Text Applied By Twelfth Grade Students Of Language Programe In SMAN-2 Pahandut Palangkaraya", unpublished thesis, STAIN:Palangka Rya, 2009, p.3.

⁷Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, Bandung: Alfabeta, 2007, p.320.

⁸lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, p. 161.

- a. Photo of teaching learning process in the classroom.
- b. Syllabus and RPP of English lesson for the fifth grade of SDIT Al-Furqan Palangka Raya.
- c. The result of interview
- d. The result of observation

This technique makes sure that the process of taking the data was really appropriately done. It means, this data was accurate and acceptable data.

4. Field Note

According to Bogdan and Biklan, field notes were written record of what is heard, seen, experienced and considered in the context of data collection and reflection of the data in qualitative research⁹. The most common method of recording the data collected during observation is field note. The researches may make brief notes during the observation but then later expands his or her account of the observation as field notes. Notes may supplement information from other sources, including document and interview, or they may comprise the main research data.

Ary et al states the two of field notes which are: (a) the descriptive parts, which includes a complete description of the setting, the people and their reactions and interpersonal, relationship, and accounts of events (who, when and what was done). (b) the reflective part, which includes the observer's personal feelings or impression about the events, comments, on the

⁹ *ibid*, p. 153

research method, decisions and problems, records of ethical issues, and speculations about data analysis. Field note may include photographs and audio and video recordings.¹⁰

In this study the field note was used to collect the data, it was chosen by the writer to support the result of data that was found from the observation checklist. The field note form can be seen on appendix.

E. Data Analysis Procedures

Analysis is process of organizing data to get the meaning of them.¹¹ Miles and Huberman¹² via Sugiyono stated the activities in analyzing data are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. To determine the validity of the data, it is needed a checking technique of the data. Abdul Qodir mention that there are three steps that are used to analyze the qualitative data (Miles and Huberman version),¹³ as follows:

1. Data Collection

The main thing in data analysis is the existence of data collection. Data analysis in natural approach will be conducted when the research is being done. Data collection is the result of data collecting techniques on observation, interview and documentation.

¹⁰ Donald Ary and friends, *Intruction to Research in Education*, Canada, Nelson Education, 2006, p.435

¹¹Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, p. 103

¹²Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, p. 337.

¹³ Abdul Qodir, *Methodology Riset Kualitatif (Panduan Dasar Melakukan Penelitian Kancan)*, STAIN: Palangka Raya, 1999. P.97

2. Data Reduction

This case is a process of selecting, choose the data that relevant of the study and focus on the data that direct to solving of problems or to answer the research. Moreover, all of the data arrange question should related to the problems of the study.

3. Data Display

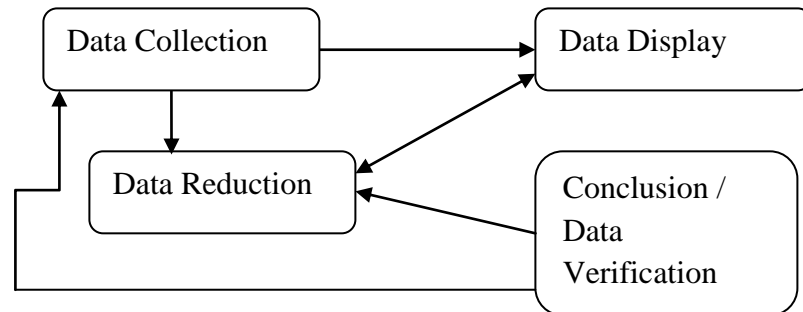
The writer explanation in data display. Because, it was the result of the data reduction made in report systematically which could be understood and reasonable of the data those were got in the field. Furthermore, data display could be done by simple explaining, draft, relation categories and flowchart.

4. Conclusion Drawing Verifying

All the data had been processed by the writer were concluded. Afterwards, the conclusion was verified by looking back of the data reduction, and data display after collecting the data.

The writer chose the relevant data toward the problems of study. In addition, the writer made the data in simple explanation. The last, making conclusion by seeing back of the data reduction, and data display after collecting the data. Its aim was to get the credible data that support the valid data. So, conclusion taken did not deviate from problems of the study.

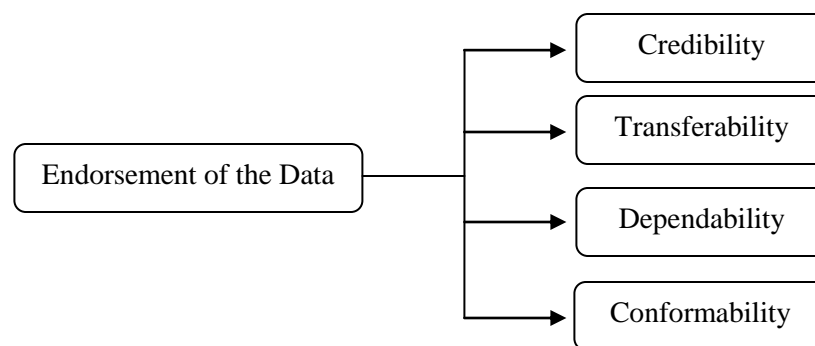
Figure 3.2
Data Analysis Procedures



F. The Endorsement of Data

There are four techniques to determine the endorsement of the data. They are credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability.¹⁴

Figure 3.3
Endorsement of The Data



¹⁴ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, Bandung Alfabeta, 2007.

1. Credibility

Credibility means trust worthiness of the data.¹⁵ In naturalistic approach, validity of the data refers to the finding data was appropriate it the reality.¹⁶ The data credibility is supported by some techniques as follows;

a. Triangulation

It is process to crosscheck the data by various data to get the data. The writer checks the data by combined the data result from the data collecting procedure that consists of interview, observation checklist, field note and documentation. The combined data will help the writer increases their understanding and probability that their finding will be seen as credible of consideration by others. Meanwhile, the writer uses data triangulation technique in validating of data. In this study, the writer combines the data result from interview, observation checklist, field note and documentation to describe the teacher strategies in teaching English to the fifth grade students at SDIT Al-Furqan Palangka Raya.

b. Member Check

The writer rechecked the finding data of the data sources or the subjects of the study. The purpose of the member check is to inform and

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 368.

¹⁶ A. Chaedar Alwasilah, *Pokoknya Kualitatif: Dasar-dasar Merancang dan Melakukan Penelitian Kualitatif*, Jakarta: PT. Dunia Pustaka Jaya, 2011, Sixth Edition, p. 140.

confirm the data result to the subjects of the study before writing the study report.

c. Debriefing

The writer and the informant discuss the data that will be collected from various techniques. It is about the data will be found from the informant's performance which related to their score.

2. Transferability

Transferability relates to the questions, how far the result of the study can be applied by the other people in other context. So that people can understand the result of the study then want to apply it, a writer must report the study clearly, systematically and acceptably.¹⁷ Therefore, the writer tried to report the study clearly, systematically and acceptably. The reader of this study will be easy to comprehend the study so he/she can implement the study result in other location.

3. Dependability

Dependability of the data is known if the other writer or people replicate the study process. Dependability examining is conducted by auditing all of study process to prove the data reliability.¹⁸ Therefore, the writer focused to the problems, went to the field, determined the source of the data,

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 376

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 377.

collected the data, analyzed the data, examined the endorsement of the data, and made the conclusion of the data.

4. Confirmability

Examining the conformability can be done by examine the result of the study that related to the process.¹⁹ The result of the study must come from the process of the study without any manipulation.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 378.