

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter defines research method that used in the study to investigate the issues raised in the research question. It contains research design and approach, data sources, data collection and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design and Approach**

The design of this study is qualitative research. Qualitative researchers seek to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. The goal is a holistic picture and depth of understanding rather than a numeric analysis of data.<sup>1</sup>

This study used case study. According to Nisbet and Watt in Cohen suggest that a case study is a specific instance that is frequently designed to illustrate a more general principle, it is the study of an instance in action. Adelman et al in Cohen stated that the single instance is of a bounded system, for example a child, a clique, a class, a school, a community. Hitchcock and Hughes in Cohen further suggest that the case study approach is particularly valuable when the researcher has little control over events.<sup>2</sup> A case study could result in data from which generalizations to theory are possible. Freud, for example, used the case study extensively in building his theory of personality. Case studies used multiple methods, such as interviews,

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<sup>1</sup> Donald Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacobs, and Chris Sorensen, *Introduction to Research in Education*, p.29

<sup>2</sup> Louis Cohen et al. 2000. *Research Methods in Education*, london: Routledge Falmer, p. 181-182

observation, and archives, to gather data. Education and psychology researchers have used the case study widely.<sup>3</sup>

In this study of the case study research process defined by report of outcomes of the process is generally narrative in nature, consisting of a series of illustrative descriptions of key aspects of the case.<sup>4</sup>

## **B. Subject and Object of the Study**

The subject in this study was the students of fifth semester of English Education Study Program at IAIN Palangka Raya. The object in this study was the education value based on the miracle worker movie.

The technique of collecting the data from the subject use purposive sampling. Because of the depth and extent of the information sought in qualitative studies, purposive samples are typically small. Several variations on purposive sampling are used in qualitative research, as described Miles and Huberman and Marshall and Rossman in Ary there are 15 variations on purposive sampling. One of them is Homogeneous sampling. Homogeneous sampling selects a subgroup that is considered homogeneous in attitudes, experiences, and so on. This approach may be used with focus group interviewing.<sup>5</sup> This study was investigated the students of fifth semester of English Education Study Programe at IAIN Palangkaraya that have take the introduction of literature subject. The fifth semester students consist of four

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<sup>3</sup> Donald Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacobs, and Chris Sorensen, *Introduction to Research in Education*, p.29

<sup>4</sup> Dawson R. Hancock and Bob Algozzine, 2006, *Doing Case Study Research A Practical Guide for Beginning Researcher*, New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, p.10

<sup>5</sup> Ibid p.430

classes A, B, C and D. C class was chosen as the subject of the study that there were eighteen students in the class.

### **C. Role of the Researcher**

In qualitative studies, the human investigator is the primary instrument for the gathering and analyzing of data. Lincoln and Guba in Ary introduced the concept of human as instrument to emphasize the unique role that qualitative researcher play in inquiry. Because qualitative research studies human experiences and situations, this study needs an instrument flexible enough to capture the complexity of the human experience, an instrument capable of adapting and responding to the environment.<sup>6</sup> The role of this study as interviewer for gathering the data.

### **D. Data Sources**

The primary data of this study is essential sources derived from the perception of students of English Education Study Programe students at IAIN Palangka Raya. The data took from the interview to the students of English Education Study Programe at IAIN Palangka Raya. Secondary sources are history books, articles in encyclopedias, and reviews of research.<sup>7</sup> The secondary data are books, journal, theses and relevant material was used to support and complete the primary data.

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<sup>6</sup>Donald Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacobs, and Chris Sorensen, *Introduction to Research in Education*,p.424

<sup>7</sup> Ibid 467

## **E. Data Collection Technique**

According to Sugiyono, in qualitative, the writer is the instrument itself.<sup>8</sup>

The techniques of data collection are through several steps as follows:

### **1. Interview**

Esterberg in Sugiyono stated that interview probably could be said that a meeting of two person to exchange information and idea through question and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic. Stainback in sugiyono stated that interviewing provide the researcher a means to gain a deeper understanding of how the participant interprets a situation or phenomenon that could be gained through observation alone.<sup>9</sup>

In this study, it used unstructure interview to collect the data. Related to the interview, it was conducted by using the guide line of interview which focuses to the problem of the study.

### **2. Documents**

The term of document refers to a wide range of written, physical, and visual materials, including what other authors may term artifacts. Documents may be personal, such as autobiographies, diaries, and letters; official, such as files, reports, memoranda, or minutes; or documents of popular culture, such as books, films, and videos.

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<sup>8</sup>Sugiono. 2010. *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif Dilengkapi contoh proposal dan laporan Penelitian*, Bandung: Alfabeta, ,, p. 59

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.p. 88

Document analysis could be of written or text-based artifacts (textbooks, novels, journals, meeting minutes, logs, announcements, policy statements, newspapers, transcripts, birth certificates, marriage records, budgets, letters, e-mail messages, etc.) or of non-written records (photographs, audiotapes, videotapes, computer images, websites, musical performances, televised political speeches, YouTube videos, virtual world settings, etc.).<sup>10</sup>

Then, the documents related to the subject of the study to get the completeness of the data. Documentation technique purposed to find out the document that related to the study.

#### **F. Data Collection Procedures**

This study analyzed education value from *Miracle Worker* movie to collect the data which related with this study. Steps of collecting the data as follows:

1. Making list of open questions.
2. Collecting the students of fifth semester that have taken introduction to literature subject.
3. Watching the movie.
4. Interviewing the subjects.
5. Collecting the data from the interview.

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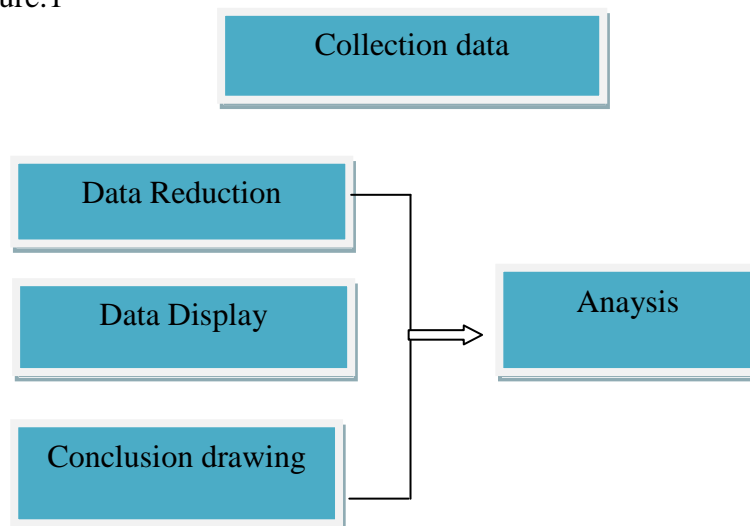
<sup>10</sup> Donald Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacobs, and Chris Sorensen, 2010, *Introduction to Research in Education*, p.438-442

## G. Data Analysis Procedures

Bogdan in sugiyono stated that data analysis is the process of the systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other material that accumulate to increase understanding and to enable us to present what we have discovered to other.

Miles and Huberman stated that activity of analysis qualitative data as follows of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Step of analysis that shown on the picture below<sup>11</sup>:

Picture:1



First, the data collection means it was collected the data that are very large and complex. These steps were resumed, collect, and discard unimportant data. The data would collect from the the students' perception

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<sup>11</sup> Sugiyono. 2010. *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif Dilengkapi contoh proposal dan laporan Penelitian*, Bandung: Alfabeta, , p. 88-91

on the Education Value of “Miracle Worker” Movie Based on fifth semester of English Education Study Program at IAIN Palangkaraya.

Second, Data reduction means the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions.<sup>12</sup> This step would select and focus on the important informations. Then categorize all data from collecting data to some categories.

Third, data display is display the data from the data reduction in for of simple explanation or narrative text, chart and other display that related to the study. According to Miles and Huberman quotes by Sugiyono, the most frequent form of display the data for qualitative research data in the past has been in narrative text.<sup>13</sup>

Last, conclusion drawing/verification means it could be conclude the information or the education value from the miracle worker and it will answer the case of the study.

#### **H. Method for Verification of the Research Findings**

The endorsement of the data in this study involved internal validity or credibility, external validity or transferability, reliability or dependability, and the last is objectivity or conformability.

According to Lincoln and Guba in Kuntjojo, the level of confidence in the study result could be achieved, if this study holds on four principles of

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<sup>12</sup> Miles Matthew and huberman michael. 1994. *Qualitative data analysis second edition*. Unites state: sagepublication.p.10

<sup>13</sup>*Ibid*, p 50

criteria, namely: credibility, dependability, conformability, and transferability.<sup>14</sup>

### 1. Credibility

Credibility refers to whether the truth is qualitative could be trust, the meaning could reveal the reality. To fulfill these criteria, researcher needs to conduct triangulations, member check, interview or observation continuously until it reaches the level of redundancy.

This study use prolonged engagement, triangulation, and member check to check credibility of the data.

#### a. Prolonged Engagement

Prolonged engagement, it means for the will come back to the field, doing observation and interview with data resources. It means the relationship between writer and informan will be formed well, more close, and reliablen in order there is nothing hidden information.<sup>15</sup> It is necessary to recheck the data that gotten in the field to ensure it is valid or not.

#### b. Triangulation

Wiersma in Sugiyono stated that triangulation is qualitative cross-validation. It assesses the sufficiency of the data according to the convergence of multiple data source or multiple data collection

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<sup>14</sup> . Kuntjojo, 2009 *Metodologi Penelitian*, Malang: t.tp., , p.54-55

<sup>15</sup> Sugiyono, 2010 *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif Dilengkapi contoh proposal dan laporan Penelitian*, Bandung: Alfabeta, , p.122-123



procedures.<sup>16</sup> This study used technique triangulation to check data from the same source but use the other technique. The data could find from documentation or questioner.

c. Member check

In this study, it also used member check for credibility data. Member check is process of checking data that get from the resource of data. in this study, it is done to know how far the data gotten appropriate with the resource.<sup>17</sup>

2. Dependability

Principle dependability refers to whether the result of the study has reliability. This principle could be fulfilled by protecting the consistency of data collection techniques, the use of concept, and make interpretation of the phenomenon. The technique will done by reporting of interim report or ending report that got of discussion with colleague. The result and the process must be balanced.

3. Conformability

Conformability principle refers to the critical need effort to confirm that the findings have been obtained be credible. The conformability will reach by asking preparation of advisor to check the process of the the study.

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<sup>16</sup> Ibid. 125

<sup>17</sup> Ibid 129

#### 4. Transferability

Transferability principle implies whether this research could be organized or applied to other situations. It means the writer will give detail description about the result of the study that is done, so the next researcher or the reader could get the detain information about the result of the study.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> Ibid 130

