

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

A. Reserch Design and Approach

In this study the researcher design was use qualitative case study with the type as a census of intangibles because this study concerned with students perception in process. It means the data are not statistic data. It was collected by the students information.

According to Donald Ary stated that “qualitative research is generic term for a variety of research approaches that study phenomena in their natural setting, without predetermined hypotheses”¹ by this statement the researcher study the phenomena in students natural setting. In the qualitative study the writer observes organizations or communicaties to understand the behaviors, interactions, and tacit understanding of the problem.² The data collection in this study are mostly in the form of case study.

A case study is a focuses on a single unit to produce an in-depth description that is rich and holistic. As indicated, case study provides an in-depth description of a single unit. The “unit” can be an individual, a group, a site, a class, a policy, a program, a process, an institution, or a community. Case study can answer descriptive question (what happened) or attempt to explain why something happened by looking at a process. Case study is attempt to describe the subject’s entire range of behaviors and the relationship of these behaviors to the subject’s history and environment. In a case study the investigator attempts to examine an individual or unit in-depth.³

¹Donald Ary, and friends, *Introduction to Research in Education Eight Edition*, USA: Wadsworth, 2010. Page 648

²Given, *The Sage Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*, California: Sage Publication, Inc, 2008, P. 9

³ Donald Ary, and friends, *Introduction to Research in Education Eight Edition*, USA: Wadsworth, 2010. Page 454

The greatest advantage of a case study is the possibility of depth it seeks to understand the whole case in the totality of the environment. Not only in present actions of an individual but also his or her past, environment, emotions, and thought can be probed. The researcher tries to determine why an individual behaves as he or she does and not merely to record behavior. Case studies often provide an opportunity for an investigator to develop insight into basic aspects of human behavior. Case study may employ multiple methods of data collection and do not rely on single technique. Testing, interviewing, observation, review of documents and artifacts, and other methods may be used.⁴

Case study is a single instance of some bound system, which can range from one individual to a class, a school, or an entire community. The data gathered can include interview data, narrative accounts, classroom observations, verbal reports, and written documents. The researcher selects which type of data to gather based on theoretical orientation that informs the investigations.⁵

By the statements above, the writer concludes that case study is a process of collecting information about the response of population. The writer describes all phenomena based on the fact on the field. Therefore the writer uses the qualitative and case study to find out the students' perceptions on the instructional method applied by the lecturer in teaching reading subject at the English study program of STAIN Palangka Raya.

B. Time and Place of the Study

The writer conducts the research at study program of English education of STAIN Palangka Raya at Jl. G. Obos comp Islamic center. The writer needs at least two months since 4 March- 4 May 2014 in collecting all data accurately and briefly.

⁴ Ibid, page 455

⁵ Sandra Lee McKay, *Researching second language classroom*, Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers :New Jersey, 2006. Page 71

C. Subject and Object of the Study

The subject of this study is the students of the TBI program of STAIN Palangka Raya, by using Purposive sampling, or *judgmental sampling* is a “stricter” nonprobability sampling process in which the researcher selects respondents with a purpose in mind: the researcher decides what needs to be known and sets out to find people who can and are willing to provide the information from their knowledge or experience.⁶

The criteria of the subjects are; students who is classified in the classes of A, B, C and D of reading III, on academic year 2013/2013. The object is the students’ perceptions on instructional methods applied by the lecturers in teaching reading subject. The subject of the study consisted 20 students who were gained from the classes. The subjects of the study are limited if they confirmed similar information to the questions given.

D. Data Collecting Procedure

A method of data collection is typically the procedure that a writer used to obtain research data physically from the research participants. Data collection in qualitative research involves the gathering of information for a research project through a variety of data sources.⁷ There are two basic data-gathering techniques in case study: *interviews and observation*.⁸

In this research the writer was used observation, interview and documentation for collecting the data. The explanation can be seen as followed:

⁶ Xin lu, *Respondent-Driven Sampling Theory, Limitations & Improvements* Stockholm : karolinka institutet, 2013. page.15

⁷Holloway, *Basic Concepts for Qualitative Research*, London: Hartnolls Ltd, 1997, p. 45

⁸Ary Donald Cs, *Introduction to Research in Education*, USA: Wadsworth, 2010. Page379.

Interviews is involve some form of direct contact between the people in the sample group and records their responses.⁹ In collecting the data for this research, the writer used obeservation, interview and documentation to obtain the data in order to answer the problem. For more explanation about these procedures were discussed as follow.

1. Observation

Observation is a basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research and is more than just “hanging out.” It is a more global type of observation than the systematic, structured observation used in quantitative research. The qualitative researcher’s goal is a complete description of behavior in a specific setting rather than a numeric summary of occurrence or duration of observed behaviors.¹⁰ In the study, the writer observed the classes to know about the instnuctional method of reading that used by the lecturers by using checklist observation and making field notes.

2. Interviews

Interviews is the interviewer reads the question to the respondent in a face-to-face setting and records answers, one of the most important aspects of the interview is its flexibility. The interviewer has the opportunity to observe the subject and the total situation in which he or she is responding. Questions can be repeated or their meaning explained in case they are not understood by the respondents. The interviewer can also press for additional information when a response seems incomplete or not entirely relevant.¹¹

In the study, the writer interviewed the students about students’perceptions on the instructional method applied by the lecturers of the english education study programs of STAIN Palangka Raya. By using in depth interview. So in this technique, the writer interacted directly to

⁹Ibid, page 387.

¹⁰Ibid, page 431.

¹¹Ary Donald Cs, *Introduction to Research in Education*, USA: Wadsworth, 2010.

the students in order to get deepest information. The writer interviewed the students by using guideline of question.

3. Documentation

According to Arikunto documentation is a searching of data about things or variable through notes, transcript, book, news paper, magazine, and so on¹². This technique was used to collect the data which were related to the research. It is used to support of data through documents or writings that connected to this study. The data were taken from some cases as follows :

- a. The attendance list of students.
- b. Recording and photos.

E. Data Endorsement

The data endorsement is needed to valid the data found in the process of collecting the data. In deciding the data validation of qualitative research, the data validation test in qualitative research has certain characteristics such as¹³: Credibility (validitas internal), transferability (validitas external), dependability (reliabilitas), and confirdability (obyektivitas).

1. Credibility

Credibility in qualitative research aims to concerns the truthfulness of the inquiry's findings. Credibility or truth value involves how well the researcher has established confidence in the findings based on the research design, participants, and context.¹⁴ The results finding by the writer from the students' in fourth semester in reading III used observation, interview and documentation, the writer did observation two times in each classes was brought table of

¹² Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian, suatu pendekatan Praktek*. Edisi V. Jakarta: Rhineka cipta. 2002. page.112.

¹³ Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif* , page.121.

¹⁴ Donald Ary, *Introduction Research in Education*.page.498.

observation list, the writer also did interview to get the data by the students' of TBI in academic years 2012/2013 with each classes five students' about their perceptions on the instructional method applied by the lecturers in teaching reading subject, and also could decide the ways that appropriate for their needs to comprehend the materials of reading. The techniques of credibility used by the writer, as follows:

a. Triangulation

Triangulation is qualitative cross-validation¹⁵. It assesses the sufficiency of the data according to the convergence of multiple data sources or multiple data collection procedures. In the study triangulation used by the researcher to evaluate the data collection, in addition to check or to compare. The kind of triangulation that used as technique triangulation such as observation, interview and documentation.

b. Member Check

Member check is the data checking process that acquired of researcher to data giver. In the study the researcher uses Member check in order to get the similar interpretation and the subject involved based on the objective of the study related to the study result.

2. Transferability

Transferability is the degree to which the findings of a qualitative study can be applied or generalized to other contexts or to other groups. It is used to make the finding of research can be applied, the researcher must report the result of the study detail, clear and reliable.

¹⁵Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, page.125.

3. Dependability

Dependability or reliability in quantitative research has to do with consistency of behavior. The researcher use audit trail documentation during the research begin until the end research.

4. Confirmability

Confirmability is the same as the quantitative researchers concept of objectivity. it use to make the writer as the instrument of the study reliable. It is done to check the data result suitable to the real facts. Here the writer is hoped to measure what he will find objectivity.

F. Data Analysis Procedure

Data analysis is the process to arrange the data finding to make it comprehensible by collecting, arranging, coding, classifying, and grouping in order to make the research report. There are four techniques used to analyze the data¹⁶ as follows:

1. Data Collection

The writer collected and wrote all of the students' perceptions on the instructional method applied by the lecturers of reading subject at TBI study program of STAIN Palangka Raya. The writer collected the data by using observation and interview.

2. Data Reduction

It is meant as chosen process. The writer focused on simplifying the data. It is by choosing main data related to the theme of the study: the students' perceptions on the instructional method applied by the lecturers of reading subject at the TBI study program of STAIN Palangka Raya.

¹⁶Nasution, S. 2003. *Metode penelitian naturalistik kualitatif (Ed ke-3)*. Bandung: PT Tarsito, page 126-130.

The data reduction on the study used by the writer to reduce the in appropriate data from data collection by filtering the important data based on the objectives of the study. In the study, all of the data gathered from the observation, and interview. That covers how is the students' perception on the instructnal method applied in teaching reading subject at the english education study program of STAIN Palangka Raya. Data get from observation to the activity of student's english education STAIN Palangka Raya. All of the data processed based on the objective of the study.

3. Data Display

It is intended to convey the idea that data are presented as organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusions to be analytically drawn¹⁷.

In data display, the writer reports the relevant data and confirm the study result. It means that the data collect from interview the students' perception on the instructnal method applied by the lecturers of reading at the TBI of STAIN Palangka Raya.

4. Verification

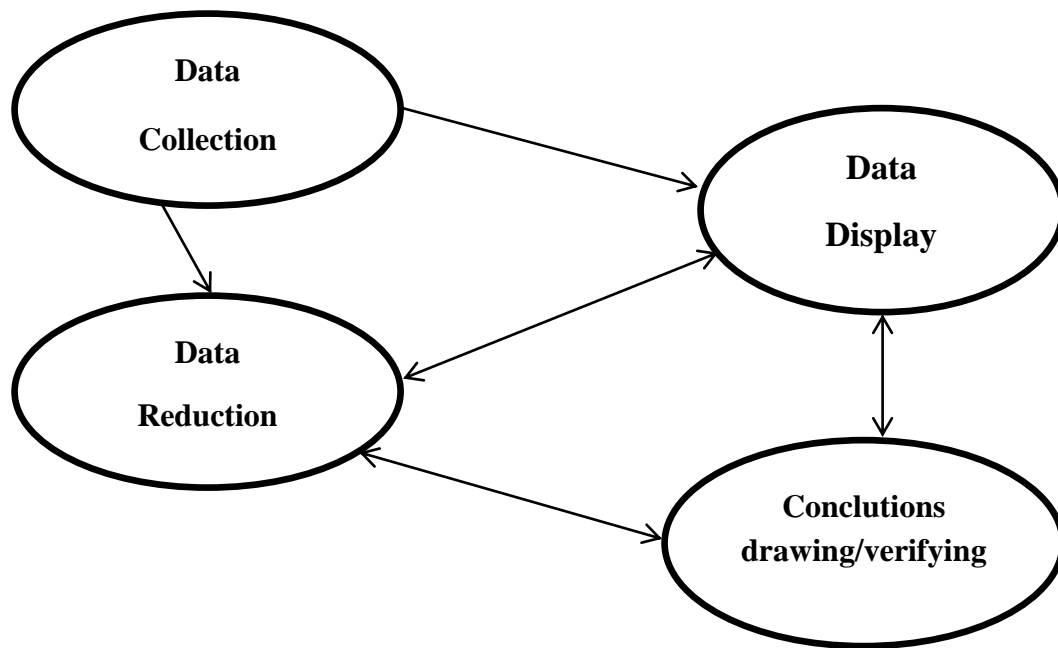
After the data have been proceed in the step before, than it can be verified or concluded by using inductive method which came from specific thing to gain objective conclusion. The conclusion than will be verified by looking back to the data reduction whether before, while or after data collecting. It is aimed to the conclusion will not miss from the problem of the study¹⁸.

The writer summarized the data and concluded the study result based on the problems and objective of study. Data collected consisting the students' perceptions on the instructional methods applied in teaching reading subject at TBI program of STAIN Palangka raya.

¹⁷Bruce L. BERG, 2001, *Qualitative Research Methods for the Social Science*, California State University, Long Beach, page. 35-36.

¹⁸Bruce L. BERG, *Qualitative Research Methods for the Social Science*, page 92

Based on the explanation above, the interactive model of data analyze as follows¹⁹



The picture 6.1b. the component in data analyze (*interactive model*)²⁰.

From four techniques of analysis the data analysis above, the data was collected from the result of observation and interview made by the students of TBI STAIN Palangka Raya. On academic year 2012/2013.

¹⁹Sugiyono, 2010 *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: ALFABETA, cv, page:91-92.

²⁰(Miles and Humberman: 1984)