

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explains, research type, research design, subject of the study, source of the data, data collection procedure, endowment of data, data analysis procedure.

A. Research Type

The research type is qualitative research. In qualitative research, the research collects and analyzes data simultaneously to draw a temporary conclusion and repeats the cycles several times, decides what data needs to be collected again to verify their temporary conclusion.¹

B. Research Design

In this study, the design is qualitative research method which used case study with the analysis data. Case study research is a qualitative examination of a single individual, group, event, or institution.² As indicated, case studies provide an in-depth description of a single unit. The unit can be individual, a group, a site, a class, a policy, a program, a process, an institution, or a community. It is a single occurrence of something that the researcher is interested in examining.³ Situation In the qualitative approach, it focuses with the problem demand researcher with systematic system.

¹ Mohammad Adnan Latief, *Research methods on language learning an introduction*, Malang: IKIP Malang, 2014, p. 81

² Donal Ary, and friends, 2010, “*Introduction to Research in Education Eight Edition*”, Wadsworth Cengage Learning, p. 637

³ *Ibid*, p. 454

C. Subject of the Study

The subject in this research is 6 male instructors (Musyrif) and 7 female instructors (Musrifah) as the tutor at Ma'had Al-Jami'ah IAIN Palangka Raya in Academic Years 2015/2016. Therefore, subject can answer questions from researcher about what the instructors' difficulties are and how the instructors cope those difficulties toward English language development program in Ma'had Al-jami'ah of IAIN Palangka Raya.

D. Source of the data

In this research writer will collect data from instructor. There are 6 male instructors (Musyrif) and 7 female instructors (Musrifah) as the tutors at Ma'had Al-Jami'ah IAIN Palangka Raya.

E. Data collection Procedure

Process of collecting data in this research is without test. Instrument of the study from subject research are:

1. Observation

Observation is used as a technical term in research with its specific meaning, observation is usually to the use of our visual sense to record and make the information. In research, observation refers to data gathering which involves the use not only visual sense, but also all sense necessary to get valid and reable data. Observation also refers to one of the tecniques in gathering data.⁴

The reason were used observation to know:

⁴ Mohammad Adnan Latief, *Research methods on language learning an introuction*, Malang:IKIP Malang, 2014, p. 77

- a. Process learning in dormitory.
- b. What instructors media in teaching.
- c. How instructors preparation in teaching.
- d. How system English language program in dormitory.

In this study writer's observe instructors English block in Dormitory Ma'had Al-Jami'ah IAIN Palangka Raya in academic year 2015/2016.

2. Interview

Interview is oral questioning of a subject⁵. Interviews are used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words. They used to help understanding the experiences people have and the meaning they make of them rather than to test hypotheses.⁶

The reason were used interview to know:

- a. The instructor's difficulties toward English language development program in dormitory.
- b. The cause of the instructor's difficulties toward English language development program in dormitory.
- c. How do the English instructors cope with those difficulties.

In this research the writer will conduct face to face interviews with participants. The informal conversational interviews used for gathering the data by interviewing the respondents. The success of an interview is

⁵ *Ibid*, Donal Ary, et al, *Introduction to Research...*, p. 644.

⁶ *Ibid*, Donal Ary, et al, p. 644

related to the wording of the questions. One way to avoid the problems that can arise from students' lack of English proficiency is, if possible, to allow students to be interviewed in their first language.⁷ Depending on the design, this research will observe the data by instructors block English who live in dormitory.

3. Documentation

Documentation is aggregation data with stream style or take the data from script, documentation, administration agree with problem in research. In this study documentation finding are from documents or archives from institute careful research.⁸ Documentation is documents required for something or providing evidence or proof of something.⁹ By seeing the documentation to get the real information so that it can support the data and admitted the data validity.

The reason were used documentation to collect:

- a. The result of interview.
- b. The profil of instructors.
- c. Photo as evidence of interview

F. Endorsement of data

The relevant data are observed and investigated by the writer. There are four techniques to get validity of the data, namely credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability.

⁷ *Ibid*, p. 53

⁸ Nasution, "Metodology Research Penelitian Ilmiah", (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2003), page. 143.

⁹ Hornby AS, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, p.342

1. Credibility

The credibility of qualitative research is to test the credibility of the data or the reliability in the data results of the research. The success exploring a complex issue or benefiting towards the data results of the research.¹⁰ In this study, researcher tests the credibility of the data or the reliability of the data results of the research, the researcher do some testing techniques, among others, with the extent of participation and member check.

a. The existence of participation

The existence of participants is observations of the researchers returned to the field, doing observation, interview with the data sources that ever met neither new ones. In this case the researcher will return to the field to check out the data, whether the data is correct or not.¹¹ Related to this study, writer will observe more in the dormitory with the tutor to know the new condition and recognize culture of environment of the place and check the truth information that is gotten in it.

b. Member check

Member check is a process of checking the data obtained by research to the data sources. The goal of member check is to know how much data match to the data is given by the source of the data. If the data is agreed by the source of data, it means the data is

¹⁰ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R and D*, Bandung: ALFABETA, 2009, Page 270

¹¹ *Ibid*, p. 270

valid.¹² From the explanation above, researcher will conduct member check over findings or conclusions will get after discussion forum to the tutors order to re-check whether the findings could be accepted or not.

2. Transferability

Transferability is External validity which indicates the degree of permanence or can apply the research results to the population in which the samples are taken. This transfer value relates to the question until the results of the research can be applied or used in any situations.¹³ From the explanation above, researcher will provide a detail, clear, systematic and trusted description about the phenomena that occur in the dorm. The stages of research and research results in order the reader can get a very clear explanation. Then, it can apply the results of this research in other places.

3. Dependability

Dependability is a test with the audit to the overall research process. Researcher often does not the process of research field, but it can provide the data.¹⁴ From the explanation above, researcher show the evidences of the field activity starting from decisive focus, time of gaining the data, how to specify a data source, how to conduct data analysis, how to test the validity of data, and make the conclusion.

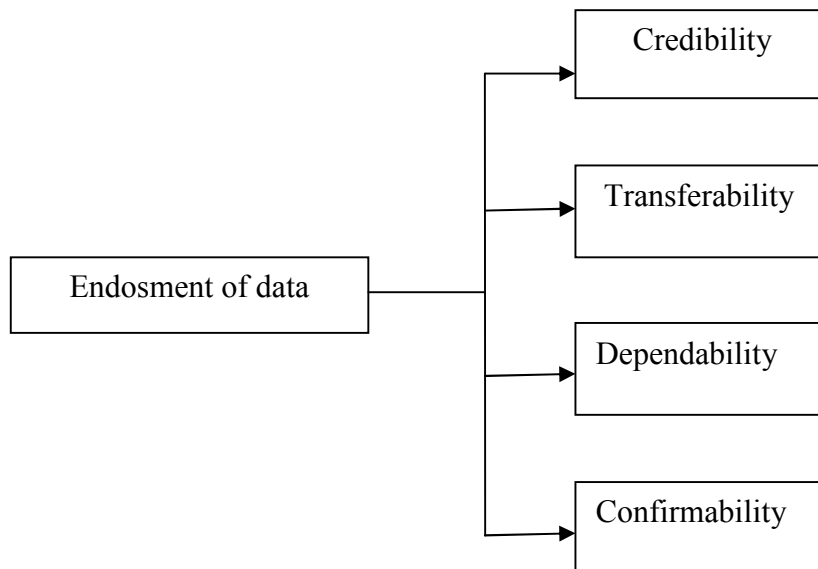
¹² *Ibid*, p. 276

¹³ *Ibid*, p. 276

¹⁴ *Ibid*, p. 277

4. Conformability

Conformability is the test of objectivity in research. The research judge is objective when the research results have been agreed by a lot of people.¹⁵ Test conformability means to test research results link to the process. From the explanation above, researcher will test the results of research by showing the study results to the tutor or leader in the dorm, to judge that the research results can agree upon and accept.



G. Data Analysis Procedure

According to Bogdan and Sugiono states:

“Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes, and other materials that

¹⁵ *Ibid,s p.277*

*you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to other.*¹⁶

Miles and Huberman suggest that activities in data analysis qualitative done interactively and continuously. The activities in data analysis are data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

1. Data collection

The collection of data on the main qualitative research is observation, in-depth interview study documentation, and combined of all three tools is triangulation. Researcher does passive observation of participants. Then, researcher visits the place of the activities, but does not get involved in such activities. By the above research description, researcher collects data by three ways i.e. observation, interview and documentation. Researcher conducts the observation directly in dorm by doing direct observations of tutors and English language development activities.

2. Data reduction

Data reduction is resuming, choosing on basic things, focus on the important things, and search the theme and pattern. In short, the data reduction will provide a clearer picture and ease the researchers to collect the next data.¹⁷ From the above explanation after researcher collect data from interviews to 13 tutors in boarding college, the researcher will transcript the interviews into documentation and record the results of the

¹⁶ *Ibid*, p.334

¹⁷ *Ibid*, p..247

interview. So the researcher does, collect or summarizing and taking notes carefully and detailed in order easier in next data display.

3. Data display

In the display of qualitative research, data may present in a brief description, chart, and relations between categories or text narrative.

¹⁸From the explanation above, researcher will elaborate in detail how the tutor difficulties in carrying out the activities of language development in the dorm and how their solutions face the loss of their problem, whether the solution is successfully or they have other hopes and suggestions for improvement of the system in the future, in order the system is more better.

4. Conclusion Drawing Verifying

Conclusions and verification are writing the conclusion and answering various problems with formulating strong evidences and supporting in the stage of data collection. Qualitative research is new findings that previously do not exist. The findings in the form of a description or the description of the objects that are previously still dimly lit so thoroughly after it becomes clear.¹⁹ From the explanation above researcher makes the conclusion why the tutor experience various difficulties, what cause they are having trouble and how the solutions to those problems clearly with a variety of good evidence from a transcript of the interview and photos of interviews.

¹⁸ *Ibid*,p. 249

¹⁹ *Ibid*,p. 252

