

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher would like to explain the methods of this research. It consists of a thesis, the subject of research, the technique of data collection, the tools of data collection, and the technique of data analysis.

A. Research Design

Because it expresses the results in the way it directly reflects the terms used in the initial research problem, it can be seen best to see the qualitative descriptive design (Bradshaw, 2017). This is because it is considered the subjective nature of the problem and the various experiences owned by the participants.

The purpose of qualitative descriptive research is to analyze the phenomena that occur in teaching practice in Kampung Cerdas. The researcher uses a descriptive method to try to describe clearly and sequentially the questions that have been prepared by the researcher before going out to analyze the phenomenon. The goal of a qualitative descriptive study is to obtain knowledge of the experiences, events, and interactions of a phenomenon from the viewpoint of the insiders (Bradshaw, 2017)

In this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative analysis to analyze teaching practices at Kampung Cerdas. In this study, the researcher collected data from the field about the implementation of teaching English in the classroom. The data collected by the researcher is in the form of interview transcript data and student worksheet documentation.

Thus, qualitative researcher relies on the collection of qualitative data to describe, decode, and derive meaning from naturally occurring phenomena that cannot be understood in number. Therefore, the researcher wanted to know the process of the implementation of teaching practice in Kampung Cerdas.

B. Subject of Research

Kampung Cerdas was originally a program formed by Pontianak PGRI IKIP students who were carrying out KKM activities. Kampung Cerdas itself is a place for learning that is intended for children in Harapan Jaya flats located in the South Pontianak sub-district. The subject is the person, place, or situation involved in a study. According to Creswell (2012:150), research subjects are people, and places involved in qualitative research. This research was carried out at Kampung Cerdas Rusunawa Pontianak by involving two teachers who teach students in the classroom.

C. Techniques of Data Collection

1. Technique for Collecting the Data

This research used Direct Communication, Observation, and Documentation techniques to get the results of the research. The interview method was used in this study to determine the teacher's pedagogy in teaching practice in the classroom. Observation and documentation, the researcher used to get information about the students' learning process in kampung cerdas.

a. Direct Communication

Direct communication is a technique used by researcher to find out the problems that occur directly from respondents or face to face. Every human being must communicate, communication is the process of requesting information, ideas, and messages verbally and non-verbally from one person to another person or group. The term "communication" (English "communication") comes from the Latin "communicatus" or "communicatio" or "communicare" which means "to share" or "to belong together" (Riswandi, 2009)

b. Observation

Observation of student behavior inside and outside the classroom. With this observation, the practitioner has the aim of knowing the behavior, nature, and attitudes of the students who will later be taught at school in class or outside class. (Sugiyono, 2018)

claims that observation is a data collection method with distinct characteristics in comparison to other methods. In addition to people, other natural objects can also be observed.

Observation methods must be carried out systematically to obtain accurate information. Observation activities carried out have their characteristics, namely objective, factual, and systematic. Not only done alone, but observation can also involve more people. Observation classification is divided into several types, namely participation observation, systematic observation, and experimental observation. For the experimental observation category, observers already have a long-term plan related to the research object of observation.

c. Documentation

Documentation that is the researcher get from the process of observation, interviews, and files from the institution. Documentation is often used in qualitative research because it also refers to supporting data from interviews. A method for obtaining data and information in the form of books, archives, documents, written numbers, and pictures in the form of reports and information that can support research is known as documentation (Sugiyono, 2018).

D. Tools for Collecting the Data

a. Interview Guideline

The steps a researcher must take prior to going directly into the field are outlined in interview guidelines in order to obtain the data from respondents through interview techniques. An Interview guideline is a document that uses to organize or compile a method for conducting interviews with the respondents. According to Moleong (2012), an interview is a conversation with a specific objective. The interviewer (interviewer) asked questions and the interviewee

(interviewee) provided responses to those questions during the conversation.

b. Observation Sheet

Place, actor, and action are three components of observation (Sugiyono, 2018) because the social context is education, the setting is the physical environment of the kampung cerdas, the actors are the English teacher, and the students in kampung cerdas, and the actions are planning, formulation and implementation of the strategy. The observation sheet makes a significant contribution to this study. This strategy will use to collect information about the English teacher's strategies in teaching.

E. Data Collection Procedure

In carrying out the research, it will be arranged with the following activity steps:

- a) Preparation: at this stage, the researcher looks for the formulation of the problem, the objectives, and the benefits of the research.
- b) Collecting data in the field or conducting research, including the Researcher will distribute questions to students and teachers, interview the English teacher, and collect documents needed to support the research.
- c) Processing and analysis of data: after getting enough data, the researcher will move to the next stage of processing and analyzing the data.
- d) Making a research report: after analyzing the data needed in this research, the researcher will make a research report and conclude.

F. Techniques of Data Analysis

The researcher must adhere to the four procedures outlined by Miles and Huberman (1984), which are data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion, in order to accomplish the research goals. Miles and Huberman (1984) also suggested that qualitative data analysis should be done interactively and run continuously until it is finished so that the data are already saturated. The strategy of information examination is displayed in the image beneath:

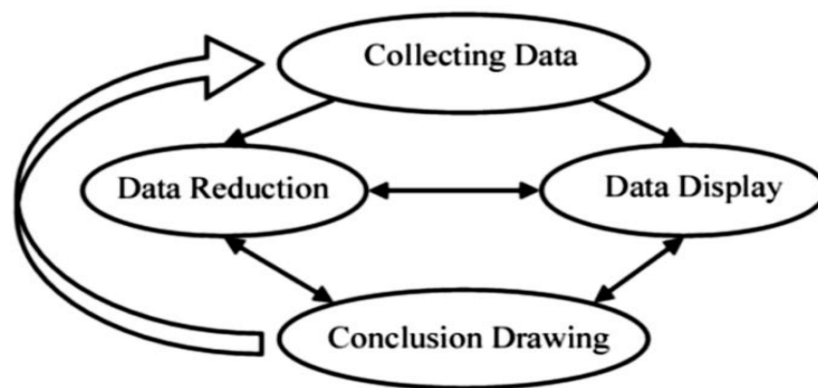


Figure 1.1: The Component in Data Analysis (interactive model) (Miles and Huberman: 1984).

a. Data Collection

The data collection process was carried out by direct communication techniques in form of observation and interview. In this study, the interview was described, and interpret the result of qualitative data was.

b. Data Reduction

Data reduction is a part of the analysis. Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and

transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcription.

c. Data Display

The data are set to present qualitative data and to display the information in a systematic manner in data display. According to Miles & Huberman (1994), the primary method for valid qualitative analysis is better data display, which includes a variety of distribution curves, rank lists, frequency tables, pie charts, bars, and short text, abbreviations, symbols, lines, arrows, and other symbols. After the data have been reduced or summarized, they are displayed. The qualitative data were presented in the form of text in this study.

d. Conclusion (drawing/verifying)

The final step in the analysis of qualitative data is the conclusion. As Miles & Huberman (1994) mentioned “conclusions are also verified as the analyst proceeds where verification may be through and elaborate with length argumentation and review among colleagues to develop extensive efforts to replicate a finding in another data set.” In conclusion, the researcher concluded the data findings based on the result of the observation and interview that had been analyzed.