CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

In this research, researchers applied a qualitative descriptive method. In qualitative research, the researcher investigates CEL and collects data that shows the importance of the depth and detail of the data being studied. Qualitative research methods have fewer objects than quantitative research because they prioritize data intensity, not data quantity. Qualitative method is a method that is carried out in its entirety on research subjects where there is an event in which the researcher becomes a key instrument in the research. According to Sugiyono, (2017:9) Qualitative methods are used to obtain in-depth data, data that contains meaning. Meaning is actual data; definite data is a visible data value. Therefore, in qualitative research there is no generalization but emphasizes more on meaning. Furthermore, as already explained the data that has been obtained will be processed qualitatively.

B. Subject of Research

A study subject is the person, place or situation under investigation. The researcher chose to describe the condition of CEL as much as possible in SMAN 1 Sanggau Ledo covering rural area. However, the findings of this study are not intended to be generalized to a wider context. The results of the study describe the condition of CEL in the schools involved in this study. Participation in this study was 1 principal, 2 teachers and 2 students. A total of five participants involved in direct data collection techniques.

C. Technique of Data Collection

In collecting data, researchers use observation, direct communication semi *structured-interview* techniques and documentation. Direct communication semi *structured-interview* is a communication process that is carried out directly or face to face. Semi-structured interviews are suitable for

discovering previously unknown qualitative trends and issues, exploring new areas of research interest, and in the study of phenomena (Rahman, 2019). Direct communication techniques are data taken by researchers without intermediaries, in the form of instruments that are already available or tools made for that purpose. In this study, data collection techniques were carried out in the phenomenon of personal interviews.

D. **Tools of Data Collection**

Tools of data collection are tools used by researchers to collect data. In this study, the researcher used *interview guidance* through the interview procedures and open-ended questions that have been prepared as a tool to collect data related to the problem to be investigated by the researcher (Adhabi & Anozie, 2017). In this study, researchers collect data through guidance interviews and determine their relevance, so that they can explore and get information that is hidden in someone's mind, especially about the practice of compulsory English learning practice.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

Techniques of Data analysis is a method of processing data into information. In conducting research, we need to analyze data so that it is easy to understand. Data analysis is also needed so that we get solutions to the research problems that are currently being worked on. In this study, data processing was carried out through interviews. After the interview, the researcher transcribed the results of the interviews by recording them with a handphone and then analyzed the data using thematic analysis and cross case analysis.

Interview is a direct communication activity to obtain information. The form of information obtained can be in the form of written transcripts and audio-visual recordings. According to Sugiyono (2017: 231), an interview is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through question and answer, so that meaning can be constructed in a particular topic. The interviews

provide researchers with a way to gain a deeper understanding of how compulsory English learning practices. Interviews were used to collect data from principal, teachers, and students. Researchers will ask the opinion of the principal, teachers and students regarding the practice of compulsory English learning starting from implementation, challenges, and potential improvements. In this study, the interview technique used was semi *structured-interview* direct communication and asking open questions to informants.

Thematic analysis is a form of qualitative data analysis that emphasizes the identification, analysis, and interpretation of patterns of meaning in qualitative research data. According to Braun & Clarke, (Heriyanto, 2018) Thematic analysis is a way of analyzing data with the aim of identifying patterns or finding themes through the data collected by researchers. Data obtained from in-depth interviews or semi-structured interviews will be used in this study. This data analysis technique aims to explore what actually happened to a phenomenon. In this study, thematic analysis is used to identify patterns of events that occur in schools of SMAN 1 Sanggau Ledo which are involved in research on compulsory English learning practices starting from implementation, challenges, and potential for future improvements.

In the cross-case analysis, the researcher broadens the point of view by bringing together the themes and constructs developed from the notes of teachers and leaders in each of the school. The process involved collecting, comparing, and contrasting the constructs and themes developed from each case school together as a way of generating 'new knowledge and understanding of the problem under investigation'. (Khan & VanWynsberghe, 2008) suggest cross-case analysis is one of the best ways to achieve this. They believe that cross-case analysis can mobilize knowledge from individual case studies to broader case studies. In this study, cross-case analysis allows researchers to understand the differences and similarities regarding the practice of compulsory English learning starting from the implementation, challenges, and potential for future improvement of the school in Sanggau Ledo. In this study, cross-case analysis allows researchers to understand the differences and

similarities regarding the practice of compulsory English learning starting from the implementation, challenges, and potential for future improvement in Sanggau Ledo.

F. Research Procedures

To reach the objectives of this study, researcher need to follow a procedure which is divided into 4 parts namely planning, data collection process, data processing, and data reporting as follows:

1. Planning

The research plan is the main part of the research in explaining the research proposed by the main researcher and outlining the initial thinking about the research in a logical and concise manner. The main purpose of research in planning is to expand the breadth, depth, and application of what planners know about a particular topic to serve as a basis or to improve the suitability and success of the plans they develop and to state the importance of this research and how it will be carried out. In this study, research planning refers to the initial steps of the researcher to determine the research topic and states the importance of this research to find out the practice of compulsory English learning starting from implementation, challenges, and potential improvements in the future.

2. Data Collecting Process

The data collection process is a technique or method that can be used by researchers for data collection. In this study, data collection using techniques or methods that can be used by researchers for data collection is by interview. in this case the researcher can collect information related to research problems and must study and approach schools involved in research, foster and take advantage of good relationships with respondents, formulate and compile questions to be used as instruments in research that are relevant to the research objectives, Through the research instrument that had been prepared, the data required from each respondent was recorded.

The information obtained from the recording will be transcribed to facilitate the analysis process.

3. Data Processing

   a. Analysis

   Analysis is an activity that investigates an event under study which is a deeper discussion. According to (Heriyanto, 2018) Some of the stages in carrying out this data analysis are more or less the same as other qualitative analysis techniques, for example, the earliest stage is carried out, namely understanding the data that has been obtained, after that compiling code to make it easier to obtain data, and writing a theme that fits the purpose research. In this study, using thematic analysis and cross-case study analysis, in the thematic analysis researchers need to understand the theme and collect data in each school. Meanwhile, in the cross-case study analysis the researcher understands the differences and similarities regarding the practice of compulsory English learning starting from the implementation, challenges, and potential for future improvements, from the schools in Sanggau Ledo.

   b. Interpretation

   Interpretation is a form of activity to interpret a result of an analysis with various questions, answers, or a certain standard in order to create a meaning from the existence of data that has been collected by researchers in order to find an answer to a problem in a study which is currently being improved. In this study, interpretation is carried out to provide an interpretation of the results of research analysis on the potential for future improvement in the practice of compulsory English learning starting from implementation, challenges.

4. Data Reporting

   Reporting data is a record that provides information about certain activities. In this study, data reporting is needed to find out the accountability report for research activities that have been undertaken, containing procedures, processes, and systematic results of research and

analysis results in compulsory English learning practice research starting from implementation, challenges, and potential improvements in the future.