CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

A. Research Methodology
1. Research Design

This Research used descriptive qualitative design. Study descriptive is descriptive research something sample or phenomenon and only focuses on explanation object the research studied. According to (Rusli, 2021:2) "Descriptive qualitative research is a research strategy in which researchers investigate events, phenomena of individual lives and ask a person or group of individuals to tell about their lives. This information is then retold by the researcher in a descriptive chronological manner". The purpose of this method is to show complete information in accordance with the circumstances that occur. This is also stated in (Rusli, 2021:3) "This research aims to provide a complete description of an event or is intended to reveal and clarify a phenomenon that occurs". This research design can describe the pure situation at the time the research was conducted.

2. Subject

The subjects of this research are 4 tutors who were teach on *the studi independen* program at Parit Baru, Kubu Raya and West Kalimantan, Indonesia. The subject of study delimits the subject of study as the object, thing, or person in which the data of the study variable reside (Arikunto, 2016). The location of this research is Parit Baru Village Hall in the location of Kampung Inggris Parit Baru, Kubu Raya, West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

3. Collaborator

The collaborator in this study is one of the tutors who was teaches in Parit Baru Village, namely Mr. W. In descriptive qualitative research, collaborators are certain people who assist researcher in collecting data (Astuti, N.Y., 2016: 26). Mr. W as a collaborator assists researcher in obtaining qualitative data (observation) so that observations are not only observed by one party, namely the researcher, but also observed from other

parties or teachers who directly supervise participants in implementing *studi independen* programs in Parit Baru Village.

4. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection is an important aspect of research. The data collection method is important in research, because this method is a management strategy or method used by researchers to collect the data needed in their research (Aini et al., 2018). In this study, researcher used observation and direct communication techniques. To find out the implementation of the *studi independen* program in teaching English at Parit Baru Village, Kubu Raya. Direct communication techniques can be done with interviews, documents and observations.

a. Observation

In this studi used observation. (Hasanah, 2017:21) "Observation is one of the empirical scientific activities based on field facts and texts, through the experience of the five senses without using any manipulation." That means observation must be done directly by going directly to the research location, so that the data you want to get is more accurate.

In this observation, the researcher observed things in the form of Learning Planning, implementation of *studi independen* program learning in class, evaluation of student learning, Management of *studi independen* programs, maintaining cleanliness during *studi independen* activities, interaction between tutors and students, and Reporting. In this observation, researcher will own collaborators. Collaborator is one of the tutors who was teach in the study program independent that is Mr.W. In study qualitative descriptive, collaborator is a certain person who helps researcher for collect data (Astuti, NY, 2016:26). Mr.W as collaborator help researcher in get qualitative data (observation) for observation No only observed by one party researcher but also observed from other party or party Parit Baru Village direct supervising the inner tutor carries out

Studi independen program in the Parit Baru Village in Kubu Raya Regency.

b. Direct Communication

Direct communication is a data collection technique by conducting direct or face to face contact with respondents, commonly known as interviews. Techniques that include direct communication are interviews, according to (Trivaika and Sanubekti, 2022:35) "Interview is a data collection technique carried out through face to face and direct questioning between data collectors and sources / data sources".

This research used a semi structured interview type. Semi structure interview are one of the qualitative data collection techniques by asking questions directly to respondents. According to Sugiono in the journal (Fitriya and Magdalena, 2019:185) "This semi structure interview is included in the in depth interview category, where its implementation is more free and open than structured interviews". The purpose of the interview is to find out the informant's understanding, experience, and views related to the research topic.

In this study, researcher interviewed 4 tutors who participated in the *studi independen* program at Parit Baru Village, Kubu Raya Regency. The aspects asked include the implementation of the *studi independen* program at Parit Baru Village, how the *studi independen* program is implemented in Parit Baru Village and the challenges on the *studi independen* program at Parit Baru Village, Kubu Raya Regency Interviews need to be carefully designed so that the information obtained is valid and reliable. The draft interview questions used guidelines from previous research conducted by Azhari Dharmawan and asked for validation from an expert/lecturer named Maliqul Hafis, M.Pd.

5. **Tools of Data Collection**

a. **Observation Sheet**

In this research, researcher used an instrument in the form of an observation checklist. Observation checklist is a guideline contained in

the observation, which already has various aspects so that it is easy to observe. Using a checklist observation, the observer only gives a check mark or check to something that is in accordance with the observation. (Putra and Andiani, 2019:19) "When making observations, a notebook and observation guidelines (checklist) are needed to record the information observed when conducting observation activities".

b. Interview Guide

In this research, researcher used an interview guide to collect the data. Data collection in which the questions are structured and have been mastered by the researcher. The purpose of the interview guide is to maintain the topics that the interviewer wants to ask. According to (Pujaastawa, 2016:6) "Interview guidelines greatly assist the interviewer in maintaining the direction or topic of the interview (especially in interviews containing structured questions)". The questions in the interview guide are written in detail and completely.

c. **Documentation**

Researcher used documentation as tool data collection, documentation data collection can be obtained from various productive circles various results in obtain information. According to (Sudarsono, 2017:53) "Documentation is collection, selection, processing and storage information in field knowledge and gifts or collection evidence and description (eg images, quotes, cutouts newspapers and materials other references)". Required documentation in this study form loog book and lesson plan. The Documents Can support data to be more valid.

7. Validity

In this study for test data validity, researcher used the credibility test. How to test data credibility or trust on the result data study qualitative among other things done with extension observation, improvement perseverance in research, triangulation, discussion with colleagues, analysis case negative, use material references and member checks (Sugiyono, 2016:/11). As data credibility test tool, researcher used triangulation as tool

test tool. Triangulation used researcher is triangulation data source. According to (Afifuddin, 2009:143) triangulation data source using various data source, eg documents, archives, interviews, observations or also with interview more from One considered subject own corner different view. Source of data used researcher is interviews and observations.

8. Technique of Data Analysis

The data analysis technique used in this study was descriptive narrative. The technique is governed by three steps: data reduction, data display, and conclusion Miles and Huberman 1984 (Yunengsih and Syahrilfuddin, 2020:719).

a. Data reduction

1) Observation

After the observation data was completely collected, the researcher proceeded to the first step in the data analysis process known as data reduction. Here, the researcher summarized the data collected in the field and selected the important things according to the focus of the research. In this survey, the researcher wanted to know the implementation of the *studi independen* program in Parit Baru Village, Kubu Raya.

2) Interview

To reduce the interview data, the researcher first transcribed the respondents' answers. After transcribing the respondents' answers, the researcher categorized or gave topics to each respondent's answer. In this study, the researcher wanted to know more about the implementation of teaching and challenges in the independent study program in Parit Baru Village, Kubu Raya.

b. Data Display

1) Observation

Displaying the data is the second step after data reduction. In this step, researcher present well organized and easy to understand

data. Researchers narratively explain or describe observational data based on aspects observed.

2) Interview

The purpose of presenting the data is to help the reader understand the study. Based on the categorical results of data collection, researcher described or explained each topic of respondents' responses in narrative form.

c. Conclusion

In this step, researcher draw conclusions based on observations and interview results. Researcher also interpret data from observations and interviews to draw conclusions. The conclusions of this study may answer research questions.

9. Research Procedure

In this session, researcher demonstrated how the research procedures were performed. To get research results, researchers need to go through several steps. There is planning, data processing and data reporting.

a. Planning

At this stage, the researcher planned everything related to the research plan. Researchers search for study sites, study objects, preliminary observations, select research topics, obtain licenses to conduct research, and set up methods and tools for data collection.

b. Data Processing

During the data processing stage, researchers initiated their investigation through observations and questions.

1) Observation

When the *Studi independen* Program began, research work was underway. However, before starting the observation, the researcher first asked permission from the supervisor and coordinator of the *Studi independen* program, Mr. Sahrawi M. Pd, *Studi independen* Program After permission was received and one of the tutors agreed to be a collaborator, the researcher and collaborator began to observe the

activities of the participants in implementing the teaching support program by using the observation sheet.

Observation sheet of participants' activities in the *studi independen* program: starting from lesson planning, teaching practice in class, assessment of student learning, implementation of *studi independen* program management, maintaining cleanliness, observation of interaction between tutors and students. Contains aspects that need to be considered in the *studi independen* program in Parit Baru Village, Kubu Raya.

2) Interview

At that time, the researcher interviewed 4 tutors in the *studi independen* program. Before interviewing the tutors, the researcher asked for validation from an expert or supervisor, namely sir Maliqul Hafis M. Pd. The researcher then conducted face to face interviews with the tutors of the *studi independen* program. The researcher then asked several questions and asked the tutors of the *studi independen* program to answer the researcher's questions. In the last step, the researchers listened to the explanations and recorded the answers of the samples.

In this interview, the questions for the tutors were 13 questions. The questions include how the implementation process, what are the challenges, and how they overcome these problems found in the *studi independen* program in Parit Baru Village, Kubu Raya.

c. Data Reporting

During this phase, researcher first ensured that the data was ready for reporting. The researcher confirmed that there was no data manipulation in this data report. The researcher then wrote down the data report results in a thesis.