

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher uses qualitative research. It is because qualitative research is suitable to be used in this research. Based on statement (Maleong, 2010 cited in Salasiah, 2015, p. 25) “Qualitative research is a research which result analysis procedure that does not use a statistic analysis procedure or other quantification way”. The researcher chooses the qualitative research because it focuses on describing and understanding a phenomenon happens, in doing the research. Principally the researcher wants to explain about teaching and learning activity especially for the teaching techniques used by the teacher in teaching English for young learners.

A. Research Setting

This research is conducted at SDN SN KURIPAN 2 BANJARMASIN. This school is located on Jl. Gatot Subroto Raya, Kuripan, Kec. Banjarmasin Timur. This school has 15 classes, 1 office, 1 library, 1 laboratory, and 23 teachers.

This school is chosen by the researcher because it is one of the schools that has English lesson and the most important reason is at this school the children learn foreign language, teacher shows to teach foreign language to children. Thus, the researcher wants to know the teacher’s techniques in

teaching English for young learners. The researcher began this research on 1 August to 1 October 2017.

B. Subject and Object of Research

1. Subject

The subject of this research is an English teacher at the fifth grade of SDN SN Kuripan 2 Banjarmasin.

2. Object

The object of this research is techniques used by the teacher in teaching English at the fifth grade of SDN SN Kuripan 2 Banjarmasin.

C. Data and Source of Data

In this research, the researcher needs all of data about the teacher's techniques in teaching English for young learners and all the data will be taken by the researcher through some kind of instrument they are observation, interview, and documentary.

D. The Techniques of Data Collecting

The techniques that used in collecting the data are observation, interview, and documentary. In collecting the data, the researcher used these following steps:

a. Observation

This technique is used by the researcher to collect the data by observing the teacher's techniques when she taught. By the observation,

the researcher tries to find some techniques used by teacher in teaching English.

b. Interview

Interview is used by the researcher for getting more specific information from the subject of research. This data was intended for completing another data to make the result clearly. The interview was held to the English teacher with 8 question items. The researcher conducted this instrument for gathering the supporting data about teacher's techniques.

c. Documentary

This technique is aimed to look for data that related to this study and for all written reports or documents such as picture of activities in teaching and learning process, description about research location, teacher, students and administration staff.

E. Data Collection and Data Analysis

1. Data Collection Procedure

a. Editing

This technique is used to examine all of the collected data, to make sure whether they are already complete or not.

b. Classification

The edited data are then classified on same themes and topics. It helps the writer to answer the research problem systematically.

c. Data interpretation

The interpretation of data is needed to describe the significant meaning data without changing its meaning.

2. Data Analysis

All of data is collected by using observation, interview and documentation which are analyzed and reported descriptively. To analyze the data, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative and concludes it by inductive method. The techniques of data analysis in this research follow the concept of Sugiyono. Sugiyono (2008, p. 245) stated that there are three activities to analyze data in descriptive qualitative research. Those activities are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Based on statements, the researcher divides the activity in analyzing data into three activities; they are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

Data reduction means the process of selecting, identifying, classifying, and coding the data that are considered important. In conducting research, the researcher will get much data. Hence, the researcher must select data that will give valuable information in research. Thus, at first researcher has to do reduction to analyze the data. Based on the concept of data reduction, reducing the data in this research was chosen by identifying techniques that are used by the teacher in teaching learning process.

Data display means the process to simply the data in the form sentence, narrative, or table. Data display refers to show data that have

been reduce in the form of patterns. It benefits to help the researcher in understanding the data. In displaying data, the researcher describes data that have been reduced into sentence form.

For the last process is conclusion. In qualitative research, the characteristic of conclusion is temporary. It can change if the researcher does not discover strong evidence to support the net collecting data. However, if the conclusion in the previous data can be evidenced by validity and consistency when the researcher is going back to the field, so the conclusion is credible. In this research, the researcher makes conclusion from the data display.