

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter is intended to explain the process of gathering and analyzing obtained data. The discussion in this chapter consists of six major sub-headings, namely Research Design, setting of research, subject and object of the research, technique of data collection, data validity, and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

In this study the researcher wants to get the information about the teacher's problems in teaching English using 2013 Curriculum 2017 Revision. This research includes the type of Case Study using descriptive qualitative method which will be described descriptively from interview result. Research method is a scientific way that writer use to get the desired data according to certain purpose. The scientific way means that the research activities undertaken based on scientific research methods that have been tested. Moh Nazir (2005: 54) stated that Descriptive Method is a method that researches the status of human, an object, a set of condition, a system of thought, or even a class of phenomenon at the present. Qualitative research is a research procedure which produces written or spoken descriptive data of research that is possible to observe. Margono (2007: 29) states that Case Study can be an individual, an institution or a group considered as a unit in the research.

This research for an individual uses a method because it is appropriate to the objectives of the research which focus on teacher's problems in teaching English using 2013 Curriculum 2017 Revision faced by teacher at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Banjarmasin. This study attempts to explore certain information about a phenomenon or case of a subject. The case of this research was a teacher's problems in teaching English using 2013 Curriculum 2017 Revision at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Banjarmasin.

The methods of collecting data for descriptive research can be employed singly or in various combinations, depending on the research questions at hand. Descriptive research often calls upon quasi-experimental research design (Campbell and Stanley, 1963). Some of the common data collection methods applied to questions within the realm of descriptive research includes surveys, interviews, observations, and portfolios.

The results of the research emphasize more toward the data interpretation found in the field. The results are not written in the form of figures and tables with statistical measures, but it is illustrated in the form of describing words is presented in narrative.

## **B. Setting of Research**

In a qualitative research type, the terms "population" and "sample" are unknown, but the term to be used is "setting".

### 1. Place of Research

The place of this research is at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Banjarmasin. This school is located at Mangga III Street RT. 13 No. 48 Banjarmasin South Kalimantan. This school is one of senior high schools in Banjarmasin which has implemented 2013 Curriculum 2017 Revision. Now, the school is the one which implements 2013 Curriculum 2017 Revision in the next semester as what government has ordered. This is the reason why the researcher chose the school as the place of the research.

### 2. Time of Research

The research was conducted from Tuesday, May 08, 2018 until Tuesday, May 22, 2018. The schedule of the research can be seen in the table below:

No.	Date	Time	Note
1.	Tuesday, May 08, 2018	9: 30 am – 12:00 am	Conducting interview with the teacher and the head master
2.	Wednesday, May 09, 2018	09: 30 am – 12:00 am	Conducting interview with the students
3.	Friday, May 11, 2018	08:30 am – 10: 30 am	Conducting interview with the students

4.	Wednesday, May 16, 2018	09:00 am – 11:00 am	Conducting interview with the students
5.	Monday, May 21, 2018	09: 00 am – 10.00 am	Conducting interview with the students
6.	Tuesday, May 22, 2018	08:30 am – 09:00 am	Conducting interview with the teacher

### C. Subject and Object of The Research

Research subject and research object are two things that cannot be separated in conducting a study.

#### 1. Subject

Saifuddin Azwar (1998: 35) states that the subject of research is something that researched people, objects, or institutions (organizations). Research subject is basically that will be subject to conclusion of research result. In the subject of this study there is a research object.

According to Arikunto (2007: 152) the subject of research is something that is very important position in the research, the subject of research should be arranged before the researcher is ready to collect data. Research subject can be things or people. So, the subject of this research is an English teacher, a head master and tenth grade students at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Banjarmasin.

## **2. Object**

According to Sugiyono (2009: 38), the object of research is an object or activity that has a certain variation selected by researcher to be studied and then concluded. Then according to Supranto (2000: 21) the object of research is the set of elements that can be people, organizations or goods to be studied. Then confirmed by Anto Dayan (1986: 21) object of research is the subject matter to be examined to obtain data more directed. So, the object of this research is teacher's problems in teaching English using 2013 Curriculum 2017 Revision at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Banjarmasin.

### **D. Technique of Data Collection**

Sugiyono (2013: 62) stated that collecting data requires a research instrument to obtain the data. In qualitative research, the researcher is the instrument of research. Qualitative researcher as a human instrument, serves to fix the focus of research, selecting informants as a source of data, doing data collection, assessing the quality of data, analyze, interpreting and making conclusions on the findings.

Sugiyono (2013: 59-60) also stated that data collection technique is the most strategic step in the research, because the main goal of the research is to obtain the data. This activity requires a research instrument to obtain the data.

Here is the data collection technique along with the research instrument used in this research is Interview. It is conduct to collect data. It is

a method of data collection with the questions and answers unilateral and done systematically and based on the research objectives. In general, two or more people to be physically present in the process of question and answer. According to Esterberg in a book written by Sugiyono (2013: 59-60) entitled “*Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif* “ stated that interview is a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through questions and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic. Meanwhile, according to Lexy J. Moleong (2007: 186) interview is a conversation with a purpose. The conversation is conducted by the two parties, namely the interviewer who is asking the interviewee who provides an answer to that question.

In terms of implementation, interview can be distinguished by:

1. Free interview (unguided interview), in which the interviewer asks independently anything, but still considering what data will be collected.
2. Interview guideline (guided interview), the interview is conducted by interviewer with a complete and detailed list of questions such as those referred to in a structured interview. According to Neuman (2006) Interview guideline is a set of questions which are used in an interview.
3. Free interview guided; the combination of free interview and guided interview.

Interview is a technique which the data collect through face-to-face interaction between the interviewer and the respondents. Here, the researcher used free interview guided (the combination of free interview and guided

interview). She took a series of questions and asked independently anything, but still considering what the data would be collected. The interviewer is the researcher herself and respondents were an English teacher, a head master and tenth grade students of SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Banjarmasin.

#### **E. Data Validity**

According to Moleong (2009: 324) before analyzing the data, the writer should test the validity of the data. To determine the validity of the data required techniques of investigation. Implementation of investigation techniques is based on certain criteria. There are four criteria used, those are credibility, transfer ability, dependability, and confirm ability.

Sugiyono (2013: 121) states that the techniques to test the credibility of the data in the qualitative research include doing longer observation, increasing diligence in research, triangulation, peer discussion, negative case analysis, and member check.

According to Moleong (2009: 330) Triangulation is a data validity investigation technique that takes the advantage from something else besides the data for the purpose to check or as a comparison of the data. Meanwhile, Wiliam Wiersma stated that Triangulation is qualitative cross validation. It assesses the sufficiency of the data according to the convergence of multiple data sources or multiple data collection procedures.

According to Lexy J. Moleong (2007: 332) stated that triangulation becomes the best way to eliminate the construction differences of reality that exist in the context of a study while collecting data on events and relationships from different views. In other words, with triangulation, researchers can recheck their findings by comparing them with various sources, methods, or theories.

In this research, the researcher use triangulation of sources for testing the validity of the data. Triangulation is same in way or method but different in sources.

Triangulation of sources here are:

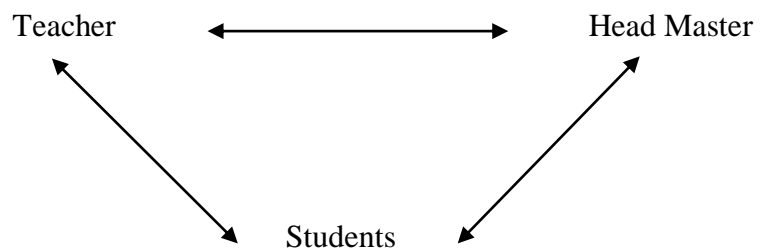


Figure 1 Triangulation with three data collection sources

## F. Data Analysis

In this research, the process of analyzing the data begins when the researcher collects the data. Imam Gunawan (2014: 209) stated that analysis of the data when the data collection is done in a way to sort out which data is important or not. The measure of whether the data is important or not refers to the contribution in answering the research focus. In fact, Creswell (2014: 332) in a book written by Imam Gunawan entitled “*Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif: Teori dan Praktik*”



said that qualitative researchers should already think and analyze when the qualitative research begins.

Henning, et al (2004: 127) summarize data analysis as a continuous, developing and repeating process during which transcribed data of interview are investigated. Leedy and Ormrod (2010: 135) further state that qualitative researchers construct interpretive narrative from their data and try to capture the complexity of the phenomenon under study. Qualitative researchers thus use a more personal, literary style, and they often include the participant's own language.

The steps which are conducted by researcher to analyze the data are as what expressed by Miles and Huberman, named:

#### 1. Data Reduction

In this step, the researcher conducted selection and attention focus on simplifying, abstracting, and transforming a hard data achieved. Qualitative data could be reduced and transformed in a lot of ways. They were selection and summary or paraphrase

#### 2. Displaying the Data

Data display is seen by Miles and Huberman as a set of structured information and gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. They also see that the most frequent form of display data for qualitative research data is narrative text. Looking at displays help the researcher to understand what is

happening and to do something-further analysis or caution on the understanding.

### 3. Conclusion Drawing/ Verifying

Imam Gunawan (2014: 212) states that conclusion drawing or verifying is an activity of formulating research result that answering the focus of research based on data analysis result. Conclusions are presented in the descriptive form of the research object based on the research study.