

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Research design refers to the plan used to examine the question of interest. In this research the researcher has been chosen qualitative method for this research. According to Bodgan and Taylor (2006, p.219) qualitative research is a generic term for investigative methodologies described as ethnographic, naturalistic, anthropological, field, or participant observer research. It emphasizes the importance of looking at variables in the natural setting in which they are found. Determine the selection of appropriate methods to influence the success or failure of research, as: the approach that produce descriptive qualitative data in the form of words written or spoken about the people and behaviors that can be observed.

This study is designed by descriptive qualitative which is categorized as a qualitative research. The researcher will analyze the process of teaching style in Primagama homeschooling Banjarmasin academic year 2017/2018 in classification on single homeschooling and community homeschooling model. Descriptive research is a study designed to depict the participants an accurate way. More simply put, descriptive research is all about describing people who take part in the study.

Based on the theories above, the reason why the researcher used qualitative research because the theories is suitable with the problem that the researcher used to analyze the research, qualitative research is explained the result

of the research with the words. In this case the researcher will observe the teachers and students, then took picture the teaching and learning of the class, make some notes, and do the interview to the teacher.

B. Research Setting

This research conducted on Junior High School in Primagama Homeschooling Banjarmasin academic year 2017/2018. This location at Gatot Subroto street, Pondok Karya block, number. 2 Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. Teaching and learning process done in 2 different place appropriate to what kind of classification model has chosen by parents. In this observation single homeschooling model student has done the teaching and learning at their own home and for Community homeschooling model that process teaching and learning done at office of homeschooling.

C. Subject and Object Research

1. Subject of the Research

The subject of this research is one teacher (teacher N) and students of 7th grade of junior high school in Primagama Homeschooling Banjarmasin. There are two classifications for teaching learning model in Primagama Homeschooling Banjarmasin. First, for the subject of single homeschooling model, there is one teacher (teacher N) for one student (student A). Second, community homeschooling model there is one teacher for two students (students B and C). In this classification model teaching there is no difference

between single homeschooling model (student A) and community homeschooling model (students B and C) at 7th grade of junior high school, both of the classification model teaching taught by the same teacher (teacher N).

2. Object of the Research

The objects of this research is process of teaching and learning for 7th grade of junior high school in Primagama Homeschooling Banjarmasin In the classification on single homeschooling and community homeschooling model.

D. Source of data

The sources of data in this research are the result from the observation has done by the researcher. In this observation the researcher see and observe the activity of teaching style has done by the teacher. In addition the researcher obtain the source of data from school data in primagama homeschooling and done some interview with teacher and headmaster in primagama homeschooling .

E. Data Collection Procedure

Data collection is a series of interrelated activities aimed of gathering good information to answer the question (Creswell, 2017, p.118). To collect the data, the researcher does interview by asking some questions to teacher in Primagama Homeschooling, then does observation in the class or student house's, then ask some documents are related to the research after that the researcher will interpret the result of the analysis.

F. Data Analysis Procedure

After the data has been collected, the researcher will analyze the data. Data analysis is qualitative is going on while the process of data collection. The researcher will use these data analysis procedures according to Miles and Huberman (Sugiyono's book, 2010, p.89) to find the discussion.

1. Data Collection

The researcher used some instrument will help the researcher to find the data, there are some ways in collecting data. The first step of data analysis is interview the researcher will done the interview by asked some questions about process teaching and learning in primagama homeschooling Banjarmasin, the second is observation according Surakhmad.Winarno (1992, p.162) observation is a technique of data collection, the researcher conducts observation either directly or indirectly to the symptom subject or object that is investigated. In this observation the researcher used non-participant which is the researcher not take a part on the activities has examined, the researcher only as an independent observer. (Basrowi and Suwandi, 2008, p.109)

in this observation the researcher will observe and analyze the teaching style in process of teaching and learning in primagama homeschooling Banjarmasin, the third is collecting data from school data in primagama homeschooling Banjarmasin, the fourth is take some documentation such as pictures and short video from teaching and learning

activity in 7th grade of junior high school in Primagama Homeschooling Banjarmasin.

2. Data Reduction

Data reduction according Journal of Solid-State Circuits (2017, pp.(99): 1-12) is the transformation of numerical or alphabetical digital information derived empirically or experimentally into a corrected, ordered, and simplified form. The basic concept is the reduction of multitudinous amounts of data down to the meaningful parts.

When information is derived from instrument there may also be a transformation from analog to digital form. When the data are already in digital form the reduction of the data typically involves some editing, scanning, coding, sorting, collating, and producing tabular summaries.

Base on the explanation above, data reduction is a form of analysis that classifies, directing, and managing data in such manner, so as to reduce the verification data. Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, sampling, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcription.

3. Data Display

The data that has been reduced will be displayed by the researcher in organized and compressed information and it will be led to the conclusion. In this step the data will be displayed in some types: matrices, graphs, charts, or even networks. The functional of the displays to perform the data become

understandable, readable, accessible, compact, and organized the information that got from the data.

4. Drawing and verifying conclusions.

The researcher concluded the result of this research and the researcher presented it in the form of narrative. The researcher analyze the result all of data from observation, interview and some documentation. After the data displayed, the researcher would be able to interpret the data which can be learnt easily by readers from the case for themselves or to apply to population of case.

All those data analysis procedure used in this research has been collected with interview, observation, collect school data, and documentation such as picture and short video will used as an amplifier data in this research.