

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research conducted by researcher directly to the location of research to obtain accurate data. This means that the data collected is not in the form of numbers but the data is from the observation and interview. It has qualitative research method. According to Moleong (2010; p. 5) said that “Qualitative research is a research which result analysis procedure that doesn’t use a statistic analysis procedure or other quantification way.” Type of research conducted by the researcher is Ethnography. Ethnography is the description and interpretation of a culture or social group system. Researchers tested the group and studied patterns of behavior, habits, and way of life. Ethnography is a process and the result of a study. As a process, ethnography involves a fairly long observation of a group, in which the researcher is involved in the respondent's daily life or through one-on-one interviews with members of the group. Researchers study the meaning or meaning of each behavior, language, and interaction within the group. The above is in line with Marvin Harris's (1992; p. 19) concept that culture will involve values, motives, moral ethical roles, and their meaning as a social system. Culture is not only a branch of value, it is the whole institution of human life. In other words, culture is the result of human learning including

behavior. Therefore, according to Spradley (1997; p. 5) ethnography must concern the essence of culture, that is, as acquired knowledge, which people use to interpret experience and give birth to social behavior. That is why ethnography will reveal the whole socio-cultural behavior through that description holistic.

B. Research Setting

This research is conducted at MTsN 3 Banjarmasin Bhakti Street RT 32. No.04 Pemurus Dalam Banjarmasin. In this study, it could be decided to collect the data in two months from 28 June – 28 August 2018. It was enough to get the spesific data that related to Implementation 2013 Curriculum in Teaching English at MTsN 3 Banjarmasin. This school is used as a research place for several reasons as follows

1. Based on a preliminary study through interviews with teachers, the school is implementing 2013 curriculum using a scientific approach.
2. Implementation 2013 curriculum in this school cannot be separated from the problems faced in the field.
3. This research is supported by the parties in the implementation of 2013 curriculum.

C. Subject and Object Research

1. Subject of Research

The subject in this research is English teachers who carries out the curriculum 2013 in teaching English of MTsN 3 Banjarmasin.

2. Object of Research

The object of this research is the problems faced by the teachers in implementing 2013 curriculum in teaching English at MTsN 3 Banjarmasin.

D. Data and Source Data

Data and source data is teachers because they are the subject of this research and as the main source of the data. To get the data through interview and observation, face to face interview to obtain the real data. Supporting data based on the documentation such as lesson plan.

E. Techniques of Collecting Data

1. Observation

Observation is one of the technique that is used to collect the data in various research, included qualitative research, and used to gathering information or data as objective of the research. Observation term, where is most of social expert interpreted participant observation, has been become synonym with field research (Williamson, Karp, and Dalpin, 1977; p. 199). In this research data collection techniques used by researcher is observation. The researcher observes the teachers when teaching English, to find out the problems that teachers faced in implementing 2013 curriculum at MTsN 3 Banjarmasin.

2. Interview

In this case after observation at school. The researcher interviewed the English teacher. Interview is the main way to collect the data, where the researcher met with the respondent, then asked some questions which are related to the English teacher taught English. By this way, it is supposed to get the data or information needed. It is suitable for Moleong's argumentation states that "Interview is a conversation with current purpose. The conversation is doing by two sides between interviewer who gives question and interview who answer the questions." (Moleong, 2004; p. 135).

The type of this interview is an unstructured interview. An unstructured interview is free interview to conduct the guideline of interview freely but still focus on the problem of the study. Based on the unstructured interview, the data based on question-answer would do face to face of the subject and object. Besides, it could be used unstructured interview, to get the answer from the teacher about the preparation the English teacher in implementing and the problem based on 2013 curriculum.

3. Documentary

Arikunto states that "Documentation is an effort to look for data that relates or variable such script, transcript, book, newspaper, magazine, etc." (Arikunto, 2002; p. 206).

Documentary is a technique of collecting data by using document or writing that is gotten and related to the data needed. The data needed such as Lesson Plan of English to support the English teacher preparation in implementing and know the problem in 2013 curriculum.

F. Analysis Procedure Data

The steps analysis are conducted by researchers to analyze te data as expressed by Spradley 1997, ethnographic research offers an excellent strategy for finding theories from the ground based on empirical data of cultural descriptions and this is the way with the findings of Glaser and Strauss in 1967 that is grounded theory. In ethnographic research, analysis is a process of finding the question. The analysis of field notes needs to be done at each time the data is collected. This is done to determine the steps and other data that are still needed. There are four types of analysis, namely domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, analysis component, and theme analysis.

1. Domain Analysis to obtain a general and comprehensive overview of the subject of research or social situations. Through general and detailed questions researchers find different categories or particular domains as a foothold of further research. The more domains you choose, the more time you research

2. Taxonomic Analysis describes the selected domains in more detail to know their internal structure. This is done with focused observation
3. Component Analysis seek the specific characteristics of each internal structure by contrasting interelements. This is done through selected observations and interviews through the question of contrast.
4. Discovering Cultural themes seek relationships between domains and relationships with subsequent overall into themes that fit the focus and subfocus of the research. The analysis and interpretation process involves testing discipline, creative understanding, and careful attention to research objectives. These two steps are conceptually a separate process. The analytical process begins with the assembly of raw materials and the taking of an in-depth review or total picture of the overall process. Data reduction strategies are very important in this regard. Meanwhile, data interpretation involves binding meaning and significance to the analysis, descriptive pattern descriptions, looking at relationships and interrelationships among descriptive dimensions.