

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research method. It covers the discussion of the research design, research setting, subject and object, data, the technique of collecting data and data analysis.

A. Research Design

The approach of this research is qualitative approach. The research needs to describe the situation, the obviously, the custom reality, grounded theory and develop the understanding by collecting some data from, observation and interview. In conducting the data researcher used descriptive method. The design of this research is qualitative research used the descriptive qualitative types.

According to Fraenkel and Wallen (1993: 380) state, “Research studies that investigate the quality of relationships, activities, situation, or materials are frequently referred to as qualitative research”. It can be said that qualitative research is the research that investigates the relationships of the students, student’s activities, student’s situations. The researcher presents data in explanation.

This research used qualitative descriptive in this research because the data obtained by the researcher based on qualitative data, then the researcher explains the results of the data into descriptive form. Qualitative research is an approach to the study of social phenomena: its various genres are naturalistic and interpretative, and they draw on multiple methods of inquiry. Some characteristics of qualitative research are: take places in the natural world, use multiple method that are interactive and humanistic, it is emergent rather than prefigured and fundamentally

interpretative. Qualitative research has some purpose, are; describing and reporting the creation of key concepts, theory generation and testing. The descriptive design is appropriate with this research since it describes the difficulties in the teacher understanding how to use the principles teaching EYL to apply in teaching young learner in elementary school.

B. Research Setting

The research was conducted at SD Alam Muhammadiyah Banjarbaru. Which located on Jl. Swarga Loka Golf kota Banjarbaru, South Kalimantan. The researcher choose SD Alam because here the students mingle with the nature of their school more open and not monotonous in learning students are must to be active in each lesson and they study outside the room the teacher can provide explanation or material from their immediate environment. Research also found the teacher is very professional and applied the principles of teaching English for young learners.

C. Subject

The subject of the research was one English teacher at SD Alam Muhammadiyah Banjarbaru and students of IV and V grade. Therefore, the researcher choses one English teacher in SD Alam Muhammadiyah Banjarbaru as a subject of the research. Because the teacher is already professional in teaching and the teacher at the school only one English teacher.

D. Data

In this study the authors used two sources of data, they are:

1. Primary data sources, namely data that is directly collected by research (or their officers) from their first source. As for primary data sources in this study were principles teacher and students at SD Alam Muhammadiyah banjarbaru.
2. Secondary data sources, namely data directly collected by the research as support from the first source. It can also be said that the data is arranged in the form of observation in this study. Observation and interview are secondary data sources.

E. Technique of data collection

The researcher collected the data using some techniques as follows:

1. Observation

Observation is one of the techniques that used to collect the data in various the research, include qualitative research and use to gathering information or data as objective of the research. Observation term, where is most of social expert interpreted observation has been become synonym with filed research (Williamson, Karp, and Dalpin, 1997, p.199). In this research observation used to find the data about kinds of principles in teaching, the teacher did in the classroom and the application of the principles in teaching English for young learners in the classroom. The researcher needed 5 meeting to attend in the classroom. It was from Monday, on November, 11th 2019 to Friday, on November 15th 2019.

2. Interview

Interview in this study are aimed at teacher who used the principles in teaching English for young learner, interviews were conducted outside the classroom. The researcher took interview is directly face to face with the teacher

to source of data. Before conducting the interview researcher make some of question. The purpose of this interview was to find out, whether the teacher understood about the principles of teaching English for young learners or not.

F. Data analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data. In analyzing the data researcher used descriptive qualitative, research studies that investigate the quality of relationships, activities, situation, or materials are frequently referred to as qualitative research". (Fraenkel and Wallen,1993: 380) It can be said that qualitative research is the research that investigates the relationships of the teacher and the students, teacher activities, classroom situations. The researcher presents data in explanation.

The researcher intends in describe the data obtained, as they were found in the field. After seeing the definition above, the researcher to study collected data step by step to be analyzed based on the procedure. At the first time the researcher get approval from the headmaster and the teacher, the researcher observation the teacher teaching English in the classroom. After that the researcher do collects the data in 5 meeting. The researcher took interview is directly face to face with the teacher to source of data about how do the teacher apply the principles of teaching English for young learners in the classroom. Based on the data through interview the teacher after that, the researcher analyzed the principles teaching English for young learner the teacher applied in the classroom. The last steps, the researcher make conclusion and compared the principles EYL, the teacher used in the classroom with interview result.