

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method is the third chapter in this study. This chapter will discuss the research design, research setting, subject and object of the study, data collecting procedure, the technique of data collection, and the analysis.

A. Research Design

The method of this research used descriptive qualitative. According to Cevilla (1993), descriptive qualitative research is a method in researching the status of group humans, in order to create an object, the picture or painting, descriptive in a systematic, factual, and accurate regarding the facts or phenomena are investigated.

Based on the book entitled *An Introduction to Qualitative Research* by Beverley Hancock, Elizabeth Ockleford, and Kate Windridge (2009, p. 7) qualitative research is concerned with developing explanations of social phenomena. That is to say, it aims to help us to understand the social world in which we live and why things are the way they are. It is concerned with the social aspects of our world and seeks to answer questions about :

1. Why people behave the way they do
2. How opinions and attitudes are formed
3. How people are effected by the events that go on around them
4. How and why cultures and practices have developed in the way they have.

(Beverley Hancock, Elizabeth Ockleford, Kate Windridge, 2007)

This research was qualitative research was designed as descriptive research. According to Sugiyono (2005), “the descriptive method is a method that is used to describe or analyze research results but is not used to make broader”.

B. Research Setting

1. Setting of Place

The researcher was conducted in Nutritional Science Department at Politeknik Kesehatan Kementrian Kesehatan Banjarmasin. It is located on Jl. Mistar Cokrokusumo No. 1A, Banjarbaru Selatan, kota Banjarbaru. Politeknik Kesehatan Kementrian Kesehatan Banjarmasin (Poltekkes Banjarmasin) in South Kalimantan has been trying to improve the quality of existing programs that have six majors namely Jurusan Kesehatan Lingkungan, Jurusan Keperawatan, Jurusan Gizi, Jurusan Kebidanan, Jurusan Analisis Kesehatan, and Jurusan Kesehatan Gigi.

2. Setting of Time

The research was done during the pre-observation on August 28, 2020. In this research, the researcher will used questioner and interview to collected the data. The questioner form given on August 30, the students submitted the result on September 05. The interview was held during September, begin on September 07 and done on September 16.

C. Subject and Object of the Study

1. Subject of Study

The subject of this research is the students of the first semester of the Nutritional Sciences Department at Politeknik Kesehatan Kementrian Kesehatan Banjarmasin. In this research, the researcher will take 2019 Nutrition students in the first semester from all of the classes. The researcher used random sampling to take the students that needed by the researcher. The researcher takes 5 students from every class to do this research, there are 40 students each class and there are 3 classes. The total of students will take in this research by the researcher are 15 students.

2. Object of Study

The object of the research is to focus on the analysis of the problems of Nutrition students in learning English at the Nutritional Science Department at Politeknik Kesehatan Kementrian Kesehatan Banjarmasin.

D. Data Collecting Procedure

In collecting data, the researcher used some procedures as follows:

1. Questionnaire

The researcher give a questionnaire to the students of the Nutrition department students. The questionnaire with the students as primary data. After the data is collected, the researcher analyzed the data that is needed in this

research. The researcher analyzed qualitatively and arranged the data systematically.

2. Interview

The researcher takes an interview with the students of Nutrition department students. Interview with the students as primary data too. After the data is collected, the researcher analyzed the data that is needed in this research.

The researcher analyzed qualitatively and arranged the data systematically.

E. Technique of Data Collection

1. Interview

Data from interview:

Data from interview, in interviewing, the object is held to know deeply about the students' weaknesses in learning English for Nutrition. for interviewing, the researcher used an interview guide in this research. The research takes 5 people in every class to represent their class to be interviewed. It consists of 5 questions that are asked to the students one by one. After that, the researcher analyzed the data from the interviewee.

2. Questionnaire

Data from the questionnaire, the object is held to know deeply about the students' weaknesses in learning and understanding English. In questioning, the researcher used the questionnaire in this research. The researcher takes 5 people from each class to represent their class to be a

questionnaire. It consists of 20 questions for the students. After that, the researcher analyzed the data from the questionnaire.

F. Data Analysis

The data had collected from the respondents analyzed by using qualitative from Miles and Huberman (1984, p. 01) which through questionnaire and interview.

There are four stages of this method are:

1. Collection

The collection stage is described based on the explanation of the data collection procedure.

2. Reduction

Data reduction included the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the 'raw' data that appears in written-up field notes. Data reduction occurs continuously throughout the life of any qualitatively oriented project. This is part of analysis.

3. Display

The third major flow of analysis is the data display. A display organized assembly of information that permitted conclusion drawing and action taking notes. The most frequent form of display for qualitative data is narrative text.

4. Verifying conclusion

The last stage stream of analysis activity is conclusion verification. From the beginning of data collection, the qualitative analysis began to decide what things mean, is noting regularities, patterns, explanations, possible congratulations, causa flows, and propositions. Conclusions may not appear until data collection is over.

The guidelines used in the data analysis process can be stated as follows:

- a. From the results of the questionnaire, and Interview to complete field notes are made. This Field note consists of description and reflection.
- b. Based on the field notes, data reduction is made. The data reduction is in the form of important findings.
- c. From data reduction then followed by the preparation of data presentation in the form of systematic stories with the edits of the researcher so that the meaning is more clearly understood. This data presentation, equipped with supporting factors, includes methods, schemes, charts, tables, and so on.
- d. Based on the data presented, then the conclusion is formulated temporarily.
- e. The temporary conclusion will always continue to grow in line with the discovery of new data and new understanding so that there will be a solid conclusion and really in accordance with the actual situation. And so on this researcher activity takes place, that is, it occurs, continuous interaction between the three components of the analysis together with

new data collection is felt to produce complete data so that conclusions can be formulated.

- f. In formulating conclusions, in order to avoid subjective elements, efforts are made, completing qualitative data and develop "intersubjectivity", through discussion with others.