

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

#### A. Research Design

The type of research is descriptive qualitative study. It describes about the strategies of learning English of young learners in English course. This research using qualitative methods is a type of research that produces findings that cannot be obtained using statistical procedures or by other means of quantification / measurement (Saifudin Zuhri, 2001:1). In this study, data were obtained from techniques data collection, sources of data, and data analysis. Techniques data collection used in this study were observation, interview and documentation. Descriptive research is not intended to test a hypothesis but it describes an actual data (Arikunto, 2005: 234).

In presenting the data, this research was a qualitative research because the data were collected in the form of words rather than numbers. The researcher used descriptive qualitative as the most appropriate research design in exploring English learning using learning strategies implemented in AB course Banjarmasin, the strategies used were unique because they were related to young learners.

Based on constructive philosophy, qualitative study assumes reality as something that can be seen from different perspectives. In our daily life, we can make assumptions about how others think about something or do not think of it. we make that assumption on the basis of insufficient evidence or even without evidence.

Descriptive qualitative method is also used where the data are collected from filed research will be explained and give conclusion for current problems based on

data by the descriptions of the analysis according to the types. So, the research that is done by the reseracher is descriptive qualitative.

## **B. Research Setting**

The researcher was conducted this study at AB course Banjarmasin, Jalan Yos Sudarso number 20 Banjarmasin. The researcher conducted this research in learning English for young learners. This class was held on Wednesday and Saturday from 02:00pm to 03:30pm and 04:00pm to 05:30pm. The reason why researcher chooses this place is because when the researcher did pre-observation found that this course used unique strategies in teaching and learning of young learners to learn English.

## **C. Research Subject**

This research was conducted at AB course Banjarmasin. Research subjects are people who are directly related and become actors of an activity which is expected to provide clear and precise information. Selection of research subjects is based on research objectives, by obtaining as much information as possible.

The subjects of this study totaled 11 people consisting of 1 teacher and 10 students who studied English at AB course Banjarmasin. In this research, data is not only obtained from sources, as additional material is also obtained from written sources from archives and related documents, as well as books related to the research.

The object of this research is to investigate the strategies of learning English for young learners at AB course Banjarmasin.

## **D. Data**

The main data sources in qualitative research are words and action, the rest is additional data such as documents and others (Lofland in Moleong, 2010: 157). The data obtained in this study are:

1. Primary data sources, this data source is obtained from the organizers, tutors, and course participants.
2. Secondary data sources, this data source is obtained from books, papers, newspapers, or magazines related to the management of learning in English courses. This data is expected to add to a wider discourse and insight for researchers so that the research results will be more accurate.

In supporting this research, primary data was collected through interviews with subjects and informants. Data sources of this research are the manager, teacher and 10 students, where the roles of managers, teachers, and participants in management and learning process at English course. They will be asked for information about learning English program in AB course Banjarmasin.

## **E. Techniques of Data Collection**

The data of the research are gathered through observation and interview:

1. Observation

Observation is a technique of data collection, where researchers make direct observations to the object of research to see the activities closely. A means of gathering information for research may be defined as perceiving data through sight and hear. Observation is when the researcher takes a field note on the behavior and activities of individuals in the research. Observation and

recording should be done on active subject that react to the object. Observation techniques are used to view and observe social phenomena changes that grow and develop. The researcher can see the object of a certain moment, so the researcher can separate the necessary with the unnecessary.

This instrument is used in this study to get an overview of English learning strategies by implementing several strategies for young learners at AB course Banjarmasin. The researcher wants to know the strategies applied by the teacher during the teaching and learning process in the class. The researcher carried out the observation 5 times in young learners class at AB course Banjarmasin. This instrument also records or records students' difficulties in class. This instrument also taking a record or taking a note about the students who are in the process of teaching and learning English.

## 2. Interview

Interview is a conversation that is done by two people (Ibrahim, 2015). It is the verbal conversation between two people with the objective of collecting relevant information for the aim of the student. It means the researcher conduct face-to-face interviews with participants. Interviews are particularly useful for getting the story behind a participant's experiences. Interviews also may be useful as follow-up to certain respondents.

The interview used to get data accurately. The researcher interviewed the teacher and the students. The teacher and the students had to answer the question that had given by the researcher. On October 24<sup>th</sup> 2020, the researcher did the interview with teacher in AB course Banjarmasin. Then, on November 18<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> 2020 the researcher did the interview again to the students in Basic class for young learners at AB course Banjarmasin. The purpose of the

researcher does the interview is to get more detail information as the additional data.

## **F. Data Analysis**

In this research, the researcher analyzed the data which from the observation and interview the students are identified by the researcher in order to answer research question about the strategies of learning English for young learners at AB course Banjarmasin, and the supporting and inhibiting factors in implementing of learning English at AB course Banjarmasin. Data analysis is a process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation, by coordinating data into categories, describing them into units, synthesizing, arranging into patterns, choosing which ones are important and which will be studied, and make conclusions so that they are easily understood by themselves and others (Sugiyono, 2013: 335).

As mentioned above, this research uses descriptive qualitative. Data analysis was carried out continuously, so that the steps of analyzing follows (Husaini Usman, 2000: 86-87):

### **1. Data Reduction**

In this stage, the researcher gathered all the data from observation and interview. Then, throw out or reduce the data that was not needed, analyzed how learning strategies are applied for young learners in improving students' achievement at AB course Banjarmasin.

### **2. Data Display**

Data display is a process to present the data. After arranging and organizing the data into some classification, the researcher reports the data

in words form or narrative form. It is supported by Miles and Huberman who said that the most frequent form of the display data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text.

### 3. Conclusion Drawing

After doing data reduction and display data, the next step was conclusion drawing or verification. This step made sure the truth of the data. The data had to be valid and can be responsible. Then, the research was concluded by rechecking the data. After data were analyzed, the result was written in narrative form as a report of the research.

Thus, in this study the data obtained in the field, whether obtained through interviews, questionnaire, or test are described or presented in the form of words or sentences, not in the form of numbers as in statistical research, and are separated and categorized according to the research of the problem.