

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Research design is a tool used by researcher in a research, in which the tool is a determiner for the success or not of the conducted research (Sarwono, 2000, p. 27). It means design is very important in a research because it is a tool to decide the success or failure of a study that is being conducted. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The researcher tries to describe teacher how develop materials at SDN 2 Guntung Manggis Landasan Ulin.

B. Setting of Study

The research location is at SDN 2 Guntung Manggis Landasan Ulin. It is located on Jalan Purnawirawan, Guntung Manggis, Landasan Ulin, Banjarbaru. The subject in this research is an English teacher at SDN 2 Guntung Manggis Landasan Ulin. SDN 2 Guntung Manggis Landasan Ulin is selected to be observed because information and data that is needed in this research are available in SDN 2 Guntung Manggis Landasan Ulin.

C. Participant

The researcher chose English teacher and students of SDN 2 Guntung Manggis Landasan Ulin. There are 27 students in the class. English teacher as a subject of the research who was English major. The reason why the researcher chose class VI was because want to know how the teacher developed the teaching and learning. Which English learning is closely related to intelligence language, moreover, the teacher have steps in teaching and developing materials. Therefore, the teacher chosen by the author as the subject of the study was a class VI teacher at SDN 2 Guntung Manggis Landasan Ulin.

D. Data and Source of Data

This research data is divided into two types, primary and secondary data as follows:

1. The primary data of this research is data searched and researched by the researcher who is in SDN 2 Guntung Manggis Landasan Ulin at the sixth grade on issues related by teachers how to develop material.
2. Secondary Data is data obtained from written sources contained in related books or literature, as well as those who are involved in or support this research.

E. Technique of Data Collection

To get complete and accurate data in this study, the authors use several data collection techniques, namely:

1. Interview

According to Denzig, interviews are guided activities and recording a conversation, face-to-face conversation or online chat with the Whatssapps application. Where someone get information from other people. This technique is used as a support to obtain supporting data that is in accordance with the location at SDN 2 Guntung Manggis, Landasan Ulin, for more details this technique is intended for teachers.

2. Documentation

Document referring to material such paragraphs, video, films, memos, letter, diaries, clinical case records and memorabilia of all short that can be used as supplemental information as a part of study whose main data source is participant observation or interviewing (Bogdan & Biklen 1998,

p. 57). this techniques is used by the writer to get information about the form of documents or archives of the school to find out materials in teaching English.

F. Data Analysis Procedure

According to Miles and Huherman (2014, p.32-34), there are un steps in activity of analyze the data, they are: data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing / verification.

1. Data condensation

Data condensation is a process of selection, simplification. abstracts, and transforms the crude data found from instruments or written notes of field transcriptions.

2. Data display

Data display is the process of compiling information that provides the possibility of making conclusions.

3. Conclusion

Conclusions are the results of analysis that can be used to take action . The steps of the researcher in analyzing the data are;

a.The researcher interviews the teacher about how the teacher develops English subject matter for elementary school students or sixth grade students.

b. Researchers reduce data or ask for data related to English for elementary school students or sixth grade students such as textbooks and lesson plan.