

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

In this research, the researcher attempted to use qualitative research that employs descriptive qualitative method. According to Moleong (2006) Descriptive qualitative method is a type of research which does not include any calculation of numbering. Therefore, this study employed qualitative research design because it aims to explain the characteristics of students' autonomy in English class.

#### **B. Research Setting**

The setting of this research take place in X grade of MAN 4 HSU. It is located on Jl. Subulussalam, Babirik, Hulu Sungai Utara, South Kalimantan that is one of the biggest school in Hulu Sungai Utara and it has good achievement especially in English language learning. X grade of MAN 4 HSU consist of four class with the number of students 160. However, the reseracher only took one clas that is X grade of MIA with the number of participant 31 students. The English subject gave to the student once in a week in every Saturday. The researcher held the research on September 1<sup>st</sup> until November 1<sup>st</sup> 2020.

#### **C. Participant**

The participant of this research is ten student of X grade at MAN 4 HSU. This ten students was selecting by using the simple random sampling technique. According to Creswell (2012), simple random

sampling is a slight variation of the simple random sampling procedure is to use systematic sampling. In this type of sampling, the researcher randomly selects a subject of participants from population. Each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected. In this research, the researcher took one class randomly for the observation and then select ten students randomly in that class and the English teacher that teach in that class for the interview to make it easier for the researcher took the data.

#### **D. Data and Source data**

According to Loftlad as quoted by Moleong (2001), the sources of data in qualitative research are document or others, for the additional data can be words or events. The research data on this research collected in form of information through students' interview about students' learning autonomy including how students' learn, students' self-planning, self-monitoring and self-evaluation in English class, what autonomy approaches that uses by students in English class.

The source of the data in this research include information and document:

##### **1. Teacher and Student**

The researcher took the English teacher and the students of XI grade MAN 4 HSU as the key of informant to be interviewed.

#### **E. Technique of data Collection**

According to Gay (2006), there were three main technique of collecting the data. They are observing, interviewing, and examining. The researcher used observation and interview to take the data.

## 1. Observation

The researcher collected the data by observing the students in teaching learning process. According to Moelong (2004), observation is a method to watch something as an object seriously and continually, and then noted the behaviors and the real events which happened. In this research, the researcher used passive participation observation because the researcher came to the classroom but did not involve in the classroom activities. As stated by Sugiyono (2007), passive participation means the researcher is present all the scene of action but does not interact or participate. The researcher observed the students for four times in the four meeting. The researcher got field note of the observation and the target of observation was the students. In this research, the researcher came to the class and then took a sit behind the students to observe the learning process. The researcher recorded or took notes all the thing that happened such as how active and enthusiastic the students about the lesson in the class.

## 2. Interview

According to Gay (2006), interview will focus on communication where a person was trying to get information from another. The researcher interviewed ten students and one English teacher then collected the data by taking note during interview, writing notes after interview and audio or videotaping the interview. The main interview were the students that consists of eight questions for the students and nine questions for the teacher. The researcher took five until ten minutes to interview. Then the researcher also interviewed the teacher about how actively student learn English to know about the autonomous learners characteristics in English class. The researcher used written notes to record the answer from students and the teacher.

## **F. Data Analysis**

After the researcher got the data from interview and observation, the data obtained would be analyzed by examining the clarity and completeness. Then once considered complete and clear, the researcher identified from the answer in each question. In this stage the researcher will arrange present the clear data in a form that is easily understood by the reader.

In short, the steps in analyzing the data according to Miles and Huberman (1994), are:

### **1. Data Reduction**

Based on Miles and Huberman (1994), data reduction can be interpreted as the process of selection, simplification and transformation of the data to field notes. In this steps the researcher simplified the data without changing the sense of the data. The researcher reduced useless data that was not includes the answer of the research question. The researcher only focused on students' learning autonomy and the teacher's approach in promoting learners autonomy.

The observation in this class obtained from general activities, then the important activities that lead to the data relevant. As well as, interview obtained from general information's then the researcher choose the important information that lead to the data relevant.

### **2. Data Display**

Data display is a set of information which has been classified and organized based on the data reduction which leads to conclusion (Miles and Huberman, 1994). Data display is to provide organized and managed information in data collection that allows conclusion drawing. Generally, a display is an organized, composed assembly of

information that permits conclusion drawing and action. By data display, the researcher considers what she should do, she could analyzed or take the other actions based on her understanding. Data display is not separate from analysis; it is a part of analysis.

The researcher described all the data which obtained from the observation and interview. It was the way to collect research data and it will help the researcher knew about students' learning autonomy in English classroom. From the interview the researcher knew about the students' learning individually.

### 3. Drawing Conclusion or Verification

The last technique of analysis the data is drawing conclusion. This is the result of the research that described autonomous learner in English class of MAN 4 HSU. The researcher used the theory of Chan about the characteristics of autonomous learners including highly motivated, goal oriented, well organized, hard-working, initiative, enthusiastic about learning, willing to ask question, and making use of every opportunities.

Conclusion drawing involve moving back to consider what analyzed data mean and to assess whether the data findings the objectives of the study. The conclusion, then were verified by revisiting the data as many time as necessary. The researcher tended to accumulate and formulate her interpretation as she went along. She wrote up not only what she saw each day also her interpretations of that observation.

To make verification based on analyzed data, it is important to verify the data with other previous research. The researcher compared the data with the result of the previous study which is concern in learner autonomy.