

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Denzin and Lincoln (1994:2) in Perdana (2013:21) states that qualitative research is multi method in focusing, on involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. This means that qualitative researchers study in natural setting attempting to make sense of interpret phenomena in term of the meanings people bring to them. Qualitative research involves the studying use and collecting of a variety of emprical materials-case study, personal experience, introspective, life story, interview, obsevational, historical, interactional, visual text that describe routine and problematic moment and meaning in individuals' lives.

In this research, qualitative research approach is used because the researcher wanted to interpret phenomena and personal experiences based onthe natural setting of technique in teaching English at UPB or Language Development Program academic year 2020/2021.

B. Research Setting

The research would be conducted at Language Development Program in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Jalan A. Yani Km. 4,5 Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan, Indonesia. The researcher was conducted the data using online facilities at home since the goverment had an order to stay at home because of the covid-19 pandemic.

C. Participant

The subject of this research were the lecturers in 5 English groups in UPB UIN ANTASARI BANJARMASI, consist of

1. Lecturer A
Local: 29
2. Lecturer B
Local: 43
3. Lecturer C
Local: 59
4. Lecturer D
Local: 51
5. Lecturer E
Local: 50

Those locals and lecturers were chosen because the researcher know that they were from Debating Organisation, which means that they already know about brainstorming, as one of the method in conducting argumentation in debate. Obviously, the researcher also would ask them first if they are already know about how to use brainstorming in teaching English.

Those data above was ordered differently with the order in chapter 4 as the privacy of the lecturer.

D. Research Instruments

1. Observation

Observation is defined by Marshall in Sugiono (2019) is the data collection techniques that is done by using recordings tool or senses of observation in human. Recording every aspect that is needed for the research.

Observation would be the main instrument for the researcher gathering data from the lecturers, start from how lecturers planned the English lesson that using brainstorming, the teaching activities, and the results of the lesson using brainstorming.

2. Interview

The researcher would interview the lecturers about what the types of brainstorming that the lecturers usually plan and execute for the students, and why they chose them.

3. Documentation

The researcher would ask for a copy of some necessary documents, such as: the screenshot and screen record, the name of students and the score of them. The lesson plan would be analyzed by the researcher based on the rubric above.

E. Data Analysis

In this part, the researcher would explain how step by step the research would be conducted. The researcher would follow the guidelines by Miles and Hubberman as bellow.

1. Data collection

The researcher would collect the data by using the instruments above and following the data collecting procedure above. It starts from teaching documenting, observing, interviewing.

The reseacher would collect data by obsevation, which are joining online class of the lecturer and also virtual meeting using Google Meet or Zoom. The the reseacher would be documenting the sceenshoot of them, and the last the lecturer would give some question to the lecturers about brainstorming.

2. Data reduction

After collecting the data with several instruments, the researcher would categorize the data about teaching English using brainstorming. The researcher would discard the unnecessary, irrelevant, and unneeded data.

The researcher would eliminate unnecessary data to be display, such as screenshooto of the class after class meeting.

3. Data display

A display of data that consist of compressed, organized, assembled data or information allowed to draw a conclusion and action. (Miles and Huberman, 1994). The researcher drew a conclusion about 1) What the type of brainstorming that lecturers use in teaching English are, 2) How well the lecturers achieving the goal of brainstorming are, 3) The data would be display as natural as possible, as clear as possible free from irrelevant content. The data can be displayed as table, chard, or graph.

Therefore, by looking the display the researcher would be able to draw further analysis for the next step of Data Process, Drawing Conclusion and Verification. That is the main purpose of displaying data.

4. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

The researcher would analyze the raw data from data display, looking for the further understanding about the data and decide what are the answer for the research questions.

The researcher also analyzes the reliability and validity of the results by doing consultation with some honorably expert lecturers and applying triangulation. Triangulation is an attempt to recheck the validity and reliability of the data and/or information by some different perception or/and different instruments. (Mudia, 2011)