

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

The research design, research setting, research population and sample, data and sources of data, data collection technique, and data analysis procedure are all covered in this chapter.

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

This study is auto-ethnography method, auto-ethnography is an autobiographical genre of academic writing that draws on and analyzes or interprets the lived experience of the author and connects researcher insights to self-identity, cultural rules and resources, communication practices, traditions, premises, symbols, rules, shared meanings, emotions, values, and larger social, cultural, and political issues. According to Adams et al. (2015),

Auto-ethnography is a qualitative research method that: 1) uses a researchers personal experience to describe and critique cultural beliefs, practices, and experiences; 2) acknowledges and values a researchers relationships with others; 3) uses deep and careful self-reflection typically referred to as reflexivity to name and interrogate the intersections between self and society, the particular and the general, the personal and the political; 4) Shows people in the process of figuring out what to do, how to live, and the meaning of their struggles; 5) balances intellectual and methodological rigor, emotion, and creativity; and 6) strives for social justice and to make life better. (p. 2)

Professor in communications and sociology and lecturer at the University of South Florida, in its book *The Ethnographic I* gives a brief definition regarding auto-ethnography, namely as a writing method that departs from the author's personal experiences, and observing physical sensations, feelings, thoughts and emotions. A systematic sociological introspection and recollection of an experience emotional to better understand the experiences that have been lived (Ellis, 2004: xvii). The researcher used a few methods to collect the data, and then the phenomenon of teaching reading to Islamic junior high school students was used to explain the findings at MTs Hidayatussalikin Pematang Hambawang, Astambul.

## **B. Research Setting**

The researcher did a research at the eighth grade of MTs Hidayatussalikin school year 2023/2024 which located on Komplek Perguruan Al-Washliyah No.54A, Pematang Hambawang, Astambul, Kabupaten Banjar, Kalimantan Selatan, 70671. The researcher conducted this research from April to May 2024. The researcher was interested in conducting research at this school because the researcher had conducted an initial survey, and observed the situation and conditions of the school and found special characteristics and problems that were worthy of research and that access was easy to achieve, making the research process easier.

### **C. Subject**

The subject of this research were eighth grade student at MTs Hidayatussalikin. This school has 1 class for the eighth grade, which is the class consist of 15 students.

### **D. Technique of Data Collection**

Selecting the method of data collecting to be employed is the next stage. The method the researcher uses to gather data for the study is known as the data collection technique. In this research, the researcher used some techniques, those are observation and documentation. Word arrangements are used to collect all of the info.

#### **1. Observation**

Used observation method, the researcher may see firsthand how the students approach learning in the classroom and how the teacher and students interact with each other as the subject is being taught and learned.

According to (Sugiono, 2007), using observation as a research tool involves a number of intricate steps. These activities are both psychological and biological. The processes of remembering and observing are the two most crucial aspects of observation. When the research subject is something like human behavior, a work process, or a natural phenomenon and the observed respondent is not too broad, observation is required.

#### **2. Document**

Sugiyono (2011, p.329) states that document is any valuable notes of past events in the form of written text, pictures, or monumental creatures. Based on the definition above, the researcher collected data which related to the use of text-based approach in teaching reading.

## **E. Data Analysis**

The most crucial aspect of research is data analysis since it yields research findings, which include some crucial information. In order for the researcher to identify new themes and determine whether to pursue those leads for further in-depth research, data analysis should start as soon as the data are being gathered (Sangasubana, 2011). The interactive data analysis paradigm developed by Miles and Huberman (1994, p. 174) is used in this study. There are four primary parts to the data analysis, namely:

### **1. Data collection**

The first step is data collection, the researcher recorded all data objectively and as is according to the results of observation and documentation in the field.

### **2. Data reduction**

The second step in analyzing data involves data reduction. According to Sugiyono (2014), data reduction entails summarizing, selecting the essentials, concentrating on what matters, and searching for themes and patterns. Thus, the data reduction can provide a detailed description of the observational outcome.

### 3. Data display

The third step is data display. According to Miles and Huberman (1994), a display is an ordered, condensed assemblage of data that enables conclusion drawing and the action. The definition of the research problem served as the foundation for the data reduction and display method. This step is carried out by providing a structured set of data with the ability to make conclusions.

### 4. Conclusion drawing or verification

The fourth step of data analysis is conclusion drawing and verification. Verification of conclusions occurs while the analyst works; provisional conclusions are made following data collection to begin the conclusion drafting process. Stated differently, the ideal conclusion on practical activity in teaching reading is obtained through constant analysis and validity checks.