

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

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

The method used to cohesively and coherently integrate the various elements of research projects is referred to as the research design. The goal of this research was to look into how teachers encourage the participation of younger students. Creswell defines qualitative research as an examination that provides a thorough depiction of individuals, locations, or events within a context for qualitative research. As a result of the data analysis presented in a descriptive manner, descriptive research is conducted.

Qualitative nature of this study focuses on the methods used by English teachers with younger students. Qualitative research investigates the phenomena's richness, depth, and complexity, according to McMillan & Scumacher. Providing naturalistic descriptions of social phenomena is the aim of qualitative research. The study blends fieldwork and library research. Field research collects primary data directly from participants; library research gathers secondary data. As a result, a researcher visited the location to conduct observation.

The capacity to describe how people experience a specific research problem is the strength of qualitative research. It gives information about the human aspect of an issue rather than a person's actions, convictions, views, feelings, or interpersonal connections.

This study examines how to increase the number of young learners; interest in learning English as a result of developing specific English language skills. The methodology of this study is adapted from Valerie J. Janesick (1994), These steps comprised the precise and comprehensive steps to conduct this case study (Janesick, 1994). After that, it was introduced in connection with teaching. Then there is a description of the steps:

1. Field Orientation

This was done by observation of activities related to the situation in the field.

2. Interviews

Interviews were conducted with key informants. At this stage, the interview material is general. In the next stage, the interview will be more directed to the research focus and directly contact sources that are directly related (first hand). Then the results of the interviews were compared to documentation studies and observations.

3. Discussion

In order to better capture the ideas expressed by the respondents/interviewees, the researcher will also conduct ongoing discussions with respondents in the field. This discussion is ongoing, during fieldwork and during writing. This is also done to triangulate the data.

4. Triangulation

Triangulation is accomplished through interviews, direct and indirect observation. This indirect observation is carried out by observing

certain behaviors and events, from which the results of these observations are drawn a red thread that connects the incident's various phenomena.

#### 5. Member Checks

Member Checks were conducted on the interview subjects in the following ways: First, directly during the interview in the form of conveying ideas caught by the researcher during the interview. Second, indirectly in the form of submitting a summary of the results of the interview after the researcher has typed and arranged according to the order of the problem that has been designed.

#### 6. Documentation Study

Documentation studies are intended to add or strengthen what happened, and as material to make comparisons with the results of interviews, as far as there is documentation that can be obtained in the field.

#### 7. Direct Observation

Direct Observation is carried out first on all activities that are the focus of the research problem. Then after this overall observation, general data is obtained, the researcher will focus more on activities that are relevant to the research topic.

### **B. Research Setting**

This study will be carried out at SDN 1 Sungai Tiung Banjarbaru. This research will be conducted in 2025.

### **C. Participants**

Teacher at SDN 1 Sungai Tiung Banjarbaru who taught English to young learners and the students who learned English were the participants of this study. The researcher collected data related to the teachers' perspectives, including the issues and difficulties encountered in teaching English to their students.

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

The researcher needs some kind of help to collect data. The researcher considered in this study, observation, interviews, and documentation were used.

#### 1. Observation

Observation of the teaching and learning process were made and documented in the form of field notes, videos, and photographs. Homeroom teachers and students in grades 4 were interviewed. English teachers at SDN 1 Sungai Tiung Banjarbaru were. The vision and mission of the school, syllabus, teacher notes, weekly schedule, teachers' curriculum vitae, seating arrangement for students, learner's book, activity book, warning cards, mid-term document, IPT document, students' assignment book, and a list of students' names were all examined. The triangulation method was used to determine the validity of the data. According to (Sugiono, 2013), triangulation combines several existing data collection and data source technologies. The researcher uses triangulation in data collection techniques.

## 2. Interview

When conducting research, an interview or questions and answers a meeting is one of the most effective ways to learn or obtain detailed information from someone. (Alshenqeeti, 2014) defines an interview as "a conversation in which information is gathered in the form of a description of the interviewee's life in relation to the interpretation of the meaning of the phenomenon described." 'Described phenomenon' interpretation (Alshenqeeti, 2014). Furthermore, Schostak (2006) defines an interview as a long conversation during which phenomena can occur and be interpreted in terms of the meaning of the interviewee (Nurhasanah et al., 2019).

## 3. Documentation

Documentation used as a supporting tool to gather more information on the English language learning process at SDN 1 Sungai Tiung. Worksheets completed by pupils, pictures taken during class activities, attendance records, and other school documents pertinent to English instruction were among the documents gathered. These records made it easier for the researcher to comprehend how the instructor organized lesson plans, chose educational materials, and created activities to pique students' interest in learning English. Additionally, documentation strengthened and validated the information gathered from interviews and observations.

To obtain more comprehensive and comfortable information from interviewees who were hesitant to speak openly, interviews were conducted through a. The following steps comprise the data collection procedure:

- a. Planning and conducting the research activity with the staff and tutor.
- b. Requesting permission from the institution's principal (of course).
- c. Planning the interview schedule.
- d. Creating interview questions.
- e. Conducting teacher interviews.
- f. Making notes during an interview.

## **E. Data Collection**

First, the researcher gathered information. To collect data, the researcher used documentary observation, interviews, and documentation for this study. In the observation stage, the researcher observed the English teaching and learning process in the classroom to identify the strategies used by the teacher to engage young learners' interest. The observations were conducted naturally during regular class meetings without any intervention, allowing the researcher to capture authentic teaching practices.

## **F. Data Analysis**

In this study, the researcher conducted qualitative data analysis. Data processing, according to Miles and Huberman, began with data collection and continues after data collection. is completed. The Intercative Model data processing techniques include In both cyclic and interactive processes, four analytical operation phrases are used.

Based on expert statements, the researcher divided the data into three sections: Data reduction, presentation of data, and conclusion are all included. The information gathered is summarized through data analysis. It entails the interpretation of data collected by using In data analysis, analytical and logical reasoning are employed in order to identify patterns, relationships, or trends, as well as some of the methods carried out by the researcher.

The researcher's next step will be to analyze the data after collecting it through interviews. The following procedures were used to analyze the data:

- a. Examining the information gleaned from the interview.
- b. Data analysis from interviews in light of the study's objectives.
- c. All data derived from the interview results must be classified.
- d. Developing a conclusion based on data analysis.

## **G. Reducing**

During the data is repeatedly reduced during this process. Data reduction includes summarizing, selecting and concentrating on key points, and identifying themes and forms. The researcher gathers data in this step through observation, interviews, as well as documentation.

## **H. Data Display**

The following data step's goal is to present the information after it has been collected. it has been collected. it has been reduced. Data table presentation or essay presentation is now more understandable. Looking at the displays, according to Miles and Huberman, helps us understand what is

happening and take action additional analysis or prudence based on that comprehension.

Data display is the process of simply presenting data in the form of words, sentences, narratives, tables, and graphics to allow the researcher to master the data collected foundation for drawing appropriate conclusions. A display is a type of display well-organized, condensed collection of information that allows conclusions and actions to be drawn. Because narrative essays are the most commonly used data display in qualitative research, the researcher will present the data in this study using one.

## **I. Concluding**

This is the last stage of the data analysis procedure. The data was examined by the researcher. The researcher uses the same code to analyze all sections, then merges these categories and looks for a link between them. Finally, the scientist will have access to the study's findings and conclusions.