

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter is intended to present some points related to research design, subject and object of research, source of data, place and time research, data collection and data analysis, and research procedures.

A. Research design

In this research, researcher used qualitative method. According to Lexy J. Moleong (2014: p.2-6) It means that the research focused on the phenomenon experienced by research subjects like perception, action, motivation, etc., in a special context happens naturally, which is then described in the forms of words and language.

Approach for this research was study case. John W. Creswell (2007) Stated that The case study is a research strategy which included researchers investigated carefully a program, event, activity, process, or group of individuals. The cases are limited by time and activity, and researchers gather complete information using a variety of data collection procedures based on a predetermined time”.

It was using Case Study Approach because researchers directly examined the events and processes on the object. Researchers collected complete information from the subject not only from the outside but also the inside of the subject. After pre observation done and since many difficulties found from

students through status and direct conversation researcher wanted to know through deep conversation directly to the subjects. Thus, this research used questionnaire and interview as the techniques of data collection.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted in English Education Department Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Located in Jl.A.Yani KM. 4.5 Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. The research started from April 1st – May 1st 2019. The researcher interested choosing students from English Education Department in 4th semester was because they have learned CMD in their previous semester and they also revealed that they have problem in developing English Authentic Materials.

C. Subject and Object

Subjects of this research were some students in English Education Department in 4th semester which had problems in developing English authentic materials.

Object of this research were the problems that students faced when they were developing authentic English materials using integrated syllabus.

D. Population and Sample

1. Population

The population in this research was the fourth semester students of English Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Then, the total number of population in this research was 152 students of the fourth semester at English Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin who took course Curriculum and Materials Development from A, B, C, D and E classes.

Table 3.1

Table of Population

Class	Total
A	34
B	28
C	32
D	33
E	25
Total	152

2. Sample

In this research, the researcher took the sample of population by using simple random sampling because the researcher would take sample randomly. Simple random sampling was the process of selecting a sample in such a way that all individuals in the defined population have an equal

and independent chance of selection for the sample. In other words, every individual has the same probability of being selected and selection of one individual in no way affects selection of another individual (Gay, 2012, p.131). Therefore, the sample would take randomly and only some students taken from each class. Then, to determine the total of specific sample, the researcher uses the formula from Arikunto (2006), There were two ways in selecting a sample. First, if the population is less 100, all population can be sampled. Second, if the population is over 100, the researcher can take 10%-15% or 20%-25% from all population as a sample:

$$n = 25\% \times N$$

Where:

n= the total of sample

N= the total of population

According to the formula above, the researcher took 38 students from A, B, C, D, and E classes who will be the participants in this research.

E. Data

Data were investigated in this study are primary data and secondary data:

1. Primary Data

Data was about authentic English materials made by English Education Department.

b. Secondary Data

To complete the primary data researcher also took the secondary data it was a brief interview to the lecturer who teach Curriculum and Material Development

F. Technique of Data Collection

The above data was taken from the following sources:

1. Questionnaire

The questionnaire was adapted from Brian Tomlinson & Alan Maley and extending by the researcher own words to make the variable more easily understood by the sample. The researcher used the google form for gaining the data. The questions served in the website then the sample or the subject of this research easily got to fill the question. The result will be appeared in the researcher's account. This technique used for gaining the primary data since through this questionnaire the researcher got the problems that students faced. Then it would be supported by the interview technique.

2. Interview

The researcher prepared the materials that contained several questions of students' problems. Then the researcher interviewed through face-to-face interaction between interviewer and respondent. There were 10 students as the informant based on the sample which was gained as purposive sampling. The purposive sampling is used by the researcher because the researcher had his own criteria after seeing the result of the questionnaire.

The function of interview in this research was to support questionnaire in collecting data, because the researcher wanted to explore the problems in depth investigation.

G. Technique of Data Analysis

Technique of data analysis for questionnaire according to sugiyono (2010):

$$P = \frac{f}{N} \times 100\%$$

P= Individual score

F= Frequency

N= Number of item

The analysis of this research used case study analysis based on Creswell (1998) as follows:

1. Gathering categories, researchers look for a collection of sample data at the same time hoping to find meaning appropriate to the issues that will arise. The researcher will be read more sources (articles, books, and journals) of students' problems and proposal to add knowledge that related with the case the researcher.
2. A direct interpretation, the researchers looked at the case study example and drew meaning from it without looking for more examples. The researcher will be read more previous study about students' problems and construct their perception about the case that research.

3. Researchers formed a pattern and found correspondence between two or more categories. In this part, the researcher would be try to find a pattern and then categorized data.
4. In the end (conclusion), the researcher developed generalizations. The researcher would write conclusion from data with specific information about students' problems and developed data into generalization.

H. Research Procedure

1. Determined and defined the research questions: The first step in this approach, the researcher must focus the course of study of a case. The researcher determined the focus of the study by making question of problems happened and also determining a purpose of the study.
2. Chose the cases and stated how data was to be collected and techniques for analysis that would be used. Then research considered all available option for ways to analyze those cases. So that multiple sources and data analysis methods were recommended.
3. Prepared to collect the data. Considered the research would have large sets of data in order to avoid becoming overwhelmed when the research run. Considered the problem, the researcher should formulate good questions and pay attention when interpreted the answers. So that multiple collection method was chosen, it will strengthen the research.
4. Collected data in the field: The researcher must collect and store multiple sources of fact that happened comprehensively and systematically. Researcher observed the objects of the case study and identified causal

factors associated with the observed cases. Renegotiation of arrangements with the objects of the study or addition of questions to interviews may be necessary as the study progresses. Case study research was flexible, but when changes were made, they were documented systematically.

5. **Evaluated and Analyzed the Data:** the researcher examined raw data using many interpretations in order to find linkages between the research object and the outcomes with reference to the original research questions. Throughout the evaluation and analysis process, the researcher remained to open to new opportunities and insights. The case study method, with its use of multiple data collection methods and analysis techniques, provides researchers with opportunities to triangulate data in order to strengthen the research findings and conclusions.
6. **Prepared the report:** techniques for composing the report could include handling each case as a separate chapter or treating the case as a chronological recounting. Some researchers reported the case study as a story. During the report preparation process, researchers critically examine the document looking for ways the report was incomplete. The researcher used representative audience groups to review and comment on the draft document. Based on the comments, the researcher rewrote and made revisions. Some case study researchers suggested that the documents should be reviewed by the participants in the study.