

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

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

This study is qualitative research. A qualitative is the research which the data is analyzed by explaining descriptively by using the word arrangement (Ismawati, 2012; 32). According to Creswell (2007), a qualitative approach is an approach to inquiry that begins with the assumption, world view, possibly a theoretical lens, and the study of research problem exploring the meaning individuals or groups describe to a social or human problem.

This study includes qualitative because this study is aimed to prove the phenomenon that really happens and to get the reason why that phenomenon happen. Moreover, the occurrences are analyzed descriptively in the word arrangement. According to Modeling (2006: 5) descriptive research is a method of research which trying to picture out and interprets the objects as in the fact. So, this research uses descriptive research. It is conducted in the purpose to describe systematically about the implementation of English Day in MAPK Martapura Academic Year 2018/2019.

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

This research takes place at MAPK Martapura Jl.Pendidikan No.01 Martapura South Borneo, since 03<sup>rd</sup> of September to 03<sup>rd</sup> November 2018. The writer took the Implementation of English Day in MAPK Martapura.

### C. The Instrument of The Research

The instrument of research is the general term that researchers use for a measurement device (survey, test, questionnaire, etc.). The writer uses an interview, questionnaire, and observation as the instrument for collecting the data. The writer explains the application of English Day in MAPK Martapura.

### D. Population and Sample

#### 1. Population

Population is all individuals becoming the objects in the research. The objects of this research are English teacher and caretaker as mentors in implementation of English day beside that, all students of MAPK Martapura in the academic year 2018/2019 as learner and object of implementation English day. So the writer takes a sample from the population below for the research.

**Table 3.1 Population of Research**

No	All students	English Teacher	Caretaker
	110 students	3	2

#### 2. Sample

There were five classes of MAPK Martapura. So the total number was 110 students. The data were gotten from part of the population by using random sampling. This technique is taking part in the population or sample at random. It means that all individuals in the population get the same chances to be selected to become members of the sample.

**Table 3.2 Sample of Research**

No	Grade	Students	Total
1	X. 1	9	51 students
2	X. 2	10	
3	XI. 1	9	
4	XI. 2	11	
5	XII. 1	12	

The total sample of this research was 51 students. Each class of MAPK Martapura was taken a half of student.

#### **E. Data and Sources of Data**

##### 1. Data

Before collecting data, the researcher selects the types of data. According to Kumar (2008), there are two types of data; primary and secondary data.

- a. Primary data is the data taken to fulfill the specific requirement. In this research, the researcher takes the application of English Day in MAPK Martapura as the primary data.
- b. Secondary data is the data submitted to solve the detailed problem. The researcher looks for the books and journal that relate to the theory as the secondary data.

##### **2. Sources of Data**

- a. Respondent is all students of MAPK Martapura.

b. Informants, they are headmaster, administration staff and English teacher of MAPK Martapura.

c. Documents, they are written reports.

#### **F. Techniques of Data Collecting**

Data collecting technique is a technique of getting the data to analyze. There are three main techniques for collecting data; (1) Interview and questionnaire are the data collecting method with communication between the researcher and the respondent; (2) Observation refers to the collection of data to get the balance between the researcher and the experts naturally; (Hancock, 1998). This research uses all of the techniques for collecting data.

The researcher conducted a number of interviews to collect data about English day program. The researcher used Free – guided interview In conducting the research the interviewer gives the informer the chance to express her idea freely, but the conversation does not deviate from the topic. The free guided is the combination of the guided and un-guided interview. this method used to know the Implementation of English Day in MAPK Martapura Academic Year 2018/2019. The researcher interviewed the English teacher and the caretaker. In this study, the researcher used the un-guided interview and guided interview to get some information that helps to get comprehensive data by asking the questions related to the topic. There were 15 questions in guided interview involved for students, beside that the researcher used a closed questionnaire with 15 questions to know the Students' Response of the Implementation of English Day in MAPK Martapura

Academic Year 2018/2019. There were 15 questions in divided in different focus below.

**Table 3.3 Questionnaire Focus List**

1-5	Focused on general English day
6 – 10	Focused on students ability in implementing English day
19 – 15	Focused on the punishment for whom don't use English day

Observation is the action of collecting data on the performance based on an object using five senses, those are sight, smelling, hearing, touching and taste (Arikunto, 2006: 156-157). In this research, the researcher conducts outdoor and classroom activity. The researcher was only an observer. He did not teach. The researcher observed the implementation of English Day Program in MAPK Martapura. It use documentation technique is aimed at looking for all written documents or reports which are able to keep detailed data about teachers, students, classes, school facilities and so on.

### **G. Techniques of Data Analysis**

Analysis of data is a process of research through the technique and presentation of the product of significant data. In qualitative research, the analysis of data can be done with two procedures. They are the procedure of content analysis and computerized data analysis (Hancock, 1998: 16-20). In this research, the researcher used the procedure of content analysis.

According to Hancock (1998: 17), the procedures of content analysis can be done by two levels. The first level is the basic level of analysis that refers to the descriptive account of the data. It is based on noting read and noting assumed

about it. Some texts refer to this as the type of analysis. The second level is the higher level of analysis that is interpretative. It is concerned with what was meant by the response, what was inferred or implied. It is sometimes called the latent level of analysis. In this research, the researcher analyzed the data using descriptive qualitative research as a higher level of procedures to interpret the result of research.