

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter discusses the method of this research. It covers the research design, the research setting, the subject and object, the source of data, the data collecting procedure and the data analysis.

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

This research is designed in a qualitative and descriptive method. According to Satori and Komariah (2013, p.24) has to define qualitative research as research that emphasizes the quality or the most important of the nature of goods or services. The cornerstone of the good or service in the form of events, phenomena, or social phenomenon is the meaning behind these events can be a valuable lesson for a concept development theory. Qualitative research is explored and deepened from a social phenomenon or a social environment consisting of actors, events, places and time. Selinger and Shohamy (1989, p.124) state that descriptive research involves a collection of techniques used to specify, delineate, or describe naturally occurring phenomena without experimental manipulation.

This research used qualitative research which describes the types of tasks in teaching English language at SD Alam Banjarbaru. The researcher focus on the

kinds of types of tasks used in the English class at SD Alam Muhammadiyah Banjarbaru.

## **B. Research Setting**

The research setting is related to the place and the time of research. The research takes place in SD Alam Muhammadiyah Banjarbaru. It is located at Jl. Golf Swarga Loka RT12, RW.03, Syamsudin Noor, Landasan Ulin, Kota Banjar Baru, Kalimantan Selatan. The time of the research is in the second semester of academic years 2018/2019. This research was conducted observation for 8 meetings in A and B of the first and second grade classroom at SD Alam Muhammadiyah Banjarbaru with 20 students in each class to see the types and the implementation of task that used by the teacher in teaching English and conducted a brief interview with the teacher to increase the information of the teacher.

The researcher took this school for the research setting because it just has one English teacher for all classes. The teacher has various tasks for evaluating students' understanding of studying the English Language. Also this school is a private school that orientated to nature that make this school different to others.

## **C. Participant**

The participant of this research is an English teacher who teach English for the first and the second grade students using the types of tasks and implement the types of task in the classroom at SD Alam Muhammadiyah Alam Banjarbaru.

## **D. Data**

All information about the researched variable is called data. The data needed in this research is about the tasks and its type teacher use in teaching English for young learners. Also the data about how the teacher implement the task to students in teaching and learning process.

The source of the data is from class observation, interview and document.

## **E. Techniques of Data Collecting**

In this study, the writer used some techniques in collecting data that covered:

### **1. Observation**

Observation is a very useful means of gathering the data in the classroom. It can be used in different ways, to record both teaching and learning. In this research the writer directly came in the A and B classroom of first and second grade for 8 meetings to see the types of tasks teacher used and how the teacher implemented the task in the English language teaching process in SD Alam Muhammadiyah Banjarbaru

In the observation process, the researcher brought an observation guideline that consist of the classification of the types of tasks that should marked with checklist based what seen on the observation. Also the researcher should took

some note on the important data needed such as how the teacher implement the task.

## 2. Interview

Interview is activity that involves interviewer and interviewee where the interviewer will give some questions to be answered by the interviewee. Interview was classified into four types, those types are (1) one-on-one interview, (2) focus on group interview, (3) telephone interview, (4) electronic E-mail interview. Thus, in the case, the interviewer has to conduct collecting data with doing interaction or communication directly with the interviewee. But it can be conducted face to face or through via electronic.

Based on the discussion above, the researcher used one-on-one interview. One-on-one interview is data collection process in which the researcher asked questions and recorded the answers from two participants. The researcher conducted interview to the teacher after doing observation. The researcher prepared several questions related to the implementation of the types of tasks used by the teacher in teaching English at SD Alam Muhammadiyah Banjarbaru.

## 3. Documentation

Documentation is all written reports or document for the research. This technique is aimed at looking for all written reports or documents which perhaps

keep some of the detailed records of data and. The documentaries which needed such as written tasks or task has activities.

The documentation in this research is students exercise papers as the evident of the research. As additional data to support the main data, it also needed the video tape of observation and photos of classroom activities using tasks in teaching and learning English.

## **F. Data Analysis**

Data Analysis is the process of systematically applying statistical and/or logical techniques to describe and illustrate, condense and recap, and evaluate data. According to Shamo and Resnik (2003, p.22) various analytic procedures "provide a way of drawing inductive inferences from data and distinguishing the signal (the phenomenon of interest) from the noise (statistical fluctuations) present in the data".

The data analysis techniques in this research as follows:

### **1. Collecting the data**

The researcher collected all the data by doing the observation, interview and gathering all documentation needed. First, the researcher did the observation in order to know the types and the implementation of tasks by English teachers in the teaching and learning process. The observation will be done in several times.

Next, an interview is given to the teachers to answer questions, to confirm and to get additional data that is got from the observation. Thirdly, documentation needed to make the result of this study more accurate and complete.

## 2. Data Reduction

Data reduction is a process to select, to focus, to simply and abstraction. The steps of data reduction are done by doing the selection, summarizing, and classifying into patterns by making research transcript to clear, focused, dumping unnecessary parts and organize so it can make a conclusion from the data that has researcher collect by observation, interview, and documentation. After got the data, the researcher classifying the data based on Prabhu's classifications.

## 3. Data Display

Data display is a form of organized information that gives probabilities to make a conclusion and take action. The data displayed in matrix form, graphics form, or net form as a source of what has happened. The data displayed based on the research. The most frequent form of data display for qualitative research in the past has been a narrative text. By data display, the data is organized, arranged in a pattern of relationships that could be easily understood. In displaying the data, the researcher used table that contain with Prabhu's classification of type of tasks.

#### 4. Conclusion

The conclusion is an effort to look or to understand the meanings, clear the patterns, the plot of cause and result or proposition. The conclusion has to be verified by reviewing and questioning through the field's note to get precise understanding, besides of it, it can be done by doing discussion. So the data that has achieved and interpretation of the data have validity so the conclusion could be strong. The researcher made a conclusion of the research by write a description of the data to answer the research questions.