

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

As stated in problems of this research, the writer wanted to get the information about the use of Anderson-Krathwohl Taxonomy in teaching English at Global Islamic Boarding School. Thus, in this study the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. Generally, the data will be use words rather than numbers or even concepts that can be quantified. According to Ary (2002) Descriptive research is studies are designed to obtain information concerning the current status phenomena. In addition, Margono (2010) stated that a descriptive research is one of the researches to describe data and characteristics used to describe the population.

The aim of descriptive research is to describe the use of Anderson's Taxonomy in teaching English at Global Islamic Boarding School sistematically, factually, and accurately. Nazir (2005) added that descriptive research is used to explore the phenomena by conducting interview, focus group and participant observation, shortly this study is more flexible. In other word, in descriptive research, the information is obtained by in-depth interview with the participants.

B. Research Setting

This research takes place at Global Islamic Boarding School, Trans Kalimantan street KM.12, Sungai Lumbah, Barito Kuala. The time of this research is from May 13th 2019 to July 13th 2019. The observation was conducted in two English classes and two different teachers of Junior High School of Global Islamic Boarding School. Interview was conducted around the school with two different teachers. In an unspecified time, depending

on the readiness of the respondent. Everyone is interviewed for about 10 to 15 minutes. There are two classes that was observed by the researcher, they are VII Girls 2 and VII Boys 1. The observation conducted for five times each classes. And each classes had different teachers. They are Ms. Yunina Karina, S.Pd. (Teacher A) and Ms. Siska Amelia, S.Pd. (Teacher B). The researcher chooses this place because the school has been used Anderson-Krathwohl Taxonomy in learning process.

C. Participants or Subject

The participants of this research are two English teachers in Global Islamic Boarding School. The object of this research is the implementation of Anderson-Krathwohl Taxonomy in teaching English at Global Islamic Boarding School.

D. Technique of Data Collection

Arikunto (2006) revealed that instrument in collecting data is a tool that is used by researchers to help them in collecting data in order to make it more systematic and easy. Data is information that has been collected by conducting research. To get the reliable data, the researcher has to do some techniques for collecting those data. Data collecting technique is an important step in research, because the aim of the research is to get the data. Collecting data can be done in any settings, any sources, and any ways. But, in this study, the researcher uses Interview and Observation.

Interview is activity that involves interviewer and interviewee where the interviewer will give some questions to be answered by interviewee. Thus, in this case, the interviewer has to conduct collecting data with doing interaction or communication directly. Another advantage of interviewing is that the interviewer is able to explain the purpose of

the investigation more explicitly. Further, if questions are misinterpreted, the interviewer may follow up with a clarifying question.

In addition, Observation is a way to gather data by watching people, events, or nothing physical characteristics in their natural setting. Observation can be overt (subject know they are being observed) or covert (do not know they are being watched)

Based on the instruments, the data will be collected by the interview first. The researcher collect the data by recording and noting the data that will be obtain by the interview process. The researcher will ask several questions to the subject, based on the interview guide that has prepared before. Certainly, the questions are related to the topic that will be able to present some data needed by the researcher. Then, to get more data, the resercher will observe the learning process in the class, also based on the observation sheet that has made before.

E. Data Analysis

To analyze the data, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative to analyze data. According to Sugiyono (2008: 245), there are three activities to analyze data in descriptive qualitative research. Those activities are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Based on those statements, the researcher divides the activity in analyzing data into three activities, they are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

Data reduction means the process of selecting, identifying, classifying and coding the data that are considered important. In conducting research, the researcher will get much data. Hence, the researcher must select data that will give valuable information in research. Thus, at first the researcher has to do reduction to analyze the data. Based on the concept of data reduction, reducing the data in this researcher is chosen by identifying learning English

Literature using infographic, the difficulties in learning English Literature using infographic, and the problem English Literature using infographic.

Data display means the process to simply the data in the form of sentence, narrative, or table. Data display refers to show data that have been reduced in the form of patterns. It benefits to help the researcher in understanding the data.

In displaying data, the researcher describes data that have been reduced into sentence form. Sugiyono (2008, p.249) stated that in qualitative research, the most frequent form of display data is narrative text. Hence, the researcher arranges the data in good sequence of narrative text in order to be easier to understand.

For the last process is conclusion and verification. In qualitative research, the characteristic of conclusion is temporary. It can change if the researcher doesn't discover strong evidence to support the next collecting data. However, if the conclusion in the previous data can be evidenced by validity and consistency when the researcher is going back to the field, so the conclusion is credible. In this research, the researcher makes conclusion from the data display.

In short, the steps in analyzing the data are: (1) the researcher collects the data through interview and questionnaire. Then, the researcher selects, identify, and focuses on the data by referring to formulation of the research problem. (2) After selecting the data, the researcher displays those data into good sentences. (3) After displaying data, the conclusion is drawn.