

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research uses qualitative research method with descriptive qualitative. Cause Qualitative method was chosen because this research aims to provide case insight on analysis humor as pedagogical tool to enhance interest students speak in English learning at Abi Manap Islamic Senior High School.

Qualitative research began to gain recognition in the 1970s. The phrase “qualitative research” was until the marginalized as a discipline of anthropology or sociology, and terms like ethnography, fieldwork, participant observation and Chicago school (sociology) were used instead.

This research used descriptive qualitative method. Based on Sugiyono (2010) who states that qualitative research is descriptive. It means that collected data was in the form of words rather than number. In addition, Gay (2006) who said that qualitative research is the collection, analysis, and interpretation of comprehensive narrative and visual data in order to gain insights into a particular phenomenon. In other hand, Bogdan & Biklen (1982) who said that qualitative research is a research which investigates the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials. Furthermore, the purpose of qualitative research focused on promoting a deep understanding of a particular phenomenon such, environment, a process, or even belief. In this case, the writer collected, analyzed, and interpreted the data and then described it. This method intended to describe everything related to the topic of the research. Where, the writer described about the types of humor

was used by the teachers and the effect of teacher's humor to students' interest to speak English in EFL classroom context.

According to Sukardi "descriptive research is a research method that seeks to systematically describe the characteristics of objects to be examined properly". (Sukardi, 2003)

According to Nazir (1988), the descriptive method is a method that examines the status of human groups, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought or a class event in the present. The purpose of this descriptive study is to make a description, description, or painting systematically, factually and accurately of the facts, the characteristics and the relationship between phenomena investigated. While according to Sugiyono (2005) states that descriptive method is a method used to describe or analyze the results of research but does not make broader conclusions. According to Whitney (1960), the descriptive method is the search for facts with the right interpretation.

In this study, in general there will be 3 possible problems brought by the researcher to the research, including the following:

1. The problem that researchers bring is a fixed problem, namely the title of a qualitative descriptive study from the beginning of the proposal until the end of the report remains the same.
2. The problem proposed by the researcher becomes more developed and deeper after the researcher conducts the research in the field, in this case there are not too many things that change, only need improvement.

3. Problems raised by researchers after conducting the research in the field will change completely, there will be a change of object problems thoroughly and will be different from the initial research before entering the research field.

Each study certainly has different objectives, including qualitative descriptive research. The purpose of this research is not only to explain thoroughly the problems that will be examined and observed, but also other purposes. The purpose of qualitative descriptive research will be a guideline for us when conducting a study.

B. Research Setting

The research was conducted at the Abi Manap Islamic Senior High School. It is the Foundation of Abi Manap Islamic High School in 11 IPS class which located Jl. Jejangkit Village Tel. (0815) 4923-3779 Bataguh District, Kapuas Regency, Central Kalimantan.

C. Participants

According to Sugiyono (2008) The research subjects were people who were sampled in a study included in the study. In qualitative research does not use the term population, but it is called a social situation consisting of three elements, namely place (place), actors (actors), and activities (activities) that interact synergistically. In qualitative research, the determination of data sources in the students studied is done purposively, which is chosen with certain considerations and objectives. According to Sugiyono said: Purposive sampling is "sampling technique of data sources with certain considerations. This particular consideration is for example the person who is considered to know about what we expect or maybe he is the ruler so that it will be easier for researchers to explore the object or situation under study. Or in other words sampling is taken based on research needs".

Based on the purposive sampling technique, the writer chose English teacher and students of Abi Manap Islamic Senior High School in Jejangkit Village. In order for researchers took all of class (XI IPS). The reason why the researcher took the XI class because in this class look more different then other class, the class more active when English study in Speak specially.

Therefore, the writer chose English teachers and students in Abi Manap Islamic High School. English teacher as a subject of the research who was as qulified and certified teacher, humorist, and had a lot of teaching experience. The reason why the researcher choose all of class cause want to know what there are have different humor that teacher use enhance student's speak in every class or not. All of the results of this research argued that teachers or lecturers with old experience in teaching more effective than the other way that he teached before. Hence, the teacher who was chosen by the writer as subject of the research was Mr. K.

This is based on information and at the consideration of the teacher who teaches English in that class.

D. Data

1. Data Types

The data used in this study is qualitative. Qualitative data, namely data presented in the form of verbal words not in the form of numbers including qualitative data in this study, namely general description of research objects, including: A brief history of the establishment, geographical location of objects, Vision and Mission, organizational structure, the state of the teacher, the state of the students, the state of facilities and infrastructure, standard assessment and the implementation of teaching

in the classroom, and the effectiveness of learning English using humor in attracting students to speak English.

2. Data Sources

The meaning of data sources in research is the subject from which data can be obtained. In this study the authors used two data sources, namely:

- a. Primary data sources, namely data that is directly collected by researchers (or their officers) from their first source. As for the primary data sources in this study were principals, teachers and students at Abi Manap Islamic Senior High School.
- b. Secondary data sources, namely data directly collected by researchers as support from the first source. It can also be said that data is arranged in the form of documents (photo and video). In this study, observation and interviews are secondary data sources.

E. Technique of Data Collection

Instrument validity is done by means of Expert Judgment, which is to consult instruments that have been made to several experts.

The technique of collecting data in descriptive has some varieties of technique including interviews, observation, questioner, action research, focus meetings, analysis of diaries and other personal text.

The technique which use in this research to find the data through observasion and interviews. It is mean that the researcher gathering data through some participant's when their study english then did interviews.

1. Observations

In this research, the writer used observations checklist to get the data in the classroom. Observation checklist was a list of things that an observer is going to look at when

observing a class. Furthermore, observation checklist gave a structure and frameworks for an observation about the types of humor were used by the teacher in the classroom. Furthermore, the writer fulfilled the observation checklist while observing the classroom interaction how they speak english in class based on the occurrences of humor in the teacher's utterances.

2. Interview

Interview is a good way to obtain subjects' opinions and/or feelings about a certain topic, event or action in a highly personal and detailed level (Kvale & Brinkmann, 2009; McDonough & McDonough, 1997; Punch, 2009). In addition, interview was a way of collecting data by delivering some questions to the informants directly. The writer used an interview to students. It was useful as an instrument to get main information about the topic of the research. In conducting interview, the writer used semi-structured interview. Which this interview was called as in-depth interview where in applying was freer than structured interview. It is related to Bernard (1998) who said that semi-structured interview is the best used when you won't get more than one chance to interview someone and when you will be sending several interviewers out into the field to collect the data.

F. Data Analysis

This study uses data analysis according to Miles and Huberman. The data analysis model from Miles and Huberman is also called the Interactive Model. Miles and Huberman as quoted by Heris Herdiansyah state that there are four stages carried out in the processing of qualitative data, namely data collection, data reduction, data display stages, and conclusions or verification (Sugiyono, 2008, p. 45). These stages are interrelated during and after data collection.

Based on student answers, then analyzed the stages or steps taken by students. In analyzing data, researchers used the following steps:

1. Data Reduction

Data obtained from the field is still in the form or in the form of detailed descriptions or reports that will be difficult to digest if not reduced, Sugiyono said that "reducing means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and the pattern and throw away the unnecessary ". (Sugiyono, 2008, p. 92)

Data from the test results and from observations and interview were compared to obtain valid data, then data reduction was carried out. Data reduction that the researcher is doing is analyzing the stages or steps taken by the student then the researcher summarizes, chooses the important things, discards the data that is not needed. Thus the data that has been reduced can provide a clear picture of the research conducted by researchers, so that it can facilitate researchers to carry out further data collection.

2. Data Display

The second analysis activity was data display. The display means organized information that leads the writer to draw conclusion. Data display showed based on the research focus. It included displaying data in written text in terms of extracts

3. Verification / Withdrawal Conclusion

The third step of the analysis activity is drawing conclusions or verification. Sugiyono said:

"The initial conclusions put forward are still temporary, and will change if no strong evidence is found that supports the next stage of data collection. But what if the conclusions put forward at the initial stage are supported by valid and consistent evidence when the researcher returns to the field of collecting data, then the conclusions put forward are credible conclusions " (Sugiyono, 2008, p. 45).

Taking conclusions and verification, is done by drawing conclusions on the summary of data that appears in the display data so that the data has meaning. Verification or conclusion that the researcher will do is to draw conclusions from the results of the data that have been obtained in the field both the data from the researchers' initial research and the data that the researchers have obtained when conducting research that has been presented in the form of text in data displays.