

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research was designed as descriptive research. In this research the writer used a qualitative method through descriptive technique. According to Endaswara (2004, p.16) the research was analyzed as descriptive, it's describe by words or figures if necessary, and it is does not describe the numerical analysis. This study was carried out by formulating the problem, collected the data, classified, and explained the result.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted in Banjarmasin City. The researcher decides to choose some parents who live in the sub-districts of Banjarmasin City; east, south and north. The reason researchers chose this place because it was in accordance with the criteria researchers wanted, where there were several families who had children who had been taught English from an early age.

C. Subject of Research

The subjects of this research focus on 10 parents of young learners from ages nine to twelve years old, who have different profession, such as lecturer, nurse, housewife, businessman. They have children who

were interested in foreign language, especially English. Even some children have purpose to study abroad.

The reason researchers chose these 10 subjects because they fit the criteria the researchers wanted, where there were several families who had children who had been taught English from an early age. But there were difficulties in the selection of subjects based on criteria because not all children are taught English in the home or school environment. Because of this limitation, the researcher decided to conduct research on the subject that had been obtained.

D. Data

Data is the purpose of the research. The data plays an important role in the research by conducting the data the researcher will know the result of the study. Collecting the data must be relevant with the research questions of the study. In this study, the data will be in the form of descriptive qualitative.

The data of this research will be obtained by conducting questionnaire and interview with the subject of the study. The data that the researcher needs to get the result of the study is the data about an analysis of parental engagement toward the foreign language acquisition of young learners.

In order to make the available data, the researcher needs the sources of the data. Data source is the subject of the research from where

the data can be obtained. The source of the data from this study takes from the result of questionnaire and interview. In qualitative research, the result of interview plays an important role as the strongest source to get the information.

E. Technique of Data Collection

In this research, the data was collected by using qualitative data. The qualitative data described the condition and situation the parents during their children getting the foreign language acquisition process.

In this qualitative data, the researcher used Interview (interview sheet), Questionnaire (questionnaire sheet), and documentation (picture).

1. Interview

In this research, interview was a main technique to dig up information about parental engagement in their children's foreign language acquisition. In general interview was a conversation between interviewee and participants in order to gain information need for a certain purpose. There were 12 questions given by the researcher to the participant (*see appendix*).

2. Questionnaire

To get the additional data to support the main data that researcher gets from interview, giving out some questionnaire may be needed. In this research, questionnaire is needed to support more

data that can be collected by interview. There were 11 questions in the questionnaire (*see appendix*) to be filled in by participants with two alternative answers: yes or no.

F. Data Analysis

According to Miles and Huberman (1994, p.10), analysis can be defines as consisting as three current flows of activity that is data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction becomes the first steps to do in analyzing the data in this research. According to Miles (1994, p.10), data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up field note or transcript.

In this study, the data were collected by conducting interview and questionnaire to identify parents' engaged in acquiring foreign language of their children. After getting the result of the interview and questionnaire, the data will be reduced to gather appropriate data for the research in order to be consistent with the research question.

2. Data Display

Miles and Huberman (1984) state looking at displays help us to understand what is happening and to do something-further analysis or caution on that understanding. In the qualitative research,

the data can be displayed in the form of table, graphic, phi chard, pictogram and other equivalent of them. By displaying the data, the researcher was easy to understand and to analyze what was happening with the data presented. And the researcher began to do the next plan of the research based on what the researcher has experienced.

In this step, the researcher shows or displays the data which contain parents' engaged/parents' roles toward foreign language acquisition of their children. The researcher shows the results of the interview in narrative texts along with the support of questionnaire.

3. Conclusion Drawing

After finishing the first and second steps to analyze the data, the last step to analyze the data in this research was drawing and verifying conclusions. After the data display step, the researcher draws conclusion from the data obtained so the data can answer the research question above. The researcher found additional data from interview.