

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The third chapter would present about research design, research setting, subject and object, source of data, data collection, and data analysis.

1. Research Design

In this research, the researcher would conduct qualitative research. It means this research focuses on social knowledge and attitude. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative approach in this study. It is descriptive qualitative because the researcher would do a comprehensive summarization of specific events experienced by individuals or groups of individuals. The factual activities that occur here relate to “The Use of IOC (Inside Outside Circle) Technique in Teaching Reading short story by Tenth Grades at MA. Darul Ulum Kota Baru”.

2. Research setting

The researcher would conduct this study at MA. Darul Ulum Kota Baru, Mega Indah street, km. 2, Desa Semayap, Kecamatan Pulau Laut Utara, Kabupaten Kota Baru, Kalimantan Selatan. There are 8 classes in MA. Darul Ulum Kota Baru, which consists of ten 2 classes, namely Natural Sciences and Social Sciences, then Eleven 3 classes, namely Natural Sciences 1, Natural Sciences 2 and Social Sciences, and twelve and three classes, namely Natural Sciences 1, Natural Sciences 2 and Social Sciences. Each class has its facilities such as a board, 34 tables, 34 chairs, a projector, and two speakers. Also, the school provides several facilities to support the teaching and learning process such as a chemical laboratory, physics laboratory, biology laboratory, two computer

laboratories, and a library. The school is in the process of completing the facility.

3. Subject and object

The subject of this study is teacher and students of MA. Darul Ulum Kota Baru. Then, the researcher will take the sample of English teacher in that school who teach in grade tenth class and take 17 students from grade tenth science. while the object of this study is to investigate the use of IOC approach in teaching English of reading short story at MA. Darul Ulum Kota Baru and students responses of IOC technique.

4. Source of Data

The sources of data in this research are collected from the students and teacher activity in daily learning. As well as, case study evidence or data can come from many sources including documentation, interviews, and observation. The purposive sampling technique was used in this research to select several participants including the teacher and several students with more engagement in class and more cooperativeness expected to give rich data upon their perception and description about the implementation of IOC (Inside - Outside Circle) as materials and methods in reading short stories in MA. Darul Ulum Kota Baru grade X where they attend. The data was gathered from the participants through the interview. Besides, observation and some documents are also involved in this study as one of the data sources. Such as, the school files that consist of curriculum, lesson schedule, objectives of teaching, students' characteristics, teaching materials, students' task, students' score, students' exercise book and picture collected as additional sources.

5. Data collection

Qualitative data usually obtained from interview, and observation

a. Observation

Observation is used in this research to get a description of the use of IOC Technique in teaching English in reading short stories at MA. Darul Ulum Kota Baru. As the researcher intention is to observe how is the use of the IOC technique and the atmosphere in the class. The researcher uses a sheet to record events.

b. Interview

The researcher interviewing 17 students from the X IPA class. The interview consists of five questions. Before the researcher ask the question, the student given the choice to speak Bahasa or English, so the student can answer the question comfortably. Interviews were conducted to find out their responses and how they thought with inside-outside circle learning techniques in learning to read short stories.

4. Data analysis

According to Sugiyono (2013) data analysis procedure of descriptive qualitative research as follow:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of selecting, simplifying, abstracting, focusing on converting rough data into field note. In this procedure, researcher selected the data from observation, and interview. Next, simplifying the data. After that, abstracted and converted based on the focus of the research.

2. Data Display

Data display is presentation of data, organized data appropriate with the pattern. The presentation of data can be done in the form of brief description, charts, relationships between categories and that like. In this research, the researcher display data with some table and description.

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

The next step is conclude the data based on data reduction which is answer to the problem raised in the research. Data verification is an explanation of the meaning of the data in formation that shows its simple way so that the proportions can be purposed.