

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter discusses about research design, research setting, subject of the research, source of the data, technique of data collection and data analysis.

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

This research is designed in qualitative and descriptive method. According to (Satori and Komariah, 2013, p.14) is define qualitative research as a researcher that emphasizes the quality or the most important of nature of good or services. This research uses qualitative research which describe about the Young Learner English Acquisition in Miriam School of Kindergarten.

#### **B. Research Setting**

The research setting was conducted in Miriam Kindergarten School located at Vetran Sungai Bilu street no. 156, Melayu, kec. Central Banjarmasin, Banjarmasin city, South Kalimantan 70122. Miriam Kindergarten Banjarmasin as the setting of place to do research, the researcher takes one class from six class for an investigation, especially for class A level. This school has 6 classes for A level but here ithe researcher only focus in one class, every classes have twenty students and have one teacher during English lesson. The researcher decides to choose this place because this Kindergarten School who is using a bilingual school in Banjarmasin. Time of the research is academic years 2019/2020.

The research was done the pre observation on September, 2019. In this research, the researcher will used observation to collected the data.

### **C. Subject of the research**

The subject of this research is one of the English teacher, her names is ms. Christina Eni S, she is teach at A level classes that consists of class A1. For the students in one class for twenty people. This research only take level b for one class.

### **D. Source of the Data**

The researcher give a focuses on the English teacher and Student of A level class at Kindergarten Miriam Banjarmasin academic year 2019/2020. Takes the data from data sources in this study from the respondent, information and document.

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

In this study, the reseacher uses some technique and procedure in collecting data that covered. The researcher used some way to collect the data in this research as following:

Observation In this research, the researcher used observation to find out the data. Observation is observing activity take place in the class with the teacher. In this research observed the learning process “English Acquisition for Young Learner at Miriam Kindergarten School”. Observation is observing activity take

place in the class with a help of others. In this research observed how the learning process of English Acquisition for Young Learners and what students response to the foreign language.

The researcher conducted observations in the A level class from the beginning on September for take a permission, and on October meet with the English teacher (2019). The researcher just see the interaction between teacher and student when they are wants to leave the school all the student lined up for hand shake with the teacher that's keep between door for check the students parents are ready to take them back.

#### **F. Data Analysis**

Data Analysis is the process of systematically applying statistical or logical technique to describe and illustrate, condense and recap and evaluate data. Data processing is done through three activities which happened in the same time as following :

##### **1. Data Reduction**

Data Reduction means the process to selecting, identifying, classifying and coding the data that considered important. The researcher will have get much data.

- a. For observation, in this process the researcher should select the data.
- b. For documentation, need lesson plan, syllabus, absent during the learn activities begin.

## 2. Data Display

Generically, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. At this stage researcher present the data that already exists. The researcher present interviews data, and questionnaire info narrative forms.

## 3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

From the start of data collection, the qualitative analyst is beginning to decide what things mean-is nothing regularities, patterns, explanations. At this stage the researcher draw conclusions from the data obtained so that the data can answer the research questions above.