

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter would present about research design, research setting, subject and object of the research, source of the data, technique of data collection and data analysis procedure.

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

The researcher carries out a qualitative research in this research. Composed of a variety of genres, elements, styles and this inductive chapter reinforces that there is not one but many possible approaches to naturalistic inquiry. Generally, the investigate methods are eccentric, heuristic and holistic, rather than prescribed, algorithmic and linear. Saldana (2011) has argued that emphasis is also placed on the researcher as human instrument, who develops not just rigorous skills but also empathetic understanding and personal creativity in the investigation and documentation of complex social life.

This research was qualitative research was designed as descriptive research. Sugiyono (2012) argues that descriptive research is a research to determine the result of independent variable, either one or more variables without making comparisons or linking to other variables. There are many kinds of research design. In this research, descriptive method used to describe Pre-Service Teacher of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Teacher Education students' problems in teaching English for young learner.

## **B. Research Setting**

The research setting refers to the places and time where the data are collected. In this study, the data were obtained in eight school there are SDN Bungur Baru, SDN Sarang Halang Pelaihari, SDN Antasan Besar 1, MIN 4 Hulu Sungai Selatan, SDN Tatakan 1, MI Ni'matul Aziz, MIN 2 Hulu Sungai Tengah and SDN Tamban.

The researcher chooses that eight school because the researcher found out that there are several problems in teaching English for young learner in pre-service teacher of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah. They are teaching through online if class for study begin some the school use WhatsApp group then the teacher just give link Youtube so that students watching a video on Youtube for study and then the teacher give some practice for the students to answer that practice. So, the researcher want to come up with an easy solution to the problem of teaching English to young learner.

## **C. Participants**

The participants of this research were eight of students teaching practice 2 or pre-service teacher Madrasah Ibtidaiyah teacher education department. Teaching practice in this year through online so the participants doing teaching practice at the school accordance in their hometown there are :

1. SDN Bungur Baru : 4 pre-service teacher
2. SDN Sarang Halang Pelaihari : 1 pre-service teacher
3. SDN Antasan Besar 1 : 1 pre-service teacher

4. MIN 4 Hulu Sungai Selatan : 2 pre-service teacher
5. SDN Tatakan 1 : 2 pre-service teacher
6. MI Ni'matul Aziz : 2 pre-service teacher
7. MIN 2 Hulu Sungai Tengah : 1 pre-service teacher
8. SDN Tamban : 1 pre-service teacher

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

Suharsimi Arikunto (2010) states that source of data in research is the subject where the data was obtained (p. 172). Lexy Moleong (2005, p. 157) argues that the first source of data in qualitative research is words and actions, and also additional data likes documents and other literature. The researcher used two source of data for searching and collecting source of data in this research and the results as following :

1. Source of data premier

Data premier is retrieved the data directly by the researcher to the sources without an intermediary. The researcher search and get the data to the informant by interview or observation. Lexy Moleong (2005) states that the words and actions from the informant whether observed or interviewed is the first source of data (p. 157). Source of data premier is source of data obtained by exploring the original source from the respondents, source recording through interviews or observation is obtained through the

combined the results of activities by seeing, listening and asking.

## 2. Source of data secondary

Source of data secondary is source of data indirectly that can add the data for this research. Source of data is obtained from article journals, thesis and internet for support the analysis and discussion. So, that this research can be held accountable and get detail of the results.

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

The data obtained from interview is a raw of data which should be cultivated or analysis to get the problem of the research and objective of study. Sugiyono (2009) states that technique of data collecting is the most important step in research, because the main purpose of research is to get the data. Without knowing the technique of data collection, the researcher will not get the data (p. 308). The researcher used some techniques to collect the data in this research as following :

### a. Interview

Nick Fox (2000) states that interview is an important data gathering technique involving verbal communication between the researcher and the subject. Interviews are

commonly used in survey designs and in exploratory and descriptive studies (pp. 113-134).

In this research, the researcher used interview to collect the data. Interview is data collecting technique in which the researcher interacts directly to the participants to ask particular information about pre-service teacher of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Teacher Education problems in teaching English for young learner.

The research was conducted at Antasari State Islamic University, precisely on the 2017 pre-service teacher of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah teacher education. The interview was distributed eight participants of the 2017 pre-service teacher of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah teacher education through online on April 26<sup>th</sup> 2021 until June 26<sup>th</sup> 2021. Throughout the participants feedback on the interview by *Google Form* and chatting on *WhatsApp* for more detail, the survey data revealed that eight participants who has pre-service teacher Madrasah Ibtidaiyah have a problems in teaching English for young learner and the solution for that problems (*see appendix I and appendix II*).

## **F. Data Analysis Procedure**

Bogdan and Biklen (as cited in Lexy Moleong, 2005, p. 248) says that the data analysis is an effort that by organizing the data, sorting it into manageable units, synthesizing, searching and finding

of the data patterns, discovering what is the most important and learned and decide what to tell the others.

The technique of data analysis in this research used interactive analysis by Miles and Hubberman. Miles and Hubberman (as cited in Sugiyono, 2009, pp. 337-345) says that qualitative data analysis carried out interactively and takes continuously until completed so the data is already saturated. The technique of data analysis used interactive analysis in this research as following :

#### 1. Data Collection

Data collection means the process of retrieve the data from various sources, the researcher to collect the data used interview to find out the results of this research.

#### 2. Data Reduction

Data reduction means the process of selecting, identifying, classfying 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, reducting the data in this research is choosen by identifying problems in teaching english for young learner, for interview the researher need all information about pre-service teacher of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah teacher education problems in teaching English for young learner.

### 3. Data Display

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. Stated that in qualitative research, the most frequent form of display data is narrative text. Sugiyono (2008) argues that the researcher arranges the data in good sequence of narrative text in order to be easier to understand. The researcher analyzes the results from interview. Then the data organize and arrange in a pattern, so that they will be understand easily.

In this research, the researcher used essay in displaying data, because it most common data display used in qualitative research.

### 4. Conclusion

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 is going back to the field, so the conclusion is credible.

It used to describe all of the data which were still unclear in the beginning. After the researcher collect all the data, the researcher make a conclusion based on the data reduction and the display. The

researcher describe and interprets the data so that the conclusion of pre-service teacher of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah teacher education problems in teaching English for young learner.