

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Research design is a strategy about how the research was held, what information that is wants to get and so on, so this part is an essential part of the research. Firstly, the writer finds problem research and choose what types of research. As the writer stated before, there are three problem research that want to be observed.

In this research, the writer used a qualitative research design as guidance for study character building and creative learning. The qualitative research method is a research method based on the philosophy of positivism which usually focused on words rather than numbers, used to examine natural object conditions (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is the key instrument, purposive and snowball sampling, data collection techniques, data analysis inductive/qualitative, and the results of qualitative research emphasize more meaning than generalization (Cahyati, Parmawati, &Atmawidjaja, 2019,p. 107-114).

B. Research Setting

This study took place in SDN 5 Melayu Muara Teweh. The writer chooses this place as students from the school are from diverse family backgrounds. This research was being held on pandemic of corona virus periods.

C. Subject/Participants

The writer believed that this research suitable for students ages 7-8 years old because the writer used an attractive song and pictures to deliver the subject. Hence, it is suitable for students in 2nd grade. The number of students from 2nd grade SDN 5 Melayu Muara Teweh are around 38 people.

D. Data

The data is being investigated in this research are character that can be found when implements creative way in teaching, most dominant character that occurs during study, and students' response toward these ways.

E. Technique of Data collection

The writer employed several techniques such as observations, mini test, and simple questionnaires.

1. Observation

Observation is a qualitative research technique which can be used directly where the research take place by observing participants' ongoing behavior. This involves participation in a situation, while, at the same time, recording what is being observed (Iacono, Brown, & Holtham, 2009, p. 57). The writer used direct observation method by observing teacher while teaching in the class to get observation data. In this technique the writer wants to find out which character are found when the teacher implements creative way in teaching English, and to discover dominant characters which occur during study.

2. Interview

An interview is a conversation for gathering information. A research interview involves an interviewer, who coordinates the process of the conversation and asks questions, and an interviewee, who responds to those questions. Interviews can be conducted face-to-face or over the telephone. The internet is also emerging as a tool for interviewing.

Although, interview is not often carried out among the elementary school students due to its complexity nature. Interview could be tailored for elementary school students by providing simple list of questions and by using simple words. As an example, "The teacher takes a personal interest in us" was changed to "This teacher cares about us. In this study simple question were used.

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis is an effort which is done by researcher to embrace the data accurately. After collecting the data, researcher analyzed the data. It can be defined as the process of analyzing data required from the result of the research. Qualitative data was required from the result of the research. Qualitative data was gained from field notes, observation, interview, student's questionnaire that are analyzed by data triangulation.

The data are analyzed through the following steps:

1. Collecting the data

The data of this study comes from the result of observation and interview while the teacher explained the material and when the students

participated on quiz and sang an English song. The researcher wrote down and observed thoroughly student's characters that appeared during learning process.

2. Documentation and Implementation

Documentation is a process of documenting the data. This process was done after collecting the data. After the data being documented, the accuracy of interview result was identified. Identification was done by giving a code in the questions referring to what character that appeared. The data from question and interview were further given code to help researcher identify the data.

3. Classification

Classification is the process of classifying all sufficient data based on a character. After answering all the students' questions, the researcher started to make a classification based on students' answer from the questions.

4. Interpretation

After classification the data, researcher had to interpret data, gave the meaning to information, evaluated, concluded, responded appropriately and predicts the result, identification & evaluation. But, before interpreting the data, the researcher has to analyze the result of the data from the interview that already being given to the students by descriptive text.