

CHAPTER III

REASERCH METHOD

In this chapter the writer will discuss the research design, research setting, participants, Data, Techniq of Data Collection and Data Analysis.

A. Research Design

In this study the writer wanted to get the information about the challenges and implementation of TEYL in new normal era. Based on the explanation above, the researcher used qualitative design because it explained the challenges and the implementation in teaching English to young learners in new normal era.

Explained by Mason (2002) Qualitative research is interesting and important. It is a very rewarding activity because it engages us with what is important, in an important way. Through qualitative research we can explore various dimensions of the social world, including the textures and fabric of everyday life, the understandings, experiences and imaginations of our research participants, the workings of social processes, institutions, discourses or relationships, and the importance of the meanings they produce. We can do all of this qualitatively using a methodology that values richness, depth, nuance, context, multi-dimensions, and complexity rather than being embarrassed or distracted by it.(p.10)

Furthermore Ary (2002) stated that qualitative research is carried out to describe the current status of the phenomena that exist at the time of the

research. Also state that descriptive research design is to describe groups, activities, or events with a focus on structure.(p.25)

The findings of this study were delivered in a descriptive and narrative form. The data included an interview, document and observation.

B. Research Setting

This study will take place at several Elementary School in Kuala kapuas Central kalimantan. The researcher chooses 2 schools from public primary school they are SDN 4 Selat Hilir dan SDN 5 Sselat Hilir. These places is chosen because they have the same level, these school is a favorite school and have good quality, and also the teachers of these schools have good quality and strategy in teaching young learners, another reason the researcher want to know about how the teacher implement the lesson in the new normal era and the challenges that they have faced.

The reason why the researcher only took two schools to do this research because in Kuala Kapuas Central Borneo it is a little bit difficult to find an elementary school that applies English lesson in their schools.

C. Participants

The participants of this study were 2 (two) English for young learner teachers which teach at Elementary school in Kuala Kapuas Central Kalimantan. The aged of the Elementary students are 10-12 years old, starting from grades 4, 5 and 6. The researcher focused on challenges and implementation TEYL in new normal era. Each teacher had their own way how to implement TEYL in new normal era and had differences challenges in

TEYL. The researcher collected the data by interviewing the teachers and observing the class.

D. Data

The data included in this study are interview, observation and documentation to obtain this data. Researcher obtained data through interviews with teachers at Primary school in Kuala Kapuas and observe the class to obtain more accurate data about the challenges and implementation teaching English for young learner in new normal era.

E. Technique of Data Collection

In this research the researcher used three kinds of instruments, namely: observation, interview and document those were elaborated as follows:

1. Observation

Explained by Wahyuni (2015) observation is the selection and recording behavior of people in their environment, this method is useful for generating in-depth descriptions of organizations or events. (p.25)

To collect the data, the researcher observed the teachers and the students at SDN 4 Selat Hilir and SDN 5 Selat Hilir. For the first step, the researcher will come to the class and watch the teaching process. The researcher will see the way how the teacher teach English for young learner in new normal era, it based on its categories of the teaching implementation. This step completed with observation sheet that consist of techniques, strategy, method

and assessment that are related to the study about teaching implementation in teaching English to young learner.

The researcher observed the teaching and learning from January-February 2022, the process for 3 meetings on January 20th, January 25th, and January 31st. The first meeting was to observe learning and teaching process in class 4a, the second in the class 5a while the last meeting was to observe learning and teaching process in class 6b. During observation process the researcher record and write some important thing to make researcher easier in collecting the data that is contain the answer of research problem.

The focus of the observation addressed the challenges and how the teachers implement the lessons in the new normal era.

2. Interview

A stated by Arikunto (2013) Interviews are often referred to as interviews or oral questionnaires, which are dialogues conducted by the interviewer to obtain information from the interviewee. (p.270)

In collecting the data, the researcher interviewed the teacher at SDN 4 Selat Hilir and SDN 5 Selat Hilir, There were some conversations between the researcher and the recruited teachers as the subjects and those conversations were conducted face to face by coming to the school, research conducted interviews with each teacher on different days.

In this interview the researcher wants to find out teachers' opinions, situations and the challenges that are faced by EYL teachers, the researcher chose 2 EYL teachers from different schools. There are 7 questions for the teacher. It took 3 weeks from January 20th until January 31st.

There were some steps which were applied by the researcher in interviewing the EYL Teachers, starting with making an appointment with the teachers, Arranging interview guides, Preparing some tools such as notebook, pen, and recorder, Using an interview protocol, Starting and opening conversation before asking the questions, asking about the questions related to the research and giving any probing questions to complete the data, then Recording the teachers' answers and taking notes, Rechecking the notes and Transcribing the notes into the classified data.

3. Document

The document is written notes which the contents are written statements that are arranged by someone or an institution as a data source. In this study, researchers used documents such as recording audio, researcher notes, and photos.

F. Data Analysis

The process of analyzing data in this qualitative research is carried out during data collection, and after completing the data collection in a certain period at the time of the interview, the researcher had done an analysis of the interview's answers. After collecting the results of observations and interviews, in analyzing the data the researcher took the following steps below:

1. Data Reduction

According to Miles & Huberman (1994) Data reduction is refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions (p.10).

Data reduction is summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the important things, observing the themes and patterns. Thus the data that has been reduced will provide a clearer picture, and make it easier for researchers to carry out further data collection, and search for it if necessary. After the researcher conducts an interview with the subject or source, the researcher then summarizes the results of the interview, selecting the data or information based on what we are looking for or based on the formulation of the problem that the researcher determines.

After reducing the data, the researcher did the next step of this method theory which was data display for an analysis of the research.

2. Data Display

Miles and Huberman (1994) state that data display is a set of information which has been organized and classified based on data reduction which leads to conclusion drawing and verifications. (p. 11).

The data analysis can be done in the form of a brief description, began the relationship between categories, flowcharts and the like. In this step of analyzing, the researcher presents the data in the form of a short description or categorizes so that the data obtained is clearer.

At this stage, the researcher presents the data that already exists. The researcher presents observational data and interviews into narrative form.

3. Conclusion drawing

The third step in analysing data is drawing conclusions and verification. Conclusion drawing is about stepping back to think about what analyzed data mean and to evaluate their implications for the research questions, while verification in this research is about revisiting to the data obtained and verifying them by collecting others data to make sure that the results are through and elaborate.

The initial conclusions put forward are still preliminary, and will change if no strong evidence is found to support them at the next data collection stage. The final step in analyzing is to draw conclusions from the results of our research, namely from the results of the interviews and from observations in the field.