

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research has a qualitative research method, Moleong (2010, p.05) said that “Qualitative research is the research which results from analysis procedure that does not use statistical analysis procedure or the quantification way”. Furthermore, the researcher conducted descriptive qualitative research. According to Hossein (2016), qualitative descriptive research is the common procedure for conducting research in many disciplines, including education, psychology, and social science (p.129). this type of research has also begun to be increasingly used in the field of second language teaching and learning. Also, the goal of the use of this method in this research is to describe the teaching and learning process using local language in the classroom.

As stated in the problem of the research, this research was conducted to aim the use of local language in teaching English. In this study, the researcher directly to the location of the research to obtain data. This means that the data is not in the form of numbers but the data from observation and interviews. This research.

This research used the descriptive qualitative method. Based on Sugiyono (2010) states that qualitative research is descriptive. It means that collected data was in the form of words rather than numbers. In addition, Gay (2006) said that qualitative research is the collection, analysis, and interpretation of

comprehensive narrative and visual data in order to gain insights into a particular phenomenon. On the other hand, Bogdan & Biklen (1982) said that qualitative research is research that investigates the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials. Furthermore, the purpose of qualitative research focused on promoting a deep understanding of a particular phenomenon such, as an environment, a process, or even a belief. In this case, the researcher collected, analyzed, and interpreted the data and then described the data.

B. Research Setting

The researcher conducted the research at SMPN 3 Muara Teweh, Barito Utara, Kalimantan Tengah. The participants are students from classes VII, and VIII, in SMPN 3 Muara Teweh.

This school is used as a research place for several reasons as follows:

1. Based on a preliminary study through interviews with the teachers, the school is using the local language for several teachers and students outside of the classroom.
2. The use of local language at school is directly proportional to the research conducted
3. This school is the only school in Muara Teweh that closer with the society of Dayak.

C. Participants / Subject of the Study

Subjects in a study were required to get the needed information. Ary D. (2006, p.266) revealed, “Depending on the types of questions asked, the researcher will want to select the subjects so that they will be able to provide the key information essential for the study”. It means that in qualitative research, the researchers select their subject based on the subjects’ knowledge which is capable to answer the question. In this research, the researcher chooses the subject of data collection, and the observations and interviews that were carried out with an English teacher and students from classes VII, and VIII.

There are two reasons for selecting the students and teachers from this school as the participants. The first reason is that the school is located in an environment that is close to the Dayak community, and the second reason is that the teacher in this school is familiar with the Dayak language and use to teaching the students using the local Dayak language.

D. Data

Data is an important tool for research which the form of the phenomenon in the field and number. From the data, the researcher knows the result of the research. Collecting the data is already relevant to the research problem. According to Creswell (2012) on data retrieval, the data taken for this research involves observation reports, and interview transcripts.

Data in this research will be obtained from observation in the classroom which is supported by interviews with the participants (about how is the

process of teaching and learning, the teacher's reasons, and how is the student's opinions about the use of local language in the teaching and learning process).

In taking data, the researcher needs sources to get available data. The data source is the participants of the research from which data can be obtained. Data sources are the important thing in conducting research. Thus, the data source is the substance where the researcher will get information that is required.

E. Technique of Data Collection

An instrument is a tool that was required to get information. According to Gay (2012, p.149), "an instrument is a tool that is used in collecting data". Moreover, Arikunto (2010) revealed that the instrument for collecting data is a tool that is used by researchers to help them in collecting data to make it more systematic and easier.

Based on Sugiyono (2008), in qualitative research, the instrument is the researcher. Hence, the researcher should be validated by themselves their ability in conducting research. Data is information that has been collected by conducting research. To get reliable data, the researcher has to do some techniques for collecting those data. The data collecting technique is an important step in research because the research aims to get the data. Collecting data can be done in any setting, any source, and in many ways. Also, in this research, the researcher uses observation and interview.

1. Observation

Observation is the act of noting a phenomenon, often with instruments, and recording it for scientific purposes (Gijsenberg, 2013). Moreover, there are four categories of observation: complete observer role, observer as participant role, participant as observer role, and complete participant role. In this research, the researcher uses the researcher as a complete observer where the researcher is neither seen nor noticed by participants. This category allows researchers to observe directly the use of the local Dayak language in the process of teaching and learning English language in the classroom

2. Interview

To complete the data from observations, Interviews with English teachers and students were also conducted, interview is an activity that involves the interviewer and interviewee where the interviewer will give some questions to be answered by the interviewee. Ary D. (1985) stated, “In an interview, data are collected through face-to-face or telephone interaction between the interviewer and the respondent”. Thus, in this case, the interviewer has to conduct collecting data by doing interaction or communication directly with the participants. In this research, the researcher used structured interviews that enable structured interviews. This way will make the researcher enable to ask each respondent the same question in the same way.

F. Data Analysis

This study uses data analysis according to Miles and Huberman. The data analysis model from Miles and Huberman is also called the Interactive Model. Miles and Huberman as quoted by Heris Herdiansyah state that there are four

stages carried out in the processing of qualitative data, namely data collection, data reduction, data display stages, and conclusions or verification (Sugiyono, 2008, p. 45). These stages are interrelated during and after data collection.

1. Data Reduction

Data obtained from the field is still in the form or in the form of detailed descriptions or reports that will be difficult to digest if not reduced, Sugiyono said that "reducing means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and the pattern and throw away the unnecessary".

2. Data Display

The second analysis activity was data display. The display means organized information that leads the writer to draw a conclusion. Data display showed based on the research focus. It included displaying data in written text in terms of extracts.

3. Verification / Withdrawal Conclusion

The third step of the analysis activity is drawing conclusions or verification. Sugiyono (2008) said:

"The initial conclusions put forward are still temporary and will change if no strong evidence is found that supports the next stage of data collection. But what if the conclusions put forward at the initial stage are supported by valid and consistent evidence when the researcher returns to the field of collecting data, then the conclusions put forward are credible conclusions".

Taking conclusions and verification is done by drawing conclusions on the summary of data that appears in the display data so that the data has meaning. Verification or conclusion that the researcher will do is to draw conclusions from the results of the data that have been obtained in the field both the data from the researchers' initial research and the data that the researchers have obtained when conducting research that has been presented in the form of text in data displays.

In short, the steps in analyzing the data are:

1. The researcher collects the data through observation and interviews.
Then, the researcher described the data that is adjusted to the findings.
2. After describing the data, the researcher analyzes the data that was gained through observations and interviews, also at this stage, the data obtained from the observations will be adjusted to the results of the interview.
3. After analyzing data, conclusions from the results of the analysis were interpreted by the researcher and are assisted by theories or research that has been done previously

