

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research is a descriptive qualitative research, because this research produces descriptive data in the form of writing about people or people's words and behavior that appear and visible. The use of this method is seen as a "research procedure" which is expected to produce descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of a number of people and observed behavior. Qualitative research methods are often called research methods naturalistic because the research is carried out in natural conditions (natural settings); also known as the ethnographic method, because in initially this method was more widely used for field research cultural anthropology (Creswell, 2014, p. 4). Arikunto (2006) in his book entitled "Research procedures for practical approach" explains that if the research collect data and interpret the results without using numbers, then the research is called qualitative research. Although, it does not mean that in qualitative research there is no numbers are allowed. In that case you can describing the condition of a family (mentioning number of family members, mentioning daily shopping costs, and so on) of course you can. Which is not allowed to use numbers in this case is if in the collection and interpretation of the data using statistical formulas. Based

on the above understanding, it can be concluded that if this research data collection does not use numbers, so the research is called qualitative research. So, kind of research used in this paper is a qualitative research descriptive because the data obtained in this study are in the form of descriptions, symptoms and phenomena that occur.

B. Research Setting

This research took place at classes of the sixth semester English for Academic Purposes (EAP) Course English Education Department in Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training of Antasari Islamic State University Banjarmasin which located on Jenderal Ahmad Yani street, KM 4,5 Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. This research started from February until April 2022.

C. Participants/Subject

The subjects are Lecturer and Students of English for Academic Purposes course in English Education Department of Antasari State Islamic University. This course conducted in 6th semester of 2022 academic year and took online learning. It has four classes that taught by one lecturer. The classes divided into class A which has 29 students, class B which has 27 students, class C has 31 students, and class D which has 33 students. This course was chosen because English for Academic Purposes is an important course of learning English. The material of this

course contains vocabulary, grammar and four language skills (reading, writing, listening, speaking) or focus on one of them. In this research subject thus course will focus on writing with the middle project (writing article) that will conduct by the lecturer through Project-Based Learning strategy. So, the researcher wants to know excitedly how the process implementation of Project-Based Learning in fostering students' autonomy and how is students' autonomy during the implementation of Project-Based Learning in Learning English.

D. Data

The following are the details of data that will be collected based on research questions.

1. The implementation of Project-Based Learning in Fostering Students' Autonomy in Learning English that consist of:
 - a. The procedures of the implementation Project-Based Learning in English for Academic Purposes class.
2. Students' autonomy during the implementation of Project-Based Learning in Learning English.

E. Technique of Data Collection

1. Observation

Observation is a daily human activity as the main tool. Method observation is the data collection methods used to collect research

data, the data is collected through observation of researchers. Observation conducted to obtain information about human behavior as it happens in reality. So that in this observation the researcher directly involved in the daily activities of the person being observed or used as research data sources designed to identify the procedure, type, and process of the implementation of Project-Based Learning in fostering students' autonomy in English for Academic Purposes class.

2. Interview

Interview is one method of gathering information through communication handles, namely connections or personal discussions between analysts and respondents. Information gathering for this endeavor occurred through interviews that were planned to investigate face-to-face encounters with students who had learned through Project-Based Learning. The meet method can be used directly or indirectly. Coordination meeting implies a 'face-to-face' and verbal discussion between two communication performance artists, whereas an indirect meeting implies using a list of questions sent by information gatherers to respondents to answer them in structured form. (Adi, 2004, p. 72). Interviews are really needed because of the suspicion that it is important as respondents who really know about themselves, so that no instruments or procedures for collecting

information around the respondents can be used except interviews. (Dantes, 2012, p. 51). The researcher will conduct an interview with the lecturer and students. The questions can be such as what are types of project being used, how the project can foster students' autonomy, and etc.

Based on the discussion above, the interview itself is intended to obtain a lot of information related to the implementation of Project-Based Learning to improve students to become independent students. Participants are asked to attend an interview which is scheduled for approximately 30-40 minutes. Although researcher has prepared open-ended interview questions with hints to guide the experience Interviewing is a very effective technique for collecting data on the participants' direct experiences (Berg, 2005). The interview time and date are determined by the contact person on WhatsApp to ensure student availability and convenience. The setting for the interview is a confidential environment where the respondent feel safe sharing without interruption. Interviews were audio-recorded for transcription and subsequent analysis. To ensure accuracy, participants were provided with electronic copies of their interview transcripts and asked to verify correctness.

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the most important and troublesome part of the investigation, because there will be some important information obtained in the course of the discovery investigation. The method of understanding the information is inductive which starts with learning from the information rather than starting with biased ideas about the subject matter. Examination of information should also begin when information is collected, so that the analyst can find additional subjects and choose whether to follow the instructions for a more serious examination (Sangsubana, 2011, p. 570).

Along with the type of research that is descriptive qualitative research, in the data analysis is done by "describing". As for to manage this qualitative data by conducting observations continuously, data reduction, presentation and conclusion drawing or verification.

1. Continuous Observation

Continuous observation is conducting continuous observation continuously to research subjects to understand the symptoms more deeply in the learning process of the use of Project-Based Learning in English for Academic Purposes class.

2. Data Reduction

The data obtained from the field are not small in number. By Therefore, these data need to be recorded in detail and carefully. And for this it is necessary to do data analysis through data reduction. According to Miles and Huberman (1994) as quoted in the book Ahmad Tanzeh and Suyitno, entitled the basics of research in Mention that data reduction is "The process of selecting, deciding' attention and simplification, abstraction and transformation of data raw data obtained from field writers' notes. From what researchers get from the field, researchers sort and group according to the research focus. So it will easy to understand and in the end the data can be serve well.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusions

According to Drawing and verifying conclusions activities are proposed the researcher is looking for the meaning of data collected by searching for patterns of relationships, similarities, or differences with the topic (Miles & Huberman, 1994, pp. 9-10). In this step, the researcher drawing the conclusion of data collected in the form of a good statement with clear data. After getting the conclusion, it is analyzed continuously and verified about its validity. Finally, the last conclusion about the Project-Based Learning in fostering students' autonomy in learning English can be obtained in this step.