

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This type of research is a Case study. As Yin (2002) claimed, a case is a current phenomenon situated in its actual environment, mainly when there is ambiguity regarding the boundaries between a phenomenon and its context and the researcher has minimal control over the phenomenon and context. In this study, the researcher described the implementation of Project-based Learning (PjBL) in teaching English at the senior high school level, as well as the students' reactions to it in the form of words, sentences, and paragraphs.

B. Research Setting

This research is located at Man 1 Barabai. MAN 1 Barabai is located at Jl. H. Damanhuri komp. mesjid agung Barabai. MAN 1 Barabai was chosen because this school already has “A” accreditations which means this school has a good level of quality education. Also, MAN 1 Barabai was the only school that conducted PjBL in the English classroom. This school also has good internet access, so students can do assignments easily. In addition, this research was conducted in two months, July 16th – September 14th, 2022.

C. Participants of Research

The Participants in this study were one teacher of MAN 1 Barabai who taught English in 11 grade and the eleventh-grade students. Teacher of English

Subjects and eleventh-grade students at MAN 1 Barabai were used as samples for this study since the only classes used PjBL in the English classroom.

D. Data

1. Data

The use of project-based learning (PjBL) in teaching English at the senior high school level and the student's reactions to PjBL in the English classroom will be examined by researchers in this study.

2. Source of Data

The English teacher and eleventh-grade students of MAN 1 Barabai will be given some questions to ask their views on the project-based learning model used in the English learning process.

E. The technique of Data Collection

Based on the aim of this study, the technique of collecting data in this research was:

1. Observation

Observation is a process of getting information about phenomena that concentrates on how people respond or act in an actual situation or natural environment (Kawulich, 2012). Therefore, this observation in this research was purposed to gain information about implementing project-based learning in English class at senior high school which was conducted in three meeting. In every meeting contain some stages that needed to be gather during observation.

2. Interview

An interview is a technique for gathering data called entails asking informants questions or having face-to-face interactions with the interviewee. The researcher's inquiry aimed to learn more about how Project-based Learning (PjBL) is being used to teach English at XI IPA 2 of MAN 1 Barabai. Nunan (1994) explained an interview occurs when one person gathers information from another person during a face-to-face conversation. Ten XI IPA 2 students were interviewed by the researcher. This study conducted semi-structured interviews, and the questions centered on the students' experiences. Semi-structured interviews combine open questions (questions that encourage conversation) with the interviewer's flexibility to delve deeper into specific subjects or replies (Cresswell, 2009)

F. Data Analysis

According to Miles and Huberman (2014), descriptive qualitative analysis was employed for this study's analysis, which involved data reduction, data presentation, and the drafting and validation of results. The following is how data analysis is done:

1. Data Reduction

The process of choosing, concentrating, streamlining, abstracting, and changing the data that are present in the entirety (body) of written-up field notes, interview transcripts, papers, and other empirical materials is known as data reduction (Miles and Huberman, 2014). The researcher condensed the data if it was unnecessary or did not assist the teacher's implementation of project-

based learning and students' responses in teaching English for Islamic high school students. The data from the observation and interview was organized using a pattern to make data display easier. Furthermore, the interview results were written down and summarized by distinguishing the essential points related to the research problems.

2. Data Display

A display is a condensed, structured collection of data that enables action and conclusion-making (Miles and Huberman, 2014). Tables with descriptive text were used to display the data from the observation and interview. Additionally, the interview findings were methodically described under the study's questions. The information obtained will relate to the theory employed and the viewpoint. The researcher then reviews and evaluates the data related to the teacher's implementation of project-based learning and students' responses in teaching English for Islamic high school students study to arrive at the research conclusions and discussion.

3. Conclusion and Verification

When reaching conclusions, it was necessary to take a step back and analyze what the studied data meant and their implications for the open questions (Miles and Huberman, 2014). Finally, the researcher compiles all the comments to draw a broad conclusion about the data. The researcher then concludes the data to address the study questions on the teacher's implementation of project-based learning and students' responses in teaching English for Islamic high school students.