

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explains the research methodology used in this study. This chapter covers the research design, the research setting, the participants/subjects, the data, data collection techniques, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

The researcher used descriptive qualitative in this study. The study concentrated on how English teachers give apperception in the classroom. When data is presented in words rather than numbers, this is referred to as qualitative analysis. Qualitative research allows the researcher to interact with the research subjects and better understand their perspectives.

Sutopo (2002) determined that in the descriptive method, the data analysis was done naturally, objectively and rationally. The researcher applied procedures to solve problems based on actual data. Description Methods used to describe, explain and analyze phenomena that happened behind the data. He also said that in the descriptive method, the data analysis is compiled naturally, objectively and factually. In this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative methods. Because the data studied were the verbal actions of the English teacher in the classroom, the purpose of research was to describe the evidence supported by the theory of pragmatics suggested by several experts.

According to McMillan & Scumacher (2001), qualitative research investigates phenomena' richness, depth, and complexity. Qualitative research

aims to provide descriptions of naturally occurring social phenomena (Dornyei, 2007).

B. Research Setting

This research takes place in UPB class 99-101 at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, on Jl. A. Yani No. Km. 4.5, RW.5, Kebun Bunga, Kec. Banjarmasin Tim., Kota Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan. The researcher chooses this place because the researcher wants to find out how the teacher who teaches English in higher education, especially in elementary UPB class upper semester students, which is UPB 99-101 class on how teacher use apperception and their strategies in the classroom. This research was carried out in the 2022/2023 academic year, to be precise, from October 2022 to November 2022

C. Participants of Research

Three English teachers who teach elementary UPB classes 99-101 at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin are the participants in this study. The researcher chooses UPB elementary classes of UIN Antasari upper semester, which are class 99, 100 and 101. The researcher wanted to know how the teacher gives apperception in pre-activity in UPB class. Since the elementary classes of 99-101 group UPB gathered all of the upper semester that who did not finish or take UPB course.

D. Data

In this research, the source of the data gained from the observation and interview with UPB of UIN Antasari class 99 to 101 teachers related to the use of apperception in the classroom.

E. The technique of Data Collection

The above data was taken from the following sources:

1. Observation

According to Creswell (2013), observation is the process of gathering open-ended, preliminary data in a research setting by observing people and places. At every meeting, the researcher entered the classroom as an observer, using an observation checklist to observe the teacher's apperception process. The researcher assigned a yes/no rating to each activity performed by the teacher or students, and detailed notes on each activity were recorded in a column of the observation checklist.

2. Interview

The researcher interviewed three UPB grade 99-101 teachers. The interviews are about the use of apperception and what apperception strategies used on in a language classroom. This interview was conducted in a semi-structured format. This type of interview aims for the interviewees to express their thoughts and opinions (Sugiyono, 2015).

3. Documentation

Photographs, videos, films, memos, letters, diaries, clinical case records, and memorabilia are all documents that can be used as

supplemental information in a study. Whose primary data source is the observation or interviewing of participants (Bogdan & Biklen. 1998). As a result, the documentation method is a technique for gathering data given to the research subject indirectly. The researcher used this technique to aid in the data collection from the observation and interview.

F. Data Analysis

The data was analyzed after being collected through observation, documentary, and interviews. The researcher used the descriptive method to analyze the data. Data analysis was carried out as follows, according to Miles and Huberman (2001):

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is accomplished by summarizing field notes and separating main points relating to research problems, after which it is organized systematically to describe and make data searching easier if it is ever required. Only necessary information is taken, while irrelevant data is ignored. During the data reduction process, the researcher selected, focused, and abstracted the data gathered while observing, interviewing, and documenting UPB class teachers. During the research process, the data is reduced.

2. Data Display

Data display is used to see the full description of a result, which is in the form of a matrix or coding. After completing it, the researcher can conclude and verify the data that is meaningful. This entails describing

data in descriptive or narrative form. This technique is used to arrange the information, description, or narration to conclude the second component of analyzing data. The researcher can analyze other actions based on the data gathered during data collection.

3. Conclusion and Verification

To ensure that the results are considerable, verification is conducted concurrently with the research using member checks, triangulation, and audit trails. Throughout this research, conclusions are drawn regularly. The researcher tends to gather information and formulate an interpretation.