

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This study used a field research method, which is to explore and to examine directly the implementation of drilling technique in teaching grammar in the classroom of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Kotawaringin Timur.

This research used qualitative study, which is in a descriptive method. The main reason of using this research design is because it's easier to acquire and gain more specific information from observations and interview results. According to Polit & Beck (Yuliani, 2018) qualitative descriptive is a word that functioned qualitative research for a descriptive study. It can be implied that social phenomena required this type of research and is very commonly used to describe a person's daily activities. It also used to acquire information on someone's perspective about the phenomena that they had.

The conclusion of the explanations above can be explained that descriptive qualitative research is a research that describes the object or the subject in a very detail and complex narrative without the use of numerical and statistical data in analyzing. Also, this research design is more fit and suitable in observing classroom that is using drilling technique in teaching about English grammar. With this design, the goal of this research is mainly achieved since the researcher expects a specific description and information about a newly experience and

activity. This research focused on the implementation of using drilling technique that mainly teaching English grammar in the classrooms X of IPS I, II, and III at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Kotawaringin Timur.

B. Research Setting

The setting of this research was conducted in Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Kotawaringin Timur, previously known as Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Sampit, which located at Jl. HM. Arsyad, the city of Sampit, East Kotawaringin district, Central Kalimantan. The researcher conducted a research on X IPS Students. There are several reasons why the researcher chose this specific school, the statements as follows:

1. Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Kotawaringin Timur, previously known as Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Sampit, is the only religion-based school that located in the district of Kotawaringin Timur. Therefore, the researcher chose this school to conduct a research.
2. Many achievements from many competitions, from local, to national competition level has been achieved by the students of this school.
3. Before the researcher conducted an official research to this school, the researcher did a little bit of “digging” several information about specific teaching technique that used by the English teachers. After the researcher acquired several useful information, the researcher found out that one of the English teachers of this school used drilling technique to teach

grammar to her students in the classroom. The researcher then chose the students of X IPS to conduct a research to, because the teacher only used drilling technique in X IPS while teaching grammar. There are 3 rooms of these X IPS, which consisted of 119 students in total.

4. The research's title, which is "The Implementation of Drilling Technique in Teaching Grammar at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Kotawaringin Timur" has never been conducted before in this school to find out how does drilling technique implemented by the teacher when they taught grammar in the classroom.
5. The research has conducted from July 25th until August 28th 2022.

C. Research Participants

The main subject of this research was the teacher of English subject of X IPS of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Kotawaringin Timur. The interview also involved the teacher of English subject and several students of X IPS of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Kotawaringin Timur. The sampling technique used by the researcher is purposive sampling.

In this type of sampling, there are several members of the sample were selected. The reason why the researcher chose this type of sampling was to acquire as many information as the researcher could to achieve the research's objectives. The researcher took 15 students from 3 rooms of X IPS.

Both subjects that selected by the researcher have criteria, for the teacher who taught English grammar material using drilling technique, and the students who received English grammar material in the classroom. Therefore, the data can be acquired and used as the data of this research.

D. Data

Data is piece of information, whether it is written or oral, pictures, videos and so on which support the answers for the research problem as stated in the formulation of a problem or the research focus (Rahardjo & Mudjia, 2011).

The data that acquired from this research is the data of the implementation of drilling technique in teaching grammar and the data of the impacts the students got by using drilling technique in teaching grammar.

E. Data Collection Technique

This research used three techniques of data collection, as follows:

1. Observation

Observation is a process to observe subjects of a research related to work processes, human activities and so on. In this study, the researcher conducted an observation of the implementation of drilling technique in teaching grammar in the classroom of X IPS I, II and III. The observation took place directly in the classroom of X IPS I, II and III because the school has already applied the offline

learning for the students, but still apply the health protocols and many health procedures to prevent any kind of health threat occurred in the school's environment.

2. Interview

According to Alsheenqeeti (2014), interview is a process which two persons, the interviewer and the interviewee, having a conversation and the purpose of it is to acquire specific and very detail information regarding with the phenomena that the interviewee described.

The researcher conducted an interview both to the teacher of English subject and the students of IPS I, II and III of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Kotawaringin Timur. The researcher used this kind of technique, mainly because to acquire more specific information from the teacher and detail results from the perspective of the students of IPS and also the impacts about the implementation of drilling technique in teaching grammar in their classroom.

3. Documentation

According to Gottschalk in (Nilamsari, 2014), document is the form of any kind of evidence process based on any type of source, whether it is written, oral, illustrated or archaeological. In this study, the researcher acquired several documentations to support this research, such as syllabuses, lesson plans, textbooks/materials, and scoring sheets.

F. Data Analysis

After all of the data is obtained, the next procedure is processing and analyze the data as an answer for this research's problem. Data analysis is to obtain a conclusion about the problem of the object that being studied. Bogdan and Bigklen argue, that data analysis is the process of organizing and searching the results, notes and materials from an interview systematically to increase the understanding of all things collected and allow presenting the data that was found. (Tanzeh, 2006).

The researcher used data analysis based on Miles and Huberman (1994) which is cited by Sugiyono (2014). There are three steps, which are data reduction, data display and concusion drawing.

1. Data Reduction

The data acquired from the field was quite a lot, so it's a must to record the activities in detail. Since the amount of data is quite a lot, more complex and complicated, it is very necessary to conduct data analysis with data reduction. Data reduction is a process of summarizing, selecting primary things, only focus on important ones, and also selecting for specific patterns and themes (Sugiyono, 2013). Data reduction will provide a clearer information and make it easier for the researcher to acquired further data.

2. Data Display

The next step after data reduction is data display. Data display can be present in various forms, such as simple descriptions, charts, relationship between

categories and so on. Because this study used qualitative research, it is very often for the researcher to present the data through narrative text. With presenting the data, it will make it easier for the researcher to be able to understand the phenomena that occurred and can make a plan based on what had been understood.

The data obtained from this study are in the form of sentences, statements related to the focus of this research, so the data display is a collection of information that is systematically arranged which gives the possibility to draw conclusions.

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

The next step after data presentation is conclusion drawing. Both while in the research field and after completion in the research field. After that, to lead to conclusions based on the results of data analysis, both those originating from observations, interviews, documentations, and other things that acquired when conducting activities in the research field.