

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The researcher conducted the study to identify students' ability SRL in EFL classes. To conduct this research, the researcher will use qualitative study. The goal of qualitative research is to better understand a particular social phenomenon by eliciting from participants subjective experiences information about its particular meaning and behaviors (Bolderston, 2006).

qualitative research is research that intends to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects, for example, behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions, etc. (Moleong, 2005:6). Holistically, and using description in the form of words and language, in a special natural context, and by utilizing various natural methods.

In qualitative research, the more in-depth, thorough, and explored the data obtained, the better the quality of the research. So in terms of the size of the respondents or research object, qualitative research methods have fewer objects compared to quantitative research, because they prioritize the depth of data, not the quantity of data.

In summary, qualitative research was chosen by researcher because it relates to the student's learning process independently in real-life situations that occur in students English. The results of this study also use data from observation and interviews with students at the Antasari State Islamic University.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted at the Antasari State Islamic University of Banjarmasin for first-year students, which is located on JL. Ahmad Yani KM.4,5,

Flower Garden, East Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City, South Borneo. Researcher chose this campus as a research place location because based on the researcher direct observation, the researcher found that students apply the self-regulated method when they learn English. The time for the researcher to obtain data is estimated to take approximately 2 months, starting from October to November.

C. Participants

During data collection, the researcher collected data on first-year English students at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin in class 23B, the total number are 30 students. The object of the research is first-year students who use the SRL method in class. The reason the researcher chose class 23B as participants in the World English Pronunciation course was because the class was related to the case being studied by the researcher and the class was chosen because the students were talkative so it was very possible to carry out research in that class.

D. Data

1. Research Data

The data in this study is the result of first-year student observation and interview on the methods of self-regulated learning in English. The researcher made observations to find data on what SRL strategies students used in class and conducted interviews to get the results of students' learning motivation.

2. Data Source

In data sources, the researcher gets data using the interview method with first-year students in class 23B with a total of 30 students, in determining learning time. Then the results of the interview will create report data.

D. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection techniques are important in research because the goal of the research is to obtain data.. To accomplish that data the researcher used two data-collection techniques, which are:

1. Observation

Observation is a research method that emphasizes existence and defines specific behavior in social science. That focuses on processes and interactions that occur. The results of the observations and conclusions obtained can be used for a research study. The researcher conducted observations twice in the B class 2023 with the aim of finding data on how students learn in class in implementing SRL strategies that enable the implementation of SRL in a class. The researcher carried out observations by supervising students learning in class.

2. Interview

In the study, researcher are using structured interview techniques by throwing clear, systematic questions that were of course prepared in advance. Additionally, researcher also conduct open-air interviews of participants who have information pertinent to problem formulas. Interviews are information-gathering tools with verbal and verbal answers to questions.

After conducting observations in the researchers class and the using interview techniques, at the interview stage the researcher interviewed 30 students in class B 2023 to get results from each student's perception. The researcher collected the results of the interview by asking questions that were the topic of the research, before giving the researchers question, researcher explain the meaning of SRL ad what strategies exist in SRL, so that students understand what is meant by SRL. To find out what students think about SRL, researchers used interviews by asking questions related to the research as a data collection technique to get results of students' perceptions about what strategies are used, how students implement them in their learning process and how students motivate themselves to implement SRL.

E. Data Analysis

An important part of the study is to analyze the data because the results from the data already obtained will be conclusive and the results of all research previously carried out. Data analysis means studying matter to determine the character of fact or meaning. Qualitative research are generally words (descriptions, statements, impressions, recordings, and the like). A researcher must organize and categorize or encode large data masses so that they can be explained and interpreted later.

The researcher used the case study design to examine the data. It taught the researcher to analyze, collect, and organize the data, as well as describe and present the researcher no used statistical methods in this qualitative method. The researcher employs data analysis in the context of this qualitative study. As a result, researchers rarely include a step-by-step analytical method in their research. To analyze the data, there are three data analyses, namely: data condensation, data display, drawing and verifying conclusions (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014).

1. Data Condensation

Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data that approaches the entirety of the piece from written field notes, interview transcripts, documents, other empirical materials. In this study, researcher condensed data by summarizing the results of previously obtained data collection. By summarizing the data, the results of the interview and observation, researcher can relate the results of one to another so that it strengthens the respective data obtained and can make researchers understand more when analyzing the data.

2. Data Display

After the data has been reduced, the next step is display data. The purpose of displaying data is to make it easier and understand what is happening, as well planning further work based on what is understood. Apart from that displaying data also make it easier for researchers to see the overall picture or certain parts of the researcher presented the data by describing the results of observations and

interviews with students as outlined in the form of a description using narrative text, and supported by documents. The researcher verified the research by concluding data findings, in the end of this research, the researcher will conclude the strategy and motivation of first-year English students in implementing SRL method.

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

After doing data reduction and data display, the researcher will conclude the interview results with the students concerned about the students' strategy and motivation learning in SRL (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014). Drawing conclusions and is the final activity, namely finding the meaning of the data that has been presented. However, from this data it produces are still temporary and will change if strong evidence is found to support them at the next stage of data collection. So these of data collection. So these conclusions need to be verified by rethinking during the research and reviewing data reduction and data display so that the conclusions drawn are not deviant.