

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research was carried out using descriptive qualitative research method. According to Ary (2010), qualitative research looks on the importance of interactions, activities, situations, and resources. Additionally, according to Ary (2010), descriptive data in qualitative research refers to information that the researcher uses to explain study findings. This information can take the form of quotes from documents, field notes, interviews, or snippets from audio, video, or electronic communications. The experiences and viewpoints of the participants make up the collected data. In summary, qualitative research is a research methodology that aims to investigate, explore, and examine a study problem. in addition to looking for solutions to these issues based on data results.

Creswell (2009) states that qualitative research is a means of examining and understanding the significance that people or groups ascribe to a social or human circumstance. Descriptive qualitative research methods are quantifiable, real, and extremely accurate research methods. The research findings are presented in great detail and are subsequently supplied in the form of research reports.

B. Research Setting

This research conducted at MAN 3 Banjarmasin. This school was chosen because the English teacher is applying CLIL learning approach in an English classroom to achieve the learning objectives as stated in the teaching module and

assist students in developing their language skills. This study was conducted during the teaching and learning process.

Table 3.1 Schedule of Data Collection

No.	Techniques	Day/Date
1.	Observation	a. Monday, 12 th February 2024 b. Tuesday, 13 th February 2024 c. Wednesday, 14 th February d. Friday, 16 th February 2024 e. Monday, 19 th February 2024 f. Tuesday, 20 th February 2024 g. Monday, 26 th February 2024
2.	Interview	a. Wednesday, 21 st February 2024 b. Tuesday, 27 th February 2024

C. Participant

The participant of this study is an English teacher in MAN 3 Banjarmasin. First, teacher was chosen because she is an English teacher in that school. Second, she is one of English teachers who is implementing CLIL learning approach in the learning activities and to achieve the learning objectives as stated in the teaching module and assist students in developing their language skills.

D. Data

1. The data collected for this study are how teacher applying CLIL in the classroom. The meaning by applying here is how the teacher applies it regarding several things that must be considered when using CLIL in the classroom, and also how the teacher tolerates it to help the development of students speaking skills.

2. There is also data about the challenges that teachers face in implementing CLIL. The data obtained from English language learning at MAN 3 Banjarmasin.

E. Technique of Data Collection

This study used narrative inquiry, so the researcher used observation and interviews to collect the data.

1. Interview

Interview is a versatile and practical way of data gathering and are particularly suitable for learning about participants' experiences, attitudes, and behaviours (Sugiyono, 2011). Interview are used to gain more insights from individualized experiences, viewpoints and individual's motivation. This technique follows specific guidelines or rules to enable the scientific interpretation of observational findings. Here, researcher use structured interviews so that the discussion that is asked does not get out of the existing CLIL stage.

In interview, the researcher will collect data related to how CLIL is applied in the classroom by teachers as an effort to improve students' speaking skills. which in terms of applying CLIL to speaking skill learning has several factors that need to be considered, and also want to know the challenges teachers face in applying CLIL in an effort to improve students' speaking skills and how teacher solve the problems.

2. Observation

Observation is a data collection strategy by getting direct observations in the field. The observation method can gather knowledge about people, places, activities, actors, and behavior, among other things. This technique follows specific guidelines or rules to enable the scientific interpretation of observational findings. The findings of these observations can be used as a description of human events or behavior and as a tool for measuring study outcomes.

Observation here is expected to be able to assist researcher in collecting detailed data on how teachers apply CLIL in the classroom, so that researchers can provide internally valid data. Observation is also expected to help strengthen existing theories and detail new findings that will be obtained.

F. Research Instrument

The research instruments used in this study are interview and observation. First is the interview. The researcher used an interview guideline that was also developed by other researchers using Coyle's CLIL theory. This guideline is intended to collect information about how teachers implement learning using CLIL. The second is the observation sheet. The observation sheet intended to find out how the implementation of CLIL by the teacher to complement the data.

G. Data Analysis

Data analysis is a systematic process of searching and organizing interview transcriptions, field notes, and other materials that researchers have collected to improve researchers' understanding in presenting what researchers have found to others. According to Miles and Huberman (1984) there are several steps that must be taken in analyzing qualitative data, namely:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to selecting, focusing, simplifying and transforming the raw data that occurs in written field notes. Data reduction occurs continuously and is not something separate from analysis. Data reduction is part of the analysis, the researcher selects pieces and develops the story according to analytical choices. Data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, selects, focuses, discards and organizes data in a way that final conclusions can be drawn and verified.

2. Data Display

Data display is an activity when a set of information is organized that can help us understand what has happened and perform a further analysis or action based on this understanding.

3. Conclusion Drawing

The final step of data analysis is drawing the conclusion. From data collection, the researcher begins to decide on the outcome of the goal by noting regularities, explanations, configurations, and others. The researcher then lays out the conclusions clearly, maintaining honesty and other.

To wrap up, the researcher contrasted data condensation, data display, and the issues brought up by this study—more especially, how students responded to their motivation for self-confidence through the spying method and its procedures. The three categories that best describe the new research are interactive, narrative, and descriptive.