

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The two primary forms of research design are qualitative and quantitative, according to the research approach theory. Qualitative research method is used in this research by the reason of the ease of acquiring the data through observation and interview results. According to Moleong (2010), qualitative research is a method that aims to understand a phenomenon in form of perception, action, behaviour, and other forms. The data in qualitative research are in the form of words rather than numbers. Based on the explanation and theory above, it can be concluded that in qualitative research, the data will be provided in a complex narrative form without involving numbers and statistical summarization.

The researcher utilised narrative inquiry as the research method. According to Creswell et al. (2007), narrative research focuses on exploring the lived experiences of individuals and their development over time. This method involves collecting first-person narratives of people's real-life experiences and reflecting on them. Narrative research aims to capture the complexity and depth of these stories to better understand individuals' perspectives and the meaning they give to their experiences. This research design supports the goal of this research that the researcher expects specific information about the activity. The focus of this research is to investigate what preparation that are done by the

teachers and the challenges that are encountered in implementing English as a foreign language in SDIT ANIC Banjarbaru.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted in Sekolah Dasar Islam Terpadu Anak Indonesia Cerdas (SDIT ANIC) Banjarbaru. This school is located in Jl Bukit Raya Komp. Gupi, Loktabat Selatan, Kec. Banjarbaru Selatan, Kota Banjarbaru Prov. Kalimantan Selatan. The researcher chose this school for several reasons, including: it is one of the elementary schools in South Kalimantan that implements English when the government regulation on English content has been abolished. Moreover, this school is also a relatively new school compared to other existing schools, so that the researcher felt that there should have more preparation to implement English at the school.

C. Research Participants

The main subject of this research were three teachers of English subject in SDIT ANIC Banjarbaru. The observation and interview session will focus on what has been done by the teachers as the preparation and what challenges that they encountered in the classroom when teaching English.

D. Data

According to Rahardjo (2013), data referred as information that is provided in several forms, such as oral, picture, words, and others that can support research in answering the questions as a research problem. In this

research, the data that are acquired is the data about the preparation that the teachers done in implementing English as a foreign language in elementary level, and the challenges that are encountered in the process.

E. Data Collection Technique

In this research, the researcher used two techniques of data collection, as follows:

1. Observation

Observation is a fundamental data collection method in research and involves observing, listening, and systematically recording events or behaviors in a specific environment. The purpose of observation is to gather direct information about a phenomenon, often in its natural context, and to record and to interpret the behaviour, events, or conditions being studied.

In this research, researchers conducted observations through teacher activities in the classroom on 28 February 2024. The observations were conducted twice to observe the teachers as participants. The aim was to collect data on how the teachers prepared themselves to support the implementation of English as a foreign language (EFL) and to identify the challenges they encountered in the classroom. Through these detailed observations, the researcher aimed to understand the strategies used by the teachers and the challenges encountered during the teaching and learning process.

2. Interview

An interview is a structured communication between two or more people, in which one interviewer asks questions to obtain information from the other person, the interviewee. Yin (2018), stated that interview is a suitable method for collecting information from the participants, this method allows researcher to seek complex detail of a phenomenon and understand the perspective from those who are involved.

In this research, the researcher conducted an interview towards the English teachers to explore complex detail about the preparation in implementing English as a foreign language in SDIT ANIC Banjarbaru and the challenges that happen in the process.

F. Data Analysis

After the data is acquired, the next step is to process and analyse the data to answer the questions of this research. In this research, the data analysis step is using interactive model of data analysis which was proposed by Miles et al. (2014). The steps of this data analysis are condensing the data, displaying the data, and drawing the conclusion after the data have been analysed, as follows:

1. Data Condensation

After the data were collected, the researcher then analysing the data to select, focus, and simplify the suitable data from the interview, which have correlation with the research aim. In this research, the data that were chosen were the data about what do the teachers are preparing, and what

challenges do they face in implementing EFL in elementary level and with data condensation, the researcher will be easier to find the clear and suitable information for this research.

2. Data Display

After the data have been selected in the condensation step, the next step is displaying the data. In displaying the data, it can be provided in various forms, whether in a form of descriptions, charts, tables, and many other forms. In this research, the researcher used narrative way to describe in displaying the data. The researcher chose this way because this research is qualitative research so that it will be easier for the researcher to understand the information and phenomena that happened in this research.

3. Conclusion Drawing

The next step after displaying the data is drawing conclusion. Both conclusions, which were concluded when the researcher was still in the research field and after the research was conducted, will be combined based on the data that has been described before in data display step. These are done to lead the research to final conclusions that based on a suitable data analysis from various information that are obtained in the research field.