

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

The Researchers here have used descriptive qualitative research methods. The research team at Tamiang Layang Middle School has chosen a qualitative approach because researchers want to understand more about how English teachers use humor as a teaching tool to arouse their students' interest in English speaking classes.

Qualitative research is the investigation of the value of interactions, activities, events, or materials. Furthermore, qualitative research aims to provide comprehensive knowledge about a particular phenomenon such as the environment, procedures, or even beliefs. In this situation, the author has collected, examined, and interpreted the data before describing it. This technique is intended to convey everything about the research topic. The author has discussed various types of humor used by instructors and the impact of teacher humor on students' enthusiasm for speaking English in EFL classrooms.

This description has looked at how things are regarding groups of people, objects, conditions, thoughts, or class events. This descriptive research aims to describe thoroughly, accurately and methodically the characteristics, attributes and interrelationships of the topics that have been studied. The results of research can be synthesized or assessed using descriptive techniques, as stated by Sugiyono (2005), without making

broad assumptions. Including qualitative descriptive research, each research has its own objectives. Apart from achieving other objectives, this research aims to describe the challenges that will be studied and examined comprehensively. When researchers conduct investigations, researchers must consider the objectives of qualitative descriptive research.

## **B. Research Setting**

This research was carried out at Tamang Layang 01 Junior High School. This research has been conducted and the procedure has been ongoing in 2023.

## **C. Participants**

The participants were the researcher and the collaborator who taught English in the 8th-grade junior high school student of Junior High School Tamiang Layang, and the participants themselves were the students in that class one male and one female. There are 27 pupils in the class, 13 of whom are women and 14 men.

## **D. Research Instruments**

The researcher uses observation and Interview as the instruments for collecting the data.

### **1. Observation Guideline**

To identify the students' activities during the lesson, the researcher employed a class activity observation guideline.

### **2. Interview**

According to Gorden, an interview is a discussion between two individuals in which one person attempts to steer the conversation in order to gather information for a certain goal. It is carried out through oral discussion, either directly or indirectly. An interview is used to obtain information from people about their thoughts, beliefs, and feelings about a subject.

### **E. Data Collection Procedure**

Data collection used by researchers are as follows :

#### 1. Observation

To gather information using one's senses is to engage in observation. Looking for and taking notes on social phenomena as they happen in the real world is an example of an observation in a natural setting. Observers who were not involved in the study were brought in by the observer. Observing the students as they used the Spinning Wheel as a medium for speaking was the main objective of this study. The researcher can learn much about difficulties, phenomena, student behavior, and learning by watching them. The observation method was employed for studying human behavior, work processes, natural phenomena, or a little reaction.

#### 2. Interview

According to Gorden, an interview is a discussion among two individuals in which one person attempts to steer the conversation in order to gather information for a certain goal. It is carried out through oral discussion, either directly or indirectly. An interview is used to

obtain information from people about their thoughts, beliefs, and feelings about a subject.

The researcher will employ a total of three distinct interview formats. Here they are:

a) Structured interview

The researcher or data collectors utilize structured interviews to get the necessary information when they know exactly what to ask. Consequently, the researcher used written questions with multiple-choice answers to construct the instrument study during the interviews.

b) Semistructured interview

This form of interview falls under the category of in-depth interviews, which have a more flexible execution than structured interviews. The goal of this form of interview is to identify issues more openly, with respondents being asked for their thoughts and suggestions. Researchers must pay close attention during interviews and take notes on the informant's statements.

c) Unstructured interview

An unstructured interview is one in which the researcher does not follow interview standards that have been methodically and thoroughly organized for data gathering. The guide for the interview was solely used to outline the problems to be asked.

This study made use of the third form of interviews, which is known as unstructured interviews. The purpose of these interviews

was to gain an understanding of the actions involved in adopting Speaking using Spinning wheel media.

## **F. Data Analysis**

An interactive analysis model was utilized as the method of data analysis for this scientific investigation. Miles, Huberman, and Saldana said, "There are three concurrent verification flows of activity in the model such as data collection, condensation, display, and conclusion drawing and verification."

### **1. Data condensation**

Miles defines data condensation as pulling relevant information from field notes or transcripts and making it more straightforward, concise, abstract, and transformed. The researcher's current challenge is finding out what is true and what is not. The researcher's primary focus is on information that will be subject to data condensation. The researcher may find it easier to continue obtaining data.

### **2. Data display**

The next and most important phase after data condensation is data display. It will be easier for the researcher to understand what is going on at this stage and then do further analysis based on that information. It is also recognized as the approach of simply presenting facts vocally and narratively in order to get the correct conclusion; hence, the data in this study is displayed via charts and essays, both of which are commonly used in qualitative research.

### **3. Conclusion and drawing and verification**

The last phase entails formulating findings based on results and cross-referencing data, which, as previously stated, are still provisional and subject to change if strong justification is discovered for proceeding with the next round of data collection. Data verification is the process of gathering evidence.