

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the description of the research design, location of the research, subjects of the study, the research instruments, the data collections and the data analysis.

A. Research Design

Design is used in research to refer to the researcher's plan of how to proceed it. The research design has been considered for research, design as the product of the planning stage of research. The design is then implemented, the data collected and analyzed, and then the writing is done.¹

Based on the research problems, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research and case study. Analysis descriptive method is the method in order to explain about something happen or phenomenon and related to the now days issue. According to Suharsimi Arikunto case study research is the research which has done toward institutions or organization intensify, more detail and deeply.²

The use of descriptive method will help the researcher to collect more detailed data directly from the field. This study is conducted to get

¹Robert C. Bogdan and Sari Knopp Biklen, *Qualitative Research for Education (second edition)*. (London: Allyn and Bacon. 1992), 58.

²Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1998), 120.

some information concerning the character building in teaching and learning English. Here the researcher wants to describe of character building in teaching and learning English at the first grade of SMPN 1 PRAMBON.

First, the character are applied in teaching and learning English process. Second, the teacher's strategy of character building in teaching and learning English process includes planning, implementation and evaluation. Third, the students' responses of the English class in teaching and learning process. It is formulated to get information concerning with the current status phenomenon.

B. Location of the Research

Determining a research location is an important step for the researcher to conduct a research. Research location is the location where the research is conducted.

Based on the statement above, SMPN 1 PRAMBON was determined as the research location to get the data. SMPN 1 PRAMBON is one of the favorites school in Nganjuk which has many superiorities;

First, the location of this school is so strategic enough. It is located at Watudandang village, Prambon subdistrict, Nganjuk. Second, this school had the best of it that have been proven by a lot of awards and championships in various events. Third, clean and healthy environment as

evidence by the title of Adi Wiyata School. Fourth, applying the school of character, including all of the member of school and environment as evidence by the slogan and motto of the school that shows the value of learning the character and there is also a canteen "honesty" to train students to behave honestly in daily life.

C. Subject of the Study

The subjects of this research are the teachers who teach English and the students who learn English in the first grade class at SMPN 1 PRAMBON. These subjects were chosen to obtain the information about the teaching learning process, the teachers' application, the teachers' strategy and the students' response of the English class and class condition while the teaching learning process. The first grade class consists of nine classes, start from class VII-1 until VII-9 but the researcher takes class VII-5 and class VII-8. The researcher takes the first grade because character building is applied starting from first grade in junior high school which was moved from primary to higher level.

D. Instrument

In this study, the researcher uses some instruments such as, interview, observation, questionnaire and documentation.

1. Interview

Interview can also be used to collect data on factual information, which was intended for the teacher. Interview is

process in asking and answering questions orally between two people or more in face-to-face condition. Interview happens between two people, they are interviewer and interviewee who give answer of the questions given.³ This study uses the guided interview and it is conducted by using audio tape recorder. Using a set of questions planned systematically as the guideline of the interview will be easier to gain the accurate data. The items of teachers' interview contain questions about:

- a. The teaching strategies used in the classroom
- b. The evaluations are used by the teacher in teaching and learning English process

Whereas the items of students' interview contain questions about:

- a. The students' response of character building in teaching and learning English
- b. The students' point of views of character building

2. Observation

The first instrument used to collect the data was observation form. Observation was a generic term to refer to the process of data gathering.⁴ It means that, the researcher comes to the location of the research, the researcher follows the classroom activities, then observes the teacher and the students in the classroom activities.

The researcher may focus observing based on the character

³Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.1998), 135.

⁴Mohammad Adnan Latif. *Research Method on Language Learning an Introduction*(Malang:UM PRESS, 2011), 207.

building. The observation guide of teacher and also student's activities consists of the following items:

- a. Whether the students come to the classroom based on the values of character building
- b. Whether the teacher greets the students based on the values of character building
- c. Whether the teacher starts the English material based on the values of character building
- d. Whether the correlation between syllabus / RPP and the teachers' application in the classroom based on the values of character building
- e. Whether the teacher's strategy based on the values of character building
- f. Students' response of character building in teaching and learning process

3. Questionnaire

The next instrument was questionnaire. Questionnaire was the way to collect data in written form. The questionnaire was used to collect data from the students at the first grade of SMPN 1 PRAMBON, which could not be obtained from interview.

There are two kinds of questionnaire, namely:

- a) The closed form

The closed form provide for making a *yes* or *no*, a short response, or checking an item from a list of suggested responses.

b) The open form

The open form, or unrestricted, type of questionnaire calls for free response in the respondents' own word.⁵

In this research, the researcher uses closed form. The questionnaire given to the students contain the students' response in teaching learning process of English class.

4. Documentation

The fourth instrument is documentation. This instrument is used to collect the data by having some data in the form of files. Documentation can notes through transcript on paper, or using video / audio tapes, or taking pictures. While the function of this instrument is complement which is used to get the data that could not be obtained from observation, interview and questionnaire.

E. Data collection

Research data has to be collected using appropriate instruments, otherwise the data collected do not contribute to the valid conclusion of the research. The appropriateness of the instruments must be supported to the evidence arguing how the instruments match the nature of the data

⁵Suharsimi Arikunto, *Manajemen Penelitian (Edisi Baru)* (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2000),169.

collected for the research. So the first step to do in choosing and developing data gathering instruments is defining the construct of the variable.⁶ There are three steps to do data collection technique, they are interviews, observation, questionnaire and documentation will be analyzed.

First, the researcher gets the data from interview. The interview guide for the researcher was used to collect the data from the teachers and students. The questions of the interview with the teachers are based on the interview given before, because the researcher wants to know the reason of the teachers in answering the question.

Second, the researcher does the observation in order to get the data about the character building employed in teaching and learning English. In this study, the researcher uses passive participation, that is, the researcher is present at the scene of action but does not interact or participate.⁷ The purpose of using this instrument was to find out the process of teaching learning English which is the integration of character building or not based on teachers' strategies and students responses in the classroom.

Third, the researcher gets the data from questionnaire. The researcher uses closed form questionnaire to collect data in written form.

The questionnaire for the researcher was used to collect data from the

⁶Mohammad Adnan Latif. *Research Method On Language Learning An Introduction*. (Malang: UM PRESS, 2011) 192.

⁷Djam'an Satori and Aan Komariah. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2011), 115.

students. The researcher wants to know the response of the students based on the teachers' strategy in the classroom based on the values of character building in teaching and learning process.

Fourth, the data is also gets from collecting documentation. The researcher get the information not from someone who is informant, but notes through using video, audio tapes or taking pictures and document from the school and the teacher such as syllabus and lesson plan. This document is as a complement from observation, interview and questionnaire so it can be increasing of reliance and contributing of verification the cases.

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis is conducted after the data collection was finished. The data, which has been collected from observation, interview, questionnaire and documentation, were processed, and get the decision from the research done. Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials which accumulated to increase our own understanding of them and to enable us to present what we have discovered to others. Analysis involves working with data, organizing them, breaking them into manageable units, synthesizing them, searching for pattern, discovering

what is important and what is to be learned, and deciding what we will tell to others.⁸ In the research, which the title is “**A Case Study of Character Building in Teaching and Learning English at the First Grade of SMPN 1 Prambon Nganjuk**”, the researcher will use the data analysis as follow:

a. Reducing Data

The data, which have been gotten in the research location, explain in a complete explanation. The data need to reduce with abstraction. Abstraction is the way to make summary but the process and statements must be guarded in order to keep the valid data. The data need to be reduced, concluded, and choose the main data or points, focused, and then find the theme and the pattern.

b. Providing Data or display data or arrange the data

Display data is the collection of data that is arranged that will help be able to see the whole illustration or only parts of them.

c. Finding the conclusion

Verification data in the qualitative research done continuously, since the process of the research is done. While the location of the research and during the collecting data, the researcher tries to analyze and find the meaning of the data collected.⁹

⁸Robert C. Bogdan, Sari Knopp Biklen, *Qualitative Research for Education (second edition)*. (London: Allyn and Bacon, 1992), 153.

⁹Huberman dan Milles, *Analisa Data Kualitatif*. (Jakarta: UU Press, 1992), 15-20.