CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the research method in this study. It covers discussion about research design, research subject, instrument, data collection, data analysis and data validity technique.

A. Research Design

In conducting research, a research design is needed to collect the data. Research design refers to strategy for integrating the various components of a research project in a cohesive and coherent way. Some experts have different opinions about what is research design meant. Based on Ary, Jacobs C, & Sorensen (2010), research design is a researcher's plan to survive or gain an understanding of some phenomena in context. It can be said that the researcher has to make a plan before conducting the research to collect the data. Creswell (2012) stated that research design is a representation of the specific procedures included in the research process; data collection, data analysis, and report writing.

The function of the research design is to ensure that the evidence obtained enables us to answer the initial question as clearly as possible. In the author uses qualitative approach because this study focuses on describing the English learning model implemented at Ramadhani School Kediri. Moreover, Endraswara (2011) provides important characteristics of qualitative research in investigating the literature, such as the researcher is the key instrument that reads the frugal literature, the research is carried out descriptively which is described in the form

of words or pictures rather than numbers, and process takes more priority than results, because literature establishes interpretation. In addition, based on Fraenkel and Wallen (2006), the study that researches about the quality of relations, activities, situation, or material, it's called qualitative research.

In this study, the researcher uses a qualitative descriptive research design, which is a research method that attempts to describe and interpret objects related to reality. The descriptive method is chosen because the data analysis will be presented descriptively. Descriptive research is to obtain information related to current phenomena issues (Ary et al., 2010). The information of this research is about issue in English learning model at nature-based school in Ramadhani school Kediri.

Based on the explanation above, this study is attempted to analyze the types of cohesive devices occurred in English learning model at nature-based school in Ramadhani School Kediri by using qualitative approach, because the description of the analysis in the form of research words. The researcher will describe in detail all the data based on the certain activity or certain situation in qualitative research design.

B. Research Subject and Setting

The subject in this study is Ramadhani School Kediri which uses nature-based school in its learning process. Ramadhani school is one of elementary school that applies nature-based school in learning process. It located at Jl. Suprit Urang, No. 13, Mojoroto Kediri. Learning English in nature-based schools seems

more active and interactive because students can learn the language through any exploration around their environment. Thus students can get closer to nature and know the language through something close in their real life. The researcher has found this interesting process of learning in Ramadhani school Kediri, because the culture of this school is natural school that often arrange outdoor class.

C. Instrument

According to Sugiyono (2014) the research instrument is a data collection tool used to measure the observed natural and social phenomena. The research instruments aim to obtain comprehensive information about a problem, natural or social phenomenon. The research instrument used in this study are an interview guide, observation checklist and mobile phone.

To know the model of English learning applied in Ramadhani school Kediri, the researcher carries out interview to obtain the first supporting data. In this case, the researcher provides the interview guide to dig the data. The interview guide can be seen in the appendix 1. Meanwhile to know the English learning activities in Ramadhani school Kediri, the observation checklist is used. The observation checklist can be seen in the appendix 2. The last is the researcher uses phone to take recording during interview and to get the picture while implementation of nature-based school in teaching and learning process.

D. Data Collection

Data collection is an important activity used by researcher to obtain valid data that supports the research process. According to Creswell (2012), the steps

of data collection include formulating the limitation for researchers, collecting information through unstructured or semi-structured observations and interviews, documents, visual materials, and getting the way to record information. There are several data collection techniques that researcher uses in this research, they are:

a. Interview

Interview is activity that includes asking questions and discussing problems with people. They are three types of interviews; structured, unstructured and semi-structured interviews (Ary et al., 2010).

➢ Structured interview: The list of questions is structured and generally more limited, besides that most questions cannot be answered with yes/no or word-limited answers.

➢ Unstructured interview: The researcher does not prepare planning of question in detail, the researcher only asks questions randomly and uses the subject's responses to decide the next question.

➢ Semi-structured interview: is a combination of structured and unstructured interview in which part of the interest thing is selected and questions are formulated, but the interviewer may modify the questions during the interview. The questions are usually open-ended questions and the questions are designed to reveal what is important to understand about the phenomenon under study.

In this study, the researcher uses semi-structured interview rather than the other two interview techniques. This interview technique is used by researcher

because the researcher needs more in-depth information about the English learning model in Ramadhani school Kediri.

b. Observation

Observation is an activity or process of observing or monitoring something or someone closely. Based on Ary et al. (2010) observation is the basic method to obtain data in qualitative research. They are two types of observations. They are participants and nonparticipants. "Qualitative researcher can be participant in the situation being observed or not participant" (Ary et al., 2010). The participant observation is described when the researcher participates actively and becomes an insider in the observed event. In this study, the researcher observes without participating or taking part in any activities in a situation, and it is called nonparticipant observation.

In this study, the researcher uses non-participant observation because the researcher does not take part in the activities. The researcher attends the English class in the school of Alam Ramadhani Kediri, observes and records the participants' activities.

c. Documentation

In qualitative research, a valuable source of information in can be documentation. Sugiyono (2008:240) explains that documentation can be in the form of writing and pictures by someone that can be used to obtain information. In carrying out the documentation method, researchers can

provide magazines, books, documents, etc. The function of the documentation method is to make the results of observations or interviews credible.

Documentation technique is used by researcher for the purpose of completing and strengthening observational data and interview results as well as obtaining data that are not obtained by researcher through observation or interviews. Such as institutional profiles, vision and mission, other learning activities carried out by teachers or students, as well as pictures related to learning activities process in Ramadhani school Kediri.

E. **Data Analysis**

The collected data will be processed by researcher. The data is analyzed using qualitative descriptive methods, it will describe the data obtained during the research process. Bodgan & Biklen (1998) says that data analysis is the systematic process of locating and organizing interview transcripts, and other material collected which enhances the researcher's understanding and enables the researcher to present what is found to others." Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out before entering the field, during in the field, and after finishing in the field. As stated by Miles and Huberman (1994) that activities in qualitative data analysis are conducted interactively and take place continuously. In order that the data is completed. As for the data analysis process based on Huberman's theory, it can use three steps as follows:

a. Data Reduction

Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the most important things, focusing on the important things, and looking for themes and patterns. Data reduction is carried out regularly and continuously during the research process. Which means the researcher must summarize, choose the main things in order that they can simplify, focus and abstract the data and the researcher can change the data that appears in the field notes.

b. Data Display (Data Presentation)

The presentation of data in this qualitative research can be conducted in the form of tables, graphs, phie chard, and pictograms. In order that, the presentation of data is in the form of narrative text which is presented in sequence according to the data in the field.

c. Verification (Withdrawal of Conclusions / Verification)

The explanation of the conclusions from the data can answer the formulation of the problem. In order that, propositions related to the flow of the clause can be proposed. By using the three steps above, the overall research data obtained can be processed and will produce conclusions or can be verified in depth, meaningful and comprehensive.

D. Data Validity Technique

The researcher must obtain valid data in the research, and this part shows how the data is reliable. The valid data means the data is in accordance with reality in the field or is not manipulated. The level of accuracy reported by the researcher that shows the data with the reality when the research conducted is

called as validation. Sugiyono (2017) stated that a data must also have clear data validity to test the hypothesis on the problem formulation previously proposed.

The researcher uses triangulation as a data validity technique to get trustworthiness of data analysis. Sugiyono (2010:372) describes there are three types of triangulation. They are triangulation of method, triangulation of source, and triangulation of time. This research applies technical triangulation because in this research uses different data collections to obtain data from the same data source (Sugiyono, 2014). To get the data, the researcher carries out in-depth interview, observation and documentation for the same data source simultaneously. Then the researcher compares the information obtained with other sources to obtain valid data.