

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter provides the research methodology. It describes the research design, subject, instruments, data collection, and analysis.

A. Research Design

Qualitative data comes in many forms: photos, maps, open interviews, observations, and documents. This method is also called naturalistic inquiry because it studies a phenomenon naturally. This research collects data, analyses it, and draws conclusions based on it alone. Brumfit and Mitchell state that descriptive research will aim to provide accurate possible accounts of current practice, how students learn, how instructors teach, and what a classroom looks like at a specific time in a particular place. In conclusion, this study is a descriptive qualitative study.

B. Research Subject

This research uses two classes with Intensive Course courses. One class is held by Instructor A, with 28 students. Then the second class was held by Instructor B with 29 students. The research was taken in classes with different timeframes. The object of this research is a class with an Intensive Course course. The object of this research is focused on the instructors' strategy in managing their classes. This study also observed class conditions and the reciprocal relationship between the instructors and students during the lesson.

C. Research Instruments

The main instrument of the research is the researcher herself. In collecting the data, she will employ the following:

1. Interview Guide

Before conducting the interview, the researcher prepares the interview protocol. The researcher used personal interviews. Personal interviews focus on individual instructors, meaning the researcher interviewed one person through one of the English instructors. The researcher used a structured interview. The interview was conducted at IAIN Kediri. The researcher was interviewed for this research to find out how English instructors use classroom management factors.

2. Observation Blueprint

Observational guidelines are used to obtain unobtainable results through interviews and document analysis. Observation guidelines also take the form of a checklist with information or notes.

3. Fieldnote

Field notes contain notes about activities, how people behave and react, what is said in conversation, where people place themselves with other people, their comings and goings, physical gestures, subjective response to what is observed, and all details and observations required to make a comprehensive observation report on informants (Mack, 2005).

D. Data Collection

To get a deep understanding of the object of study, the researcher should use several techniques to collect data simultaneously. Therefore, three data collection methods are used in this research: ., interview and observation.

1. Observation

Observation is a data-gathering tool used to organize an individual's behavior or activity process that is observed situation or simulation. This observation aims to obtain data about the teaching-learning process. Through observation, the data collected is deep field note form. Observations were conducted in each English language lesson.

2. Interview

In this research, interviews were conducted to collect information from English instructors. The type of interview used in this research is a partially structured interview. It is possible to add new questions from a list of questions if the writer gets new information from the list of questions that have been arranged. This type of interview aims to get detailed information from the interviewee.

E. Data Analysis

Data analysis techniques in this study are Miles and Huberman data analysis model. There are three main components of data analysis. There is data reduction, data display, and conclusion.

1. Data Reduction

Not all research data obtained is essential. It means that important information must be taken and unimportant information must be ignored. In the data reduction process, the researcher chose, focused, simplified, and abstracted the data in the questionnaire. In this case, researchers reduce information during research activities. If the data is not essential or does not support it, the researcher's data is required. When the researcher observes the teaching and learning activities in class, the researcher chooses and focuses on classroom management.

2. Data Display

Displaying data means describing the data in the form of a description or narration. As the second component in analyzing data, this technique is used in organizing information, description, or narration to be drawn. The conclusion. By displaying the data, the researcher considers what he/she should do, and he/she can analyze or take other actions based on his understanding.

3. Conclusion

The third activity is concluding. In this study, the conclusion was drawn continuously throughout the research period. The researchers tend to collect and

formulate their interpretations as they go together. The researcher writes what he sees and his interpretation of observations.

F. Triangulation

The researcher used triangulation to prove the trustworthiness of the data in this research. Triangulation is a technique of examining the trustworthiness of data by using something excluding data to check or compare the data. Norman and Denzim (1978) stated four types of triangulation: investigator, theory, and methodological. This research uses investigator triangulation.