

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research method in conducting the research. It contains research designs, data sources, research instruments, data collections, data analysis techniques, and triangulation.

A. Research Designs

Research designs are plans and procedures that span the decisions from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection and analysis design (Creswell, 2009). Based on the research problem, the research design of this study is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive analysis means the researcher describes the data, describes it thoroughly to get a clear picture of the contribution of learning facilities employment to the English achievement of students.

The data obtained is written data so descriptive analysis is suitable for use in this study. This research focuses on knowing the contribution of teachers' efforts to use learning facilities and students' responses to it. Exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups describe a social or human problem is qualitative research. A qualitative research study is needed to explore this phenomenon from the perspective of distance education students (Creswell, 2015).

The process of research involves stating the purpose and research questions, collecting data, analyzing the data, then writing the report. A picture of the specific details of a situation, social setting, or relationship is presented by descriptive research. This study starts with a well-defined issue or question and tries to describe it accurately. The study's outcome is a detailed picture of the issue or answer to the research question.

B. Data Sources

The subjects of the research are the people who participate in human subjects by being the target of observation by the researcher. The main subjects that become the information sources in this research are:

1. Infrastructure division at SMAN 1 Kediri.
2. Head librarian at SMAN 1 Kediri.
3. The curriculum division at SMAN 1 Kediri.
4. Two English teachers Mrs. X and Mr. Y as the teachers at SMAN 1 Kediri.
5. Two students in grade eleven of SMAN 1 Kediri. The participants are taken because of their activeness in participating in English language competitions and practicing English in class.

The objects of the research are teachers' efforts by using learning facilities and student responses to it at SMAN 1 Kediri.

C. Research Instruments

Research instruments are tools used to find the required data. The main instrument in qualitative research is the researcher herself. Miles and Huberman (2014) convey that the main instrument in the study is essentially the researcher himself or herself. Besides that, strategic tools are needed to help the researcher get the answer to the formulation of the research problem. There are the instruments which are used in this study:

1. Checklist Observation

The observation checklist contains keywords that become the foundation of the researcher in observing the learning process carried out by English teachers at SMAN 1 Kediri, students responses, and the condition of learning facilities in the class.

2. Question Grid

The researcher uses structured interviews using a series of questions. In this study, the interview respondents are infrastructure division, curriculum division, head librarian division, two English teachers and two students from grade XI of SMAN 1 Kediri to find out their perception regarding the completeness and the employment of the facilities provided by the school to support English learning process.

3. Documentation

Documentation is a record of past events. Documents can be in the form of writing, pictures, or someone's mental work. In this study, the documents used are classroom activities recorded in written data and learning facilities photos in class XI SMAN 1 Kediri.

D. Data Collections

Creswell (2015) states identifying and selecting individuals for a study, obtaining their permission to study them, and gathering information by asking or observing peoples' habits is the meaning of collecting data. Then, to get an understanding of object research, some techniques are needed. The techniques for collecting the data are observation, interview, and documentation. There are the detailed classifications of them:

1. Observation

Observation is the instrument for collecting data which is taken. The qualitative database is based on the notes. With this instrumentation, data on the learning facilities are to be collected. Creswell (2009), stated that the researcher takes field notes on the behavior and activities of individuals at the research site. Field notes are used to record the information that is gathered through observation.

The observation is conducted in every English lesson meeting. Observing events or actions related to the use of learning facilities in the process of learning English is the purpose of this observation. In this approach of data collection, the researcher observes a teacher teaching a class while trying to identify any phenomena or activities that occurred during the teaching-learning process. The observer in this case is the researcher.

In this research, the researcher chooses non-participant observation. It is a type of observation in which the researcher is directly included in the activities of the objects observed. In the observation, the researcher is a passive participant. It means that the researcher presents at the scene action, but does not interact or participate.

2. Interview

Informants are the most important data source in qualitative research. The researcher conducts face-to-face interviews with participants and performs telephone interviews with participants (Cresswell, 2009). The type of interview used in this research is a semi-structured interview. It is included in an in-depth interview. In this type of interview, the researcher prepares the questions before doing the interview and new questions may emerge depending on the progress of the interview and situation.

If the researcher discovers new information while working on the question list, it is possible to add additional questions to the list. This kind of interview is designed to elicit detailed information from the interview. Here, the researcher attempts to elicit from the respondents the ideas and perspectives pertinent to the research problem. There are the following steps which are used by the researcher when conducting interviews.

First, determine the appropriate sources for this study. Learning facilities are certainly regarding management carried out by the school. So, information from the school principal needs to be obtained. Second, the existence of learning facilities in schools means that there have users. Even though there are many learning facilities, they are never used, so the existence of these facilities is useless.

Third, interviews are conducted after the teaching and learning activities are completed. When the interview takes place the researcher records the sound with the help of a phone and transcribes it in a book. So that the data obtained is valid.

3. Documentation

Documents are documentation or archive format, in learned documentation. In general, the draft document is limited to written material used in various activities. The

process of collecting, selecting, and processing original manuscripts or written information used as a verification tool or material to support a description or argument is documentation. Manuscripts or written information (documents) examined in this study are texts related to existing variables.

The results of observation and interview are transcribed.

The transcript is where the analysis is conducted.

E. Data Analysis Techniques

Providing an answer to the research question is the aim of analyzing the data involves drawing conclusions about the data, representing it in tables, figures, and pictures to summarize, or explaining the conclusions in word (Creswell, 2015). There are three main components of data analysis by Miles and Huberman (2014). They are data condensation, data display, and conclusion.

The draw of the technique is as follows:

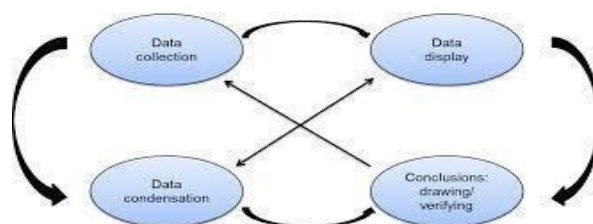


Figure 3.1: interactive model Miles and Huberman

In this study the data analysis techniques used are as follows:

1. Transcript Reading

The data obtained in the field is used as a transcript which is then read by the researcher. In this section, the researcher reads the transcript 3 times to understand the data found in the field.

2. Identifying The Teacher's Efforts to Use Learning Facilities and Students' Responses to It in Data

In this part, the researcher identifies the results of the data that has been transcribed into the category of teacher's efforts to use learning facilities or students' responses. Teachers' efforts is a category of using learning facilities by teachers in the process of teaching and learning English. Meanwhile, student responses is a category of students' responses toward teacher-used learning facilities in the English learning process.

3. Data Categorisation

The researcher categorizes the data that has been identified to see which category the data falls into. Are the learning facilities at SMAN 1 Kediri complete to support the English learning process?. What are teacher's efforts to use learning facilities which can contribute to the students' English achievement?. Then, what are students' responses

toward the use of learning facilities by the English teacher?.

4. Comparing and Contrasting The Data in Each Category

After all the data is neat and correct, the researcher compares and contrasts the data in each category to re-check the categorized data to make sure that the data is correct.

5. Drawing Conclusion

The researcher concludes the data obtained based on the facts and data obtained in the field. The researcher writes from what she saw and the result of her interpretation of the observations that have been made.

F. Triangulation

To prove the trustworthiness of the data in this research, the researcher uses triangulation to develop it. Triangulation is a technique of examining the trustworthiness of data by using something excluding data to check or to compare the data. There are four types of triangulation following Denzin (1978) which are data triangulation, investigator triangulation, theory triangulation, and methodological triangulation. In this research, the researcher uses investigator triangulation. The investigator triangulation involves several different evaluators.