CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter concern on the methodology and the procedure to develop the study. On the research method, the researcher tries to conduct the validity and reliability research by its method and its analysis. The subtitles of this chapter are research design, subject of the study, data collection technique, data analysis technique and research validity.

A. Approach and Research Design

The research will be designed to analyze how the positive rewards and positive punishments manage the English classroom effectively. In addition, it has the correlation with the teacher's classroom management in teaching English in the class. The researcher also will conduct the research method to find out what kind of positive rewards and positive punishments that commonly used as part of classroom management technique in teaching English and how the teacher use it to the students. Based on the purpose of the study, the researcher will held the research in MTs Jabal Noer Geluran Taman where some of the students have special problem behavior in the class.

The research method that the researcher will use is mixed method research because the data was collected by both of quantitative (observation checklist) and qualitative (teacher-students interview). According to Donald Ary and friends, mixed methods are Mixed methods research combines

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quantitative and qualitative research methods in different ways, with each approach adding something to the understanding of the phenomenon.[1] Moreover, multimethod research employs different types of data collecting methods for example, both survey and archival data and both number and written data. Multimethod research occurs when the research questions are investigated by using two different data collection procedures (e.g., observations and focus groups.[2] On the other word, mixed method research is the research based on the qualitative and quantitative data in spoken or written and number data by the subject of the study.

The data taken also has the characteristic that shown the data is authentic, reliable, valid, systematic, practice. Hence, the researcher will analyze the students in MTs Jabal Noer Geluran Taman to get the qualitative and quantitaive data. Thus, in mixed method research, the research will develop some basic question about what and how the research happened and how to solve it, who are involved in the research and where the research will be held.

B. Subject of the Study

The study will concern on the teacher's classroom management that used positive rewards and the positive punishments in teaching English. The researcher will choose MTs Jabal Noer Geluran Taman as the participants and the subject of the study. MTs Jabal Noer Geluran Taman is an Islamic junior high school that has the special condition than other school. In this

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[1] Donald Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacobs, and Chris Sorensen, *Introduction to Research in Education*, Eight edition (Wadsworth: Cengage Learning, 2010), p. 559.
[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 560–561.

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school, most of the students are also the students in Islamic boarding school of Jabal Noer. As the Islamic boarding school, the rewards and punishments system is normally occurred as the rule. Because of this condition, this school is the most suitable one to have the research.

There are many teachers in this school, but the researcher interested in how Fitria Ulfa S. Pd teaching English that she usually use the rewards and punishments technique. It is because when the researcher doing preliminary research in PPL 2, Mrs. Fitria has a good performance and ability in managing the student's behavior and classroom. Thus, the researcher will have to interview and observe the teacher to collect the data. Besides the teacher as the subject of the study, the students in seven classes also included as well as the subject of the study. There are two class of female and male class in the seven classes, each class has 40-45 students. The students will be needed for the interview as the other reference of the data.

C. Data and Source of the Data

1. Type of Data

a. Primary data

Primary data is the main data that the researcher from the subject of the study. The primary data was collected by doing some observation and interview. The researcher will observe the teacher in teaching English and her classroom management technique. In addition, the researcher does the interview to the teacher as well as to the students.

b. Secondary data

The secondary data is the supporting data obtained from sources, such as document related to classroom management and reward and punishment. Some of document that the researcher needs are the student's notebook, the teacher's behavior report, and the student's attendance report and so on. Furthermore, the researcher takes pictures and video records as proof of behavior problems occurred in classroom. Some theories were also taken by the researcher to support the data obtained.

2. Source of Data

The sources of both primary and secondary data are from teachers, students, and the document as the supporting data at MTs Jabal Noer Geluran. The primary data was taken from class observation and interview to teacher and students. On the other hand, the secondary data was obtained by the copies of documents that related to classroom management and students behavior.

D. Data Collection Technique

The data collection or the procedure of development is by some steps, the researcher follow the theory of Cressweell to conduct the mixed method reserach. The most common sources of the data include interviews, observations, and documents.[3]

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[3] John W. Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative. and Mixed Methods Approaches*, Second edition (California: Sage Publications, Inc, 2003), p. 19.

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1. Observation

Observation is the process of collecting data and information directly by observing people and places at the sites.[4] In addition, according to Cambridge dictionary, observation is to watch carefully the way something happens or the way someone does something, especially in order to learn more about it. Thus, Observation is one of the techniques to observe and find out directly and indirectly the activity happened and the subject of the study.

In this study, the researcher will conduct the research directly to the subject of the study uses a non-participant observation. According to Creswell, a non-participant observer is an observer who visits a site and records notes without becoming involved in the activities of the participants.[5] In doing the observation, the research will come and sit at the back of the class and observe the situation and condition happened in the English learning process of the students. In addition, the researcher also asks a co-observer to help record the classroom activity and to do the documentation.

2. Interview

Interview is collecting data or information by giving questions to the respondent based on the subject of the study.[6] The main task in interviewing is to understand the meaning of what the interviewees say. Interviews are particularly useful for getting the story behind a

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[4] John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research* (Ohio: Pearson, 2005), p. 4.
[5] *Ibid.*, p. 212.
[6] *Ibid.*, p. 98.

participant's experiences. It is like what Patton's statement that interview responses about people's experiences, perceptions, opinions, feelings and knowledge.[7] By using this technique, the researcher will conduct the conversation to asking some question with the teacher or the students about the topic to support the data. Before doing the interview, the researcher also will prepare some question related to the positive rewards and positive punishments in the classroom management. The interview not only allocated to the teacher but also to the students as the supported data for the research.

3. **Documentation**

Documentation is one of the method to collect the data by collecting some document such as, problem noting, authentic materials, reference used by the teacher, interview record and so on. The term documentation is generally used for the gathering and recording of information, especially to establish or provide evidence of facts or testimony. The researcher to collect the data related to classroom management and students behavior such as student's notebook, the teacher's behavior report, and the student's attendance report and so on will use this technique.

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[7] Michael Quinn Patton, *Qualitative Research and Evaluation Method* (London: Sage Publication, 2002), p. 4.

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E. Research Instrument

In order to collect the data, the researcher use some instruments. Moreover, some documents used to support the research such as observation checklist and interview guidelines to analyze it.

1. Observation Checklist

The researcher will observe the classroom activity and learning process to identify teacher's strategy in managing classroom especially on the student's misbehavior and reward and punishment strategy used by the teacher. Thus, the observation checklist is needed to guide the observation. There are three forms of observation checklist between form of reward and punishment checklist, the implementation and its outcome of positive reward and punishment checklist. In the observation checklist, the reseracher use frequency scale such as never, sometimes, often and always. So that the result of the data become quanttative data. (See Appendix 1)

2. Interview Guidelines

Having the interview, also one of the techniques that will be used to collect the data. In here, there are two subjects as the source of the data between teacher and students. To do the interview, the researcher needs the interview guidelines consist of some question and informant identity. There are two forms of interview guidelines between teacher's interview guidelines and student's interview guidelines. (See Appendix 2)

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3. Audio/Video Recording

The last instrument that the researcher will use is the audio/video recording to help the researcher in doing the observation and the interview. There are tape-recorder, video recording or hand phone and some documentation as the note taking or observation list. In addition, the researcher also asks a co-observer to help record the classroom activity and to do the documentation. The tape recorder will be useful to be the evidence of the interview. While the researcher interviewing the teacher or the students, the researcher also record it as one of the data.

As the conclusion, to answer the research question of the study, the research method that the researcher used is mixed method reserach. Moreover, to collect the data, it should relate to the data and source of data, the instrument and the research question. In sort, the process of collecting data is specified in table below:

Research Question	Data Collection Technique	Instrument	Data and Source of Data
RQ 1 Kind of positive reward and punishment	Observation	Observation checklist	Teacher and students learning process
RQ 2 The implementation	Observation interview	Observation checklist	Teacher and students learning process
	Interview	Interview guidelines	Teacher and students point of view
RQ 3 The outcome a. Physically b. Mentally	a. Observation b. Interview	a. Observation checklist b. Interview guidelines	a. Student's behavior b. Student's responds

Table 3.1 Techniques for Collecting Data Based on Research Questions

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F. Data Analysis Technique

In data analysis, the researcher organizes the data taken using some technique in descriptive qualitative analysis. Onwuegbuzie and Teddlie (2003) cited by Donald Ary et al present a seven-stage conceptualization of mixed methods data analysis that start from data reduction until data integration.[8] Therefore, the researcher analyzes the data by steps as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction means summarizing the data, choosing the subject matters, focusing on the important things, and look for themes and patterns.[9] Data reduction will help the researchers identify patterns in data. To reduce data in this study, the researcher coded data as follows:

a. Categorizing the form or kind of positive reward and punishment found from classroom observation.

b. Categorizing how the teacher implements the positive reward and punishment found from classroom observation and teacher-students interview.

c. Categorizing the outcome positive reward and punishment physically and mentally found from classroom observation and teacher-students interview.

2. Data Display

Data display is one of the processes where the data taken will organize systematically, so that it makes the analysis easier to get the

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[8] Ary, Jacobs, and Sorensen, *Introduction to Research in Education*, p. 565.
[9] M.B. Miles and A.M. Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analyiss: A Sourcebook of New Methods* (California: Sage Publications, Inc, 1984), p. 21.

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conclusion. Data display involves using chart and graphs to display the quantitative data and using other forms, such as tabel and lists, to describe the qualitative data.[10] After organizing the data, the researcher will classify and divide the information based on the focus of the research.

a. *The kind of positive rewards and punishments*

1. Firstly, the researcher used the data tabulation of classroom misbehavior occurrence in two classes.

2. Secondly, to help the researcher in displaying the data of each form of positive rewards and punishments which had been tabulated, the researcher used percentages through this following formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P = The percentage of positive reward and punishments frequency

F = The number of each item frequency of positive reward and punishments

N = The number of maximal score of frequency of positive reward and punishments

3. Finally, the researcher displayed the percentages of classroom behavior problems occurrence among five classes in form of chart and descriptive texts.

b. *The implementation of positive rewards and punishments*

The researcher displayed the step the teacher implement positive rewards and punishments in the form of tables and descriptive

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[10] Ary, Jacobs, and Sorensen, *Introduction to Research in Education*, p. 565.

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texts. Furthermore, the researcher also interpreted those data in discussion part based on the theory used in this study.

c. *The outcome of positive rewards and punishments*

In this step, the researcher transcribed the result of interview, and observation, categorized the result whether it belonged to students physically outcome or mentally outcome. And then the researcher synthesized the data whether from the teachers or students, and makes the index of the techniques and other related data.

When the data had been analyzed, the researcher started to describe the findings and the data was presented descriptively. The description made by the researcher was based on the data collected with the review of literature. Then, the researcher analyzed the data in specific but brief and clear description.

3. Data Transformation

In data transformation, qualitative data (words) may be transformed into quantitative data (numbers) and/or quantitative data (numbers) may be transformed into qualitative data (narrative).[11] here, the reseracher will transform the result of observation checklist into numbers of 0-3. 0 is the code of never, 1 for sometimes, 2 for often and 3 for always so that it will become quantitative data. As the qualitative data, the interview result will transform into table of descriptive text.

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[11] *Ibid.*

4. Data Correlation

Data correlation involves comparing the data from the different analyses (quantitizing and qualitizing compared to the originals). [12] After transform the data, the reseracher will find the relation the result of quantitative and qualitative data.

5. Data Consolidation

Data consolidation is a both sets of data are combined to create a new set of data or variables. [13] After relating both of qualitative and quantitaive data, the reseracher will combine the result of data so that it will shows the comparison.

6. Data Comparison

Data comparison, involves comparing data from the qualitative and quantitative data sources. [14] Before drawing the conclussion the reseracher will compare the result of observation and interview and find its difference or the similarity.

7. Data Integration

Data integration, in which the data and interpretations are integrated into either a coherent whole or reported in two separate sets (qualitative and quantitative) of coherent wholes. [15] Integration is the following step and the last step so that it will shows the conclusion of the reserach. After the process of collecting and analyze the data, the

[12] *Ibid.*
[13] *Ibid.*
[14] *Ibid.*
[15] *Ibid.*

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researcher will try to find out and get the conclusion or verification from the result based on the data taken from the field by the researcher. The conclusion in here means the answer of the research that determines whether the research is success or not.

G. Checking Validity of Findings

To make sure the validity of the study, the researcher conduct the classroom management observation in three times in both of female and male class in seven grade at MTs Jabal Noer to proof the teacher patterns in classroom management, and some reward and punishment that the teacher usually use and also how the teacher implement the technique. The researcher also invited the presence of co observer and took some video record as the evidence of research in classroom management observation.

In doing the interview the researcher also ask some sample students of every class to do the interview and record the interview process so that the researcher be able to replay it many times to analyze the result of interview. In addition, the researcher also has a copy of the teacher assessment and another document that support the data. Moreover, to check validity of research, the researcher confirms the findings withe the subjects of research and theory used in this study.

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H. Research Stages

This research is structurally conducted as following stages:

1. Preliminary Research

To clarify whether there are some problems related to this research, the researcher began this study by conducting the preliminary research before. The preliminary research conducted by the researcher since PPL 2 at MTs Jabal Noer Geluran at July 27th – September 27th, 2015. This preliminary research gave great information about the teacher patterns in classroom management, and the fact that the teacher also uses positive reward and positive punishment.

2. Designing Investigation

In deigning the investigation to identify the positive reward and punishment form and the way to deliver it, the researcher makes some instrument such as interview guidelines and observation checklist. Investigation for positive reward and punishment was designed in form of the behavioral observation and interview, which was adapted from incredible theories. Those instruments were validated by the expert lecture at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

3. Implementing Investigation

In conducting the investigation of positive reward and punishment in managing English classroom, the researcher began to observe the classroom management and positive reward and punishment used. After that, the researcher does the interview to compare it with the result of

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the observation. In addition, the last the researcher also analyze the some document that have been collected related to the topic problem to support the data.

4. Analyzing Data

After collecting the data from some instrument and investigation, the researcher began to analyze the data using some categories, charts and table descriptively to get the answer of the research question as stated in the Chapter I and III before.

5. Concluding Data

After the process of collecting and analyze the data, the researcher will try to find out and get the conclusion or verification from the result based on the data taken from the field by the researcher. The conclusion of this study became the final report of this study.