CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter deals with the procedures for conducting the research. It covers approach and research design, researcher presence, research location, data and source of data, research instruments, data collection technique, data analysis technique, checking validity of findings, and research stages.

A. Approach and Research Design

This study is designed to obtain information and description concerning with the strategies used by English teachers in maximizing enthusiasm in teaching at SMP Progressive Bumi Sholawat Sidoarjo. Therefore, design of this study is descriptive-qualitative since the purpose of this study is to understand and describe the phenomenon which is information that happens when this study is conducted.[50] English teachers are as the subject which is observed about their enthusiasm in teaching. The writer describes the practical strategies used by the English teachers in maximizing enthusiasm in naturally without any treatment or training for the teachers before.

Moreover, this research belongs to qualitative-case study. According to Donald Ary, a case study is a type of ethnographic research study that focuses on a single unit, such as one individual, one group, one organization, or one

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[50] Bogdan and Biklen, "*Qualitative Research for Education*", 11

program and it is to arrive at a detailed description and understanding of the entity (the "case").[51] Because this research gains the data which concerns only on the five English teacher enthusiasms in a private Islamic boarding school SMP Progresif Bumi Sholawat Sidoarjo academic year 2013-2014, this study is also included in a case study.

B. Researcher Presence

In this research, the researcher presents at the scene of action but does not interact or participate. It is with reason that the researcher can be able to observe the teacher enthusiasm deeply in class during teaching-learning process.

C. Research Location

This research takes place SMP Progresif Bumi Sholawat. It is located in Jl. Kyai Dasuki No. 1 Lebo Sidoarjo. It is a private Islamic boarding school which is in the middle of quite residential area. The school is categorized as a new private school in Sidoarjo. It is because the school has been accomplished for three years ago. Therefore, there is no accreditation yet for the school. For the next academic year which is 2014-2015, the school will have the accreditation from the educational government.

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[51] Donald Ary, "*Introduction to Research in Education",* (Wadsworth: Cencage Learning, 2009), 29.

D. Data and Source of Data

1. Types of Data

    There are two types of data used in this research. Those are:

    a. Primary Data

        The first primary data is the transcriptions of in depth interview about the practical strategies used by the English teachers in maximizing their enthusiasm. The second primary data is the field notes and check list of observation which deals with English teachers' enthusiasm in teaching.

    b. Secondary Data

        Pictures and recorders as documentation of the research process, the English teachers' profile, and track and record of the school are the additional data that is collected by the researcher.

2. Source of Data

    The primary source of data in this research is the English teachers at SMP Progressive Bumi Sholawat Sidoarjo. In this case there are five English teachers who are interviewed and observed to obtain data concerning with the practical strategies used to maximize their enthusiasm in teaching.

    In addition, secondary source of data is the coordinator of language program in the school. It is in order to add some information about the general enthusiasm of the English teachers in the school.

3. Data Collection Technique

    In this research, the data collection conducts by employing the instruments through in depth interview and observation. Before conducting this research, the researcher has had a preliminary research which is a classroom observation focuses on teacher enthusiasm in teaching. The clearer data of the research problem is collected after passing the proposal examination.

    The detail processes of collecting the data are as follow:

a. To answer the first Research Question, What are the English teachers' practical strategies in maximizing their enthusiasm at SMP Progresif Bumi Sholawat Sidoarjo, the writer have an in depth interview with each of the English teachers. While interviewing, there is a recorder to record all the conversation between the interviewer and the interviewee and pictures documentation.

b. To answer the second Research Question, How do the English teachers' practical strategies impacts on their enthusiasm in teaching at SMP Progresif Bumi Sholawat Sidoarjo, the writer have observation to the teacher enthusiasm in classroom teaching.

E. Research Instrument

To obtain the data, some instruments that are used in this research are:

1. Observation

According to Cresswell, observation is the process of gathering open-ended, firsthand information by observing people and places at a research site.[52] Moreover, there are many kinds of observation, but in this research, the researcher uses participation observation which means the researcher presents at the scene of action but does not interact or participate.[53] When doing classroom observation, researcher comes to the class but does not join the activities in class. It is with reason that the researcher can be able to focus more in observing the teacher enthusiasm in class. The observation is through field notes and observational checklist of teacher enthusiasm.

2. Interview

Interview is information collecting tool that is done by asking several questions to uncover the meaning structures that participants use to organize their experiences and make sense of their worlds.[54] Semi-structured or in depth interview is one of the interview types that is used in this research. The researcher asks the English teachers about the practical strategies used to

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[52] John W. Cresswell, *"Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research"*, (:Addison Wesley, 2011), 213.

[53] Sugiyono, *"Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D",* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2012), 312.

[54] J. Amos Hatch, "*Doing Qualitative research in Education Setting",*(State University: New York Press, 2002), 91

maximize their enthusiasm in teaching. This kind of interview is hoped to find the problem easily opened because the interview run freely.[55]

F. Data Analysis Technique

The data which are collected by using observation and in depth interview analyzes descriptively since the research design is descriptive-qualitative. The researcher has three steps to analyze the data.

The detail process of analyzing data in this research is as follow:

1. Ordering the collected data after finishing the data from preliminary research and observation in the field research. In ordering step, the researcher arranges the mass data in good order, with the intention that, data analysis can be done easily.

2. Structuring the ordered data. In this step, the researcher transcribes the result of interview and categorizes the result whether it belongs to whom English teachers' practical strategies in maximizing their enthusiasm in teaching.

3. Interpreting the structured data. The researcher gives meaning to the data. When the data has been analyzed, the researcher starts to describe the findings and presents descriptively. Then, the researcher analyzes the data in specific but brief and clear description.

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[55] Sugiyono, *"Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D"*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2012), 320.

G. Checking Validity of Findings

In this research, triangulation technique is used to check the validity of findings. The collected data based on observation and in dept interview is merged. It will be related with some theories which have provided in the literature review.

H. Research Stages

The detail stages of this research are:

1. Preliminary Research

2. Classroom observation in the first English teacher.

3. In depth interview with the first English teacher.

4. Observation of the first English teacher in language teaching process in classroom.

5. Classroom observation in the second English teacher.

6. In depth interview with the second English teacher.

7. Observation of the second English teacher in language teaching process in classroom.

8. Classroom observation in the third English teacher.

9. In depth interview with the third English teacher.

10. Observation of the third English teacher in language teaching process in classroom.

11. Classroom observation in the fourth English teacher.

12. In depth interview with the fourth English teacher.

13. Observation of the fourth English teacher in language teaching process in classroom.

14. Classroom observation in the fifth English teacher.

15. In depth interview with the fifth English teacher.

16. Observation of the fifth English teacher in language teaching process in classroom.

17. Data analysis