

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher discusses about research design, subject and setting, data, research instrument, data collection techniques, research procedure, data analysis technique and thesis organization.

A. Research Design

This research is conducted in the form of qualitative research. Fraenkel and Wallen state that qualitative research is a research study that investigates the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials in a particular activity or situation⁴⁴. This research is reported in words and language in certain natural context. In this study, the researcher conducts qualitative research since it uses to investigate some viewpoints of social phenomenon of the teaching English by non-English department graduated teacher of MA Khoiru Ummah Central Maluku. By using qualitative research, the researcher achieves clear description of the process observed.

B. Setting of the study

The research is conducted at MA Khoiru Ummah. MA Khoiru Ummah is one of Islamic boarding schools in Waitila, Seram Utara Central Maluku, Ambon. Khoiru Ummah has four institutions. They are kindergarten, Islamic

⁴⁴Moleong, Lexi J. *Methodology Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Penerbit PT Remaja Rosdakarya. 2007

elementary, Islamic Junior High, and Islamic Senior High. In this research, Islamic Senior High Students is taken as the object of the research.

C. Data and Source of Data

The types of data are qualitative data which are obtained from field notes, audio recordings and interview. Data is obtained through observation and in-depth interview to the teacher and 11th grade learners of MA Khoiru Ummah Central Maluku as a population. These three kinds of data can be answered of the research questions. The sources of data are English teacher and all senior high school learners who are the learner of science class in MA Khoiru Ummah, Central Maluku years 2011. While in this case, there are only 41 learners who are the population and all those learners are the samples of the research.

The result of the interview and observation are processed as a data which can explain and answer the research question about the processes of English language learning, the problem faced by student in English language learning taught by non English education department graduate teacher and the effort by non English education department graduate teacher to enhance their professional development to teach English.

D. Data Collection Technique and Instrument

In order to conduct the research, the researcher collects the data based on the extent of teaching English by non-English department graduate teacher at

MA Khoiru Ummah Central Maluku. The data is taken from fourth kinds of sources as follows:

1. Informants

The informants determine the quality of English teaching and learning process in MA Khoiru Ummah Maluku Tengah in relation to the non-English department graduate teacher. Those informants are the head master, an English teacher, and the students.

2. Documents

A document is the record or capture of some events or things in performing the method of documentation. Researcher will investigate the written objects such as book, documents, diaries and son⁴⁵. The documents in this research are related to the written information about the English teaching and learning process in MA Maluku Tengah .The examples of the sources are the field notes of interview with teachers, field notes of observation, and teachers' lesson plan.

3. Observation

In the observation technique the researcher comes to one of the classes of MA Khoiru Ummah Central Maluku than the researcher begins to observe the situation and condition when the students get teaching learning process by the teacher.

⁴⁵Suharsimi Arikuntoro, 'Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek', pp.156

From the data when the researcher gets from the observations are written in the good data. Also in the observation, the researcher makes a list about the problem faced by non-English department graduate teacher and the process of English teaching in that school. By using observation list, it helps the researcher while doing the research.

4. Interview

The interviews are delivered to the informants, consisting of the headmaster, Non English graduate teacher, and some students of MA Khoiru Ummah Central Maluku. This technique is used to know what the problem faced by non-English department graduate teacher and how is the students' feeling during the teaching learning process. The researcher collects the data through qualitative interviews.

E. Research Instrument

Research instrument is tools or facilities that are used by the researcher in order to collect data. By using this instrument, it makes the job easier, completes, and systematic by the researcher⁴⁶. The instrument that will use in this research:

1. Observation Checklist

Observation takes the important role in this study since the researcher wants to know the condition and the situation of 11th grade learners. The researcher begins to observe whether the process of teaching English taught

⁴⁶Arikunto.Suharsimi, *Prosedur Penelitian suatu pendekatan Praktek*. p.149

by the teacher. The researcher takes a note what happens during the teaching learning process. While observing the class, the researcher uses observation checklist and write a field notes.

2. Interview Guide

Interviewing, when considered as a method of conducting qualitative research, is a technique used to understand the experiences of others⁴⁷. This instrument is used by the researcher to obtain the data. The interview data are to supplement and to cross validate data found in the previous observation.

F. Data Analysis Procedures

Given the description of the observation and interviews, in this section, the writer presents the procedures used in the administration process. This research is conducted at MA Khoiru Ummah Central Maluku. Before administrating the observation; the researcher asks permission to the English teacher to have an observation in that school. The next step is conducting the interview to the English teacher and some of students. Then after all data are collected and analyzed then the writer presented in the next chapter.

The data in this research is analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method. The researcher uses an interview model of analysis involving collecting the data, reducing the data, and presenting the data and also drawing conclusion.

⁴⁷Seidman, Irving. *Interviewing as Qualitative Research: A Guide for Researchers in Education and the Social Sciences*.P.9

After the researcher collects the data, he reduces and presents the data. In reducing the data, the researcher rejects meaningless data, so that he gets the important points of finding. Thus, the researcher presents the data systematically and logically, so the meaning of every event is clear. At the end of collecting the data, the researcher tries to verify the data based on reduction and data presentation.

1. Reducing the data

Not all of the obtained data of the research are important. It means that the important information must be taken and unimportant information must be ignored. In the process of the data reduction, the researcher selects, focuses, simplifies, and abstracts the data in the field note. The data reduction is done during the research activities. In this case, the researcher reduces the information during the research activities if the data does not support the data which is needed by the researcher.

2. Presenting the data

Presenting the data means describing the data in the form of description or narration. As the second component in analyzing the data, this technique is used in arranging the information, description, or narration to draw the conclusion. By presenting the data, the researcher considers what he should do. The researcher could analyze or take the other action based on his understanding.

3. Drawing conclusion

The third activity is drawing conclusion. In this study, conclusion is drawn continuously throughout the course of the study. The writer tends to accumulate and formulate his interpretations. The writer had likely to write up not only what he sees each day but also his interpretations of those observations.