

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter elaborates the research method which has been briefly introduced in Chapter I. It is also described the procedures and sequence involve in this research. In detail, this chapter explains research design, subject of the study, data collection, data analysis technique and research validity.

A. Approach and Research Design

This research uses *qualitative approach* with descriptive research in particular. Qualitative research focuses on understanding social phenomena and providing rich verbal descriptions of setting, situations, and participants. The qualitative research includes a number of different methods, such as ethnography, case study, naturalistic observations, focused interviews, and historical¹. In short, qualitative approach can be called as investigation because in doing the observation, the researcher directly meets and interacts with the subject and explains the result in brief and clear sentences.

In this case, this study describes how the teacher implements Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) strategies in classroom and also to find out students' perception towards PBIS Strategies that are implemented by the teacher. The research will be designed to analyze how the implementation of Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) strategies in speaking class of single sex classrooms. In addition, it has the correlation with the teacher's classroom management in teaching English in the classroom, especially in speaking class. Based on the purpose of the study, the researcher will held the research in MTsN Krian Sidoarjo where the teacher already applied PBIS Stratgies in her classroom.

B. Researcher Presence

In this study, the researcher will conduct the research directly to the subject of the study as a non-participant observation. According to Creswell, a non-participant observer is an observer who visit and record note without becoming involve in the activities

¹Donald, Ary., *Introduction to Research in Education*. (Belmont: Wadsworth Thomson Learning, 2002)

of the participants². In doing the observation the researcher will come and sit at the back of the class and observe the situation and condition that is happened during the learning process in the speaking class in both male and female classrooms. During the observations, the teacher and the students are aware about the researcher presence as the observer or the researcher, but the students are not aware the purpose of the observation and research, not as detailed as the teacher at least.

C. Research Location

This research will be undertaken at Eight Grade of MTsN Krian Sidoarjo, East Java. The selection of the school as the research setting is based on the reason that the school have single sex classroom for both male and female. Besides that, this school also provides speaking course where the student can practice speaking in this class. Whereas, the selection of class as the research setting is based on teachers' suggestion and because the speaking course available in eighth grade only and only one teacher that teaches in both male and female classroom at eight grade. Other than that, the teacher also already implemented PBIS Strategies in her classroom. Based on that, the researcher thinks that the selection of this school have benefit for the research.

D. Data and Source of the Data

In this study, the data will be divided into two kinds, they are:

1. Type of Data

a. Primary Data

Primary data is main data that the researcher from the subject of the study. The data which is used in this study will be gained through three forms; observation, field note and questionnaire. The observation is used to observe implicit understanding, how the theory is used and respondents' point of view. Then, the field note is to know the implementation of Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) strategies detailed. For questionnaire is to know about students' perception towards the

²Creswell, John W., *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Method Approaches, Second Edition*. (California: Sage Publications, Inc, 2013), P. 17

implementation of Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) Strategies in speaking class.

b. **Secondary Data**

The secondary data is the supporting data obtained from sources, such as document related to use of Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) strategies in single sex classroom. Some of document that the researcher needs are the video of the teaching and learning process. The researcher takes pictures and the video records as proof of behavior problem occurs in classroom. Some theories will be also taken by the researcher to support the data obtained. Besides, the researcher will also conduct interview with the teacher and some students to confirm the result of the observation.

2. Source of Data

The sources of both primary and secondary are from teachers, students, and the document as the supporting data at Eight Grade Student of MTsN Krian. The primary data is taken from class observation and questionnaire. On the other hand, the secondary data obtains by the copies of documents that related to the implementation of Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) strategies and some unstructured interview.

E. Reserach Instrument

In order to collect the data, the researcher uses some instruments. The researcher follows the theory of Creswell to conduct the qualitative method research in this research. The sources of the data include observations, and documents.³

1. Observation Checklist

Observation is the process of collecting data and information directly by observing people and places at the sites⁴. 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

³Creswell, John W., *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Method Approaches, Second Edition*. (California: Sage Publications, Inc, 2013) P. 17

⁴Ibid, P. 4

more about it. Thus, observation is one of the techniques to observe and found out directly and indirectly the activity happens and the subject of the study.

In this study, there are two kinds of observation instrument. The first instrument is observation checklist and the second is field notes. In this research, the researcher uses observation checklist to observe what are the Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) strategies that are used in speaking class conducted by the English teacher in speaking class. In the observation checklist there are nine main points of Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) strategies to deal with disruptive behavior in classroom. Observation checklist for identifying any kind of Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) strategies is designed using “Yes” or “No” checklist based on Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) strategies from Brandi Simonsen’s Theory of PBIS. The observation also use field noted that can help the researcher to illustrate generally how is the implementation of Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) strategies in speaking class. (*See Appendix 1*)

2. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is useful to know about the students’ perception toward the implementation of PBIS Strategies by the teacher in classroom. According to Arikunto, questionnaire is some written questions used to get the information from respondent about their personality or anything that she/he knows. There are two types of questionnaire; open questionnaire (unstructured questionnaire) and close questionnaire (structured questionnaire). Meanwhile, close questionnaire (structured questionnaire) contains the question and alternative answer to them. The answers provided for each question should be exhaustive of all possible responses and at the same time mutually exclusive. Open Questionnaire (unstructured questionnaire) gives the respondents freedom to reveal their opinions and attitudes⁵.

⁵Arikunto, Suharsimi., *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*. (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1996) P.128

In this study, the researcher used questionnaire to get specific data that could not be done by interviewing all the students. Questionnaire that would be used by the researcher is based on Brandi Simonsen's Theory about PBIS. This questionnaire uses Guttman Scale, because it has two alternative answers those are agree and disagree that appropriate with this study which needs a firm answer from the respondents. (See Appendix 2)

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 interview as the documentation. There are tape-recorder, video recording or hand-phone and some documentation as the note taking or observation checklist. This instrument will help the researcher to do the analysis anytime it is needed.

As the conclusion, to answer the research question of the study, the research method that the researcher used is mixed method research. 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 3.2:

Research Question	Data Collection Technique	Instrument	Data and Source
RQ 1: How is the Implementation of Positive Behavior Intervention and Support in Speaking Class of Single Sex Classrooms?	Observation	Video Recording Observation Checklist Field Note	Teacher And Students Learning Process
RQ 2: How is Student's Perception about the Implementation of Positive Behavior Intervention and Support in Speaking Class of Single Sex Classrooms?	Questionnaire	Questionnaire	Students of Speaking Class in Boys' and Girls' Classrooms

Table 3. 1 Technique for Collecting Data Based on Research Question

F. Data Analysis Technique

The researcher acquires the data through observations and questionnaire. In this study, in analysing the data, the researcher organizes the data taken using some technique in descriptive qualitative analysis. All the data obtained by the researcher are presented in the form of description.

To answer the research question number one, the researcher using observation checklist to find out the kind of Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) Strategies that are used in speaking class of single sex classroom. Interpreting the data from observation checklist into field note is the next step in order to acquire the data about how the teacher implement the Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) Strategies in the classroom. The researcher started to describe the findings and the data is presented descriptively. The description made by the researcher is based on the data collected with the review of literature. Then, the researcher explains the data in specific but brief and clear description.

For research question number two, the researcher will give a questionnaire to the students to know about students' perception about the implementation of PBIS Strategies in Speaking Class of Single Sex Classroom at MTsN Krian Sidoarjo. In this step, the researcher transcribed the result of questionnaire about students' perception about the implementation of Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) Strategies in speaking class of single sex classroom descriptively. To measure students' respond so the researcher knows about students' perception, the researcher uses the following formula:

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

P = Percentage

F = Respondent frequency

N = The number of maximal point

The result of students' perception towards the implementation of PBIS Strategies can be determined by the percentage result with qualification below⁶:

- 1) 81%-100% = Very Positive
- 2) 61%-80% = Positive
- 3) 41%-60% = Neutral
- 4) 21%-40% = Negative
- 5) 0%-20% = Very Negative

The last technique of analyzing the data is drawing conclusion. The conclusion of qualitative research can answer the research questions. In this study, the researcher drawn the conclusion based on data that had been interpreted by reflecting on the research questions and compare it with the related theory.

G. Validity of Data

In this research, there will be a chance that the researcher makes mistakes during the observation. To avoid any mistakes, so the result will be rechecked to prevent any mistakes and invalid data. Therefore, the techniques that is used to make sure the validity of the study, the researcher conducts the observation three times in both male and female in single sex classrooms at MTsN Krian on speaking class. The researcher also uses triangulation as the technique to check the validity of findings. Triangulation is most common way used to increase the validity in qualitative research. The researcher will check the result with comparing the sources, methods and theories. In this research, the researcher will be helped by the teacher to confirm the Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) Strategies that are used in class of male and female in speaking class. The researcher also compared the data with the result of observation and field note. Based on the data that was collected, the data is compatible each other. Meanwhile for the questionnaire, the researcher uses Guttman's theory and counts it using percentage formula, after that matches the result with theory of perception.

⁶Ridwan., *Skala Pengukuran Variabel-Variabel Penelitian*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009), P.15.

H. Research Stages

Based on the research method that is explained above, the research stages is explained as follows:

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 was conducted by the researcher from March 17th – 30th 2017. This preliminary research gave great information about the teacher patterns in classroom management, and the fact that teacher also uses PBIS Strategies in the classrooms.

2. Designing Investigation

In designing the investigation to find out the implementation PBIS Strategies, the researcher makes some instrument such as observation checklist. Meanwhile, to find out students' perception toward the strategies, the researcher uses questionnaire. Both of the instrument was adapted from incredible theories by Brandi Simonsen. Those instrument were validated by the expert lecturer at UIN Sunan Ampel.

3. Implementing Investigation

In conducting the investigation of Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) Strategies in speaking class, the researcher began to observe the classroom management and Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) Strategies that is used. In between that, the researcher does the interview to compare the result of the observation. In addition, the last is when the researcher also analyze the some document that have been collected related to the topic to support the data.

4. Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, the researcher began to analyze the data using some categories, chart and table descriptively to get the answer of the research question as stated in the Chapter I and II before.

5. Concluding Data

After the process of collecting and analyzing 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 the study became the final of this study.