

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the methodology used in this study. They are the research design, the population and sample, the research setting, the research variable, the data collection techniques, and the data analysis techniques.

A. Research Design

This study is applied as a descriptive analytic method with a variety of case studies. Method of descriptive Analytic is a method that presses the researcher tries to earn information on the status of social or symptoms at the time of research, provide a describing of the phenomenon, and to draw a meaning from a problem which is desired by the researcher. Sukmadinata states that descriptive research is a form of research that is the most fundamental and designated to describe the phenomenon, both natural phenomena and human engineering¹. Meanwhile the case study method collects and analyzes data relating to a case. More specially, this current research is a case study. A case study is a study about the status of a research subject related to a specific phase of whole individually².

A case study is suitable for this study because it is line with the object of this study that is about the student's readiness to face National Exam (UN); the

¹ Sukmadianata, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan, Cetakan Ke-4* (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2008), p. 72.

² Nazir, *Metode Penelitian* (Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 2003), p. 57.

Sugiyono explains that dependent variable is also known as the criterion or outcome variable refers to the result of outcome of the study and the students' score become the dependent variable⁸.

E. Research Instrument

The instruments used in this study were interview, observation, and documentation.

1. Interview

a. Interview for Vice Principal

The researcher conducted an interview to the vice principal, The interview of the vice principal was conducted based on the interview guide in order to know the general information of the implementation of the program, such as the background and the purpose of the program, the efforts to improve the program quality, the problems in the program implementation, and some other important information. (See appendix 1)

⁸ Sugiyono, *Statistika untuk Penelitian* (Alfabeta: Bandung, 2010), p. 8

b. Interview for Coordinator of Program

The interview with the coordinator Program for student affairs was conducted to know more specific information about the facilities given, the program evaluation, the problems, the effort in improving the quality of the program, and other information. (See appendix 2)

c. Interview for Tutor of IELP

The interviews of two English IELP tutors were conducted based on the structured interview guide to gather more information about the real technical practice in the implementation of IELP. Besides, the researcher also would do several unstructured interviews with the tutors to obtain more information through informal conversation. (See appendix 3)

2. Observation

The data of this study was obtained by using the method of observation by completing the format or instrument blank. Arikunto states that the observation contained a list of the types of activities that may arise and will be observed, so the activities require the observer to observe the learning process.⁹

⁹ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian...* p. 16

3. Documentation

The goal of using documentation instrument was to find out some important documents related to the implementation of IELP. It could be in the form of the program plans, the worksheets, and some samples of students' works (testing of Try out of National Exam) and any other documents related to the program.

The kind of data documentation would be found was SKL "*standar kelulusan*" (see appendix 7), media teaching learning (see appendix 8), Schedule of IELP (see appendix 9), the result score of Try out school (see appendix 10), the result score of Try out Mkks "Musyawarah kerja kepala sekolah" (see appendix 11) , and the result score of Try out of DINAS (see appendix 12).

F. Data Collection Technique

The data collection was conducted on February 10th to April 14th 2012 at SMP Muhammadiyah 17 plus Surabaya. All of the instruments, which were interview, observation, and documentation, were used in collecting all the data needed in the study. First, the researcher conducted preliminary study.

Preliminary study is to get information about the model of implementing IELP in this school and attempt to get information about IELP in that school. In this preliminary study the researcher meets the headmaster of SMP

and notes to record the data when interview going on and the researcher also prepare interview guides with soft structured question but still around the main aim to get correct data.

The interview with the principle was done on March 3rd, 2012. The interview was done only in a short duration because the headmaster was very busy. So the researcher decided to interview vice principle.

The interview with the vice principle for student affairs was done on March 10th, 2012. The researcher did the interview with the vice headmaster because he was the one who had the responsibility to manage and control every extracurricular program held at the school. So, the questions given to him were more detail than the questions given to the headmaster. During the interview, the vice headmaster seemed very enthusiastic and optimistic in answering every question given by the researcher related to the implementation of the program. The interview held for approximately 30 minutes in the tutor office room.

The interviews with two tutors of English extracurricular program were done on March 3rd and March 10th, 2012. The researcher did the interviews based on the interview guide prepared. The researcher also added by some other questions related to the tutor's answers and comments in order to gain more information about the way they conducted the programs.

2. Observation

The researcher observed the activities had been done in IELP at school, but do not actively participate in that program. In the observation, the researcher note everything happened in IELP, including the time when the activities happened, the tutors' action in managing the IELP, and the process IELP going on.

The observation was done on March 2012. The researcher observed class IX.a and IX.b times on March 3rd, 10th, and 17th. The observation was done every Saturday at 8.30-11.00. Unfortunately, the researcher could only observe class. During each class meeting, the researcher observed and took notes on every activity conducted. The result of the observation was written in the form of field notes (see appendix 4, 5, 6,).

3. Documentation

The researcher asked for some documents related to the implementation of the program to the vice headmaster of student affairs and the tutors of English IELP. Unfortunately, there are no official documents available concerning the IELP in the school. There were also no printed document about the program concept or plans from the tutor. However, the tutors were pleased to lend some samples of students' works, worksheet and any other printed materials to the researcher to be copied.

G. Data Analysis Technique

This study tried to analyze the implementation of the Intensive English Learning Program to improve students' English ability as preparation to face National Exam (UN) in SMP Muhammadiyah 17 plus Surabaya. The researcher analyzes data by using Descriptive qualitative and quantitative techniques:

1. Qualitative Analytic Approach

Merriam states that in qualitative, collection and analysis should be a simultaneous process¹². As this study with qualitative approach, data collection and analysis in this study are actually applied simultaneously. The data gained is about implementation Intensive English Learning Program (IELP) trough collecting data; observation, interview, and document. So, the researcher knows in depth about the technique of teaching and to know the purpose of implementing IELP.

All the data from the research were analyzed descriptively. The data from the interviews was classified first into some related aspects before being analyzed. The data from the prepared question was also combined with the unstructured questions given during the interview process.¹³ The data was used to analyze the description of the program according to the

¹² S.B.Merriam, *Case Study Research in Education: Aqualitative Approach 1st ed* (sanfrancisco: jassej-bess inc).

¹³ Lexy J. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosda Karya, 2009), p. 6.

After calculating the data through the formula above, then the researcher would make statistic students score of (mean, maximum-minimum score, standard deviation and passed-failed) school -Try out, school - MKKS and school- DIKNAS as comparison score. So the reader and the researcher can read the students' escalating after following IELP as preparation to face National Exam (UN).