CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

This research uses descriptive qualitative method. Because this study is conducted in a natural condition and not manipulated by the researcher. As proposed by Sugiyono qualitative methods are the methods used to examine the condition of natural objects in which the researcher is a key instrument.¹

As a key instrument, the researcher will go directly to the field to get accurate data. In this case the researcher takes a role as non-participant observer. The researcher simply observes the teachers' strategies in managing the large English classes during the teaching and learning process without interact directly with the subject of the study. The researcher also investigates more about the difficulties faced by the teachers in managing large English classroom through interview.

3.2 Research Setting

This study is conducted at SMP Bahrul Ulum Surabaya. The writer chooses this school as the setting of this study because most of classrooms in this school are large, containing 40 - 45 students that have potential to create problems in the classroom. The subject of this study is the two English teachers of SMP Bahrul ulum Surabaya.

¹ Sugiyono, Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif (Bandung : Alfabeta, 2010), 1

3.3 Data and Source of the Data

1. Primary data

Primary data is the main data obtained by researcher from the subjects of study. In this study the primary data collected from field note or the result of observation while teaching learning process and from the result of interview.

2. Supporting data

Beside the primary data, the writer also takes the data from library resource. It is used in analyzing data through literature, text book, academicals books magazine, newspaper, bulletin or other forms of resources related to classroom management.

3.4 Data Collection Technique

1. Observation

Observation is the process of collecting data and information directly by observing people and places at the sites.² Observation is a very important part in qualitative research. Through observation researcher can document the various activities and interactions made by the subjects of the study. Observation is conducted to collect the data about the classrooms management conducted by the teachers in large English Classes and the interaction between students and the teacher while teaching learning process. It is also conducted to gain the information about the students' response toward the classroom management conducted by teachers. In this

² John W. Cresswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research* (Ohio: Pearson, 2005), 211

research, the researcher will conduct research directly to the subject of the study without getting involved in the activities of participants.

In this study, the researcher uses a non-participant observation where researcher will not be actively involved in the activities that occur in the research sites. According to Cresswell, a non participant observer is an observer who visits a site and records notes without becoming involved in the activities of the participants.³ In this case, the researcher will come to the class and sit at the back to watch and record the activities of teacher and students during the teaching and learning process.

2. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a detailed and complete list of written questions which should be answered by the respondent about his personal or things he knows.⁴ This instrument is used to collect the data about students' response toward classroom management conducted by the teacher. From the students' response it can been whether the classroom management conducted by the teachers in large English classes effective or not.

To avoid misunderstanding, the researcher used Indonesian language to construct the instrument. This is intended to make the subjects respond the questionnaire well. All of the questionnaires are followed with alternative answers of

³ John W. Cresswell, *Educational Research: Planning......*, 212

⁴ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian : Suatu Pendekatan Praktek* (Jakarta : PT. Rineka Cipta, 2006), 151

sangat setuju, setuju and *Tidak setuju*. The students could give their answer by crossing the letter which is appropriate to their opinion.

3.5 Research Instrument

The study used the instruments as follows:

1. The Researcher

In qualitative research, the researcher is the key instrument. Researcher as human instrument determines focus of the study, selects subject of the study, collects data resource, analyzes data, interprets data, and makes conclusion as result of the research.

2. Observation checklist

An observation checklist is significant in qualitative method. It is a list of things that an observer is going to look at when observing a class. Observation checklist makes observation more structured and the results can be more easily understood. Observation checklist is chosen to make the observer easier in conducting observation.

Observation check list is in the form of columns which consist of criteria of classroom management, answer, and note, then check sign ($\sqrt{}$) is given in the answer columns based on the condition that really happened during the observation.

3. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is used to collect the data about students' response toward classroom management conducted by the teacher. The questionnaire used Indonesian

language to make the subjects respond the questionnaire well. All of the questionnaires are followed with alternative answers of *sangat setuju*, *setuju* and *Tidak setuju*. The students could give their answer by crossing the letter which is appropriate to their opinion.

3.6 Data Analysis Techniques

Having collected the data based on the instruments conducted by the researcher, and then she will analyze the data and information found during the research descriptively. The researcher analyzes the data by steps as follows:

1. Data Reduction

There are many data that researcher gets from the observation or interview, therefore, the researcher has to select the important data carefully. According to Sugiyono, reduction means summarizing the data, choosing the subject matters, focusing on the important things, and look for themes and patterns.⁵ In this case, the researcher manages the data by selecting important and relevant data, categorizing data in certain way and ignoring useless data. This is done by researchers by observing and reviewing the results of observation, reading the result of interviews and questionnaires.

2. Data Display

After the data reduced, the researcher displays the data. The researcher displays data in the form of narrative text. Miles and Huberman as cited by Sugiyono

⁵ Sugiyono, Memahami Penelitian....., 92

state that the most frequent form of display data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text.⁶ By displaying the data it makes the researcher easier to understand what is happening. The data is arranged systematically to explain and answer the problems of the study. The data will analyzed by using several theories as reference.

3. Drawing conclusion

The last stage of data analysis is the researcher tries to conclude the result of the research about classroom management conducted by teachers in large English Classes and the teachers' difficulties in managing large English classes and their possible solutions and also the students' response toward the classroom management conducted by the teachers and presents it in descriptive form.

⁶ Sugiyono, Memahami Penelitian....., 95