

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Approach and Research Design

Based on Aggarwal cited in Salaria states that descriptive research is devoted to the gathering of information about prevailing conditions or situations for the purpose of description and interpretation.<sup>46</sup> According to this theory, this research is descriptive research. Moreover, this research is based on the field work research; it analyzes the student's engagement level, so it collects information about the students' condition and situation directly.

Qualitative research refers to the meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and descriptions of things.<sup>47</sup> As stated by this theory, this research is qualitative research because this research is analyzing and describing the characteristics of students' engagement including their emotion, behavior and cognition. In addition, qualitative data collection is collecting information face-to-face and often in people's homes or workplaces.<sup>48</sup> So the data of qualitative research is gained by collecting information directly. Then, the data of this research was gained

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<sup>46</sup> Neeru Salaria, "Meaning of The Term- Descriptive Survey Research Method". *International Journal of Transformations in Business Management*. Vol. No. 1. Issue No. 6. Apr-Jun 2012.

<sup>47</sup> Bruce L Berg, *Qualitative Research Methods for The Social Sciences* (Long Beach: California State University, 2001), 4.

<sup>48</sup> John. W Creswell, *Educational Research* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska, 2012), 205.

from the observation in the class directly by checking observation checklist, interview and taking field note to know the students engagement level in studying. Therefore, based on the theory mentioned above, the researcher used qualitative approach to conduct this study.

## **B. Research Presence**

In this research, the role of the researcher is as the key instrument. The researcher as the key instrument means the researcher observes or interviews the participants directly and generally the researcher does not use questionnaire as the instrument<sup>49</sup>. The researcher collects the data by themselves by observation and interview.

The researcher uses Obtrusive or Undisguised Observation. Obtrusive or undisguised observation means the respondents are aware that they are under observation by the observer.<sup>50</sup> Before the observer observes the class, the teacher introduced the observer to the students, so her presence as an observer in the class is obvious to the students.

## **C. Research Location**

This research was held at MA. Bilingual Krian, Junwangi, No. 43, Krian, Sidoarjo, East Java. It took X class which has an outdoor and

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<sup>49</sup> John W. Creswell, *Research Design: Pendekatan Kualitative, Kuantitative dan Mixed* ( Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar), 261.

<sup>50</sup> "Descriptive Research Design: Survey and Observation" (<http://business.nmsu.edu>, accessed on February 12, 2014)

indoor class. Based on the recommendation of the teacher, the samples are X2 for outdoor class and X4 for indoor class.

#### **D. Data and Source of Data**

In this study, the researcher gained the data from the observation by filling observation list which is adapted from “students’ engagement walkthrough checklist”, and taking field note in the class. The researcher did this way to observe the students’ characteristic in class that shows their engagement level in class. Then, the interview session was done to get information about the students’ perceptions of the class. Therefore it shows their engagement level.

The researcher took X2 and X4 for analyzing the students’ engagement level in outdoor and indoor class. Each class consists of thirty students. The researcher took all of the students for observation class and took a half of students for interview.

#### **E. Research stages**

Doing research, the researcher uses research stages as follow:

##### **1.) Preliminary Research**

The preliminary research was done on 5<sup>th</sup> March 2014 to get the information about the situation and condition of outdoor and indoor class at MA. Bilingual Krian. It included the information about the students’ and teachers’ perception of outdoor and indoor class.

## 2.) Designing research

In designing research, the researcher designed the ways of identifying and analyzing the students' engagement level in indoor and outdoor class. It was designed by adapting the instrument from the previous study, they are observation checklist and interview guide. For ensuring the good instrument validity and to be applied for the test of reliability, the expert advisor corrected this instrument.

## 3.) Implementing the research

### a. Observation

The researcher did the observation using checklist which is adapted from "students' engagement walkthrough checklist" to observe their characteristic of engagement including their behavior, emotion and cognition of the students in the class. In this session, the researcher needed co-observer who helped the researcher in doing observation in class which consists of 32 students. The co-observers were Fitria Nur Sholiha, and Larita Zulaikha. They are the students' of English education department who did a research in the same place with this research so they have understood about the condition of outdoor and indoor class at MA. Bilingual Krian. Therefore, they

helped the researcher to fill the checklist of measuring students' engagement level in those classes. In this case, the researcher trained the co-observer on how to do the observation a day before doing the observation.

There are three observers in class because the seating of the class is divided into three rows, so one observer got one row to observe the students.

b. Interview

After observation, the researcher interviewed some students of X2 and X4 class to know their perception of the class. The questions are adapted from "students' engagement classroom walkthrough". It shows the students perception of the class including their behavior, emotion and cognition in class.

4.) Analyzing data

After obtaining the data from some instruments used in this research, the researcher directly collected and analyzed the data to get the answer of the research questions. The data were analyzed from the results of students' interview and observation checklist.

5.) Concluding data

Concluding the data is a step to deal with the result of this study. It is obtained by reviewing back on the research questions,

the data analysis from the observation checklist and interview, the literature review also is used in this research. Moreover, the teachers' opinion about the finding is needed in this research. Finally, the researcher is able to conclude the research findings of this study.

#### **F. Data Collection Technique**

In collecting the data, the researcher used several techniques:

##### 1.) Observation

In this case, the researcher observed the class directly using checklist which is adapted from "students' engagement walkthrough checklist". The researcher and the co-observer observed during the class activity. Moreover, a camera was used to record the situation and condition of outdoor and indoor class.

##### 2.) Interview

Interview takes important role in this research. In this interview technique, the researcher asked some questions to some students of X2 and X4 class. The researcher used a question list which is adapted from "students' engagement classroom walkthrough" as a guideline.

## G. Data Collection Instrument

The research instruments applied in this research are observation checklist and interview guide in order to collect the valid data from the field. Those instruments are described as the following:

### 1.) Observation Checklist.

The researcher used an observation checklist adapted from “Students’ Engagement Walkthrough Checklist” which is developed by Jones as a guide to observe the students’ engagement level in outdoor and indoor class.<sup>51</sup> The observation checklist consists of positive body language, consistent focus, verbal participation, student confidence, fun and excitement of the students. Those are the characteristic of students’ engagement which will be used to measure the level of students’ engagement.

### 2.) Interview Guide.

The researcher used a question list which is adapted from “Students’ Engagement Classroom Walkthrough” established by Jones as a guideline.<sup>52</sup> The questions comprise individual attention, clarity of learning, meaningfulness of work, rigorous thinking, and performance orientation of the students. Those are

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<sup>51</sup> Richard D. Jones, “Student Engagement: Teacher Handbook” ( New York: International Center for Leadership in Education, 2009)

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the second characteristic of students' engagement which is applied to measure the level of students' engagement.

The observation checklist and interview guide have been validated by two experts. They are the lecturer of English Education Department of the State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

## **H. Data Analysis Technique**

In this study, the researcher obtained the data through observation and interview. The data was analyzed through the following procedures:

### 1.) Observation

As stated before, the researcher used observation checklist which is adapted from "Students' Engagement Walkthrough Checklist". This observation checklist shows the level of students' engagement in accordance with the characteristics of the students' engagement in class activity.

### 2.) Interview

The data also was collected through interview. It was analyzed deeply and thoroughly. As stated before, the researcher used the question list which is adapted from Students' Engagement Classroom Walkthrough. This checklist was used to interpret the students' answer. Indeed, the interpretation result indicated the level of the students' engagement both in outdoor and indoor class.



3.) Combining the data collected from observation and interview.

The data collected from the observation and interview was analyzed through the following steps:

- a. Analyzed the students' engagement level both in indoor and outdoor based on the observation checklist and interview.
- b. Calculated and interpreting the result of the total score as the following formula:

$$\text{Result} = \frac{\text{Total of each item}}{\sum \text{Number of the students}} \times 100 \%$$

- c. Determined the students' behavior, emotion and cognition that indicate the students' engagement based on the result of the analysis
- d. Given further explanation and interpretation for the result of the analysis.

The researcher combined those data to find out the answers of the research problems. The last step is made a conclusion based on the findings and discussion of this research. The researcher related the result to the data from preliminary research and theory

used in this study to strengthen the result. The researcher combined them to make a cohesive and coherence conclusion.

### **I. Checking Validity of Findings**

In order to get valid data, the researcher did the observation three times. The researcher did observation in indoor class and outdoor class three times. In addition, the observation was done by three observers because the class consists of twenty nine students. Moreover, the researcher relates the result of the observation to some theories, preliminary research and the teacher's opinion. Indeed, the researcher will get valid findings.