- c) Medias are instruments of motivation if they are used in such away as to stimulate learning.
- d) Machines allow teacher to practice the principles of subject teaching illustration.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The chapter discusses the methodology of the presents study that covers research design, research subject, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The design of the research is *descriptive qualitative research*. The research conducted by means, observation interview to the teacher and data collection. According to Ary:

Qualitative research focuses on understanding social phenomena and providing rich verbal descriptions of settings, situations, and participants. The qualitative research includes a number of different methods, such as ethnography, case study, naturalistic observation, and focused interviews and hertorical. ³⁸

It can be concluded that the design is to obtain the information concerning with the status of phenomenon and directed toward determining the nature of the situation as it exists at the time of the study. Theefore, the design was used in the study because the researcher wanted to describe the techniques used by the teacher,

³⁸ Ary, Donald. Jacobs. *LC and Razavich. Introduction to Research in Education* (6th edition).{ USA: Wordsworth, a division of Thomson Learning. 2002.}

the problems and the solutions of teaching reading skill at MTS Miftahul ulum Batang-batang

3.2 Research Subject

According to Mc Millan, "A research subject is an individual who participates in a research study or is someone fro 32 at a are collected" The subject of the study was one English teacher of the second year students at MTS Miftahul ulum Batang-batang. In the case, the researcher obtained the data about the teacher's technique, the teacher's problems and the alternative solution to the problems in teaching reading at MTS Miftahul ulum Batang-batang.

3.3 Data

To get the data of the study, two kinds of instrument were used, namely: observation and interview. We elaborated as follows:

First, the researcher observed the school and the teacher while giving the proposal of the research at Miftahul ulum Batang-batang. The headmaster took the pre-interview to give the permission for the researcher to conduct the research.

³⁹ James H McMillan,. *Educational Research Fundamental for the Consumer*.{ New York: Harper Collins Publishers. 1992.}Hal 68

Second, the researcher conducted the observation by coming to the classroom when the teacher was teaching reading. The aim was to know the appropriate techniques used by the teacher.

Third, the researcher wrote the teacher's techniques by giving a check mark (v) on the table and wrote information in the form of field note.

Fourth, the researcher conducted the interview with the English teacher. The objective of interview was to get the information about the problems faced by the teacher in applying the technique and the solutions to overcome these problems. The data were recorded by using tape recorder.

3.4 Data analysis

Bogdan has stated:

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to presents what you have discovered to others.

Therefore, the technique of data analysis is an important part in research because by using the method, the researcher can conclude the result of the study. The data from interview and observation about the techniques of teaching reading and the problems faced by the teacher in English classes were presented in a descriptive form. When analyzing the data, three main steps were done accordingly.

- 1. Identifying the data dealing with the statement problems of the study.
- 2. Analyzing and classifying the data in the form of table. The table used is as follows:

No	The technique used by the teacher	The teacher's problems

3. The last, drawing the conclusion.

3.5 data collection

3.5.1 instruments

In order to get the data needed, there are two instruments to collecting the data, first is observation The aim was to know the appropriate techniques used by the teacher. the second is interview with the English teacher. The objective of interview was to get the information about the problems faced by the teacher in applying the technique and the solutions to overcome these problems.

3.5.2 Instruments Guidance

3.5.2.1 Observation

Observation is the most basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research. According to Ary, "Observation is collecting the data by identifying the behavior of interest and devices a systematic procedure for identifying, categorizing, and recognizing the behavior in either a natural or a staged situation" ⁴⁰. So, the observation is an act in which the investigator watches, and observes the subject or situation physically. Furthermore, Ary—said that the major types of observation

⁴⁰ Ibid, Ary Hal 430

research are participant observation, non-participant observation and ethnography. The participant observation is the observer actively participates and become insider in the event being observed so that he or she experiences events in the same way as the participants.

Meanwhile, non-participant observation is the observer not directly involved in the situation to be observed. In other words the observer is on the out side looking in and does not intentionally interact with or affect the object of the observation. Moreover, ethnography is involved intensive data collection of data on many variables over on extended period of time, in a naturalistic setting.

In the research, the researcher's position was non-participant observer because the researcher was not directly involved in the situation to be observed. The checklist was used to obtain information about the techniques used by the teacher during the reading lesson. Note was also stated under each item presented detailed descriptions of the class activities. The observation checklists were put into the table by giving a check mark (v), described and verified based on the classification on the statement problems.

3.5.2.2 Interview

According to Ary, "The interviews are used to gathe data on subjects' opinions, beliefs, and feelings about the situation in their own words", It means that interview is face to face questions and answer in which the speaker and the listener give their experiences, motives and opinions freely. The interviews provide

⁴¹ Ibid, Ary hal 434

information that cannot be obtained through observation, or can be used to verify the observation.

Moreover, Ary has stated thee are two types of interview; they are structured interview and unstructured interview. Structured interview is the interview in which the questions and alternative answers are given to the subject. The interview follows the extent to which the questions to be asked are developed prior to the interview and it is doing for all respondents. The advantages of structured interview are easy to classify and analyze the data, and about the disadvantages of it are inflexible and may seem formal.

Besides, the unstructured interview is type of interview where the questions arise from the situation. The researcher asks questions as the opportunity arises and then listens closely and uses the subjects' responses to decide on the next question. The unstructured interview is more informal, free questioning to the subjects. It is possible to gain the subject's views, attitudes belief and other formations.

Therefore, in the research the researcher used the unstructured interview. The instrument was given for one English teacher who taught the third year students of MTS Miftahul ulum Batang-batang in order to obtain the data concerning with the problems faced by the teacher in applying the techniques of teaching reading and how the teacher overcome the problems. In the interview, the respondent gave her information freely and the researcher recorded it.