CHAPTER 3
METHOD OF RESEARCH

There are several subheadings in this chapter, they are setting of the research, subject of the research, research design, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis, research procedure, and research timeline.

3.1 Setting of the Research

This study is conducted by the researcher at Al-Mubarok Islamic Boarding School on Jl. Tahunan - Batealit KM. 04 Batealit Jepara in academic years 2018/2019.

3.2 Subject of the Research

In conducting this descriptive study, the researcher is interested in seventh graders who are *'santriwan'* (male students) and *'santriwati'* (female students) at Al-Mubarok Islamic Boarding School in which there are thirty-one students in a class. The students are at seventh grade B who most of them are active students in which often ask question by using English during teaching learning process.

3.3 Research Design

This study uses Qualitative Descriptive Study as the research design. Here, the researcher describes what the happen in a class including the situation, students' condition and activities in the class during learning process by applying Numbered Head Together technique.

According to Creswell in Williams (2007:67), he asserted that qualitative research is a natural research which researchers involve themselves in actual occurrence. Then researchers can describe what happened at that time, and develop a level of detail from the actual experiences actually.

Then, about descriptive study, Last stated in Grimes and Schulz (2002:145) that it only focuses in describing the existing distribution of

variables, without hypotheses. Next, Isaac and Michael in Dulock (1993:154) wrote that descriptive research is a research that is used to depict the characteristic of persons or group, situations, or phenomenon occur through observing, describing, and documenting situation aspects naturally.

Related to the explanation above, it is meant that here, the researcher will describe everything in a class that will happen during learning process just the way it will be.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

Collecting data is one of the important things in doing research. The data that have been collected by the researcher should be valid. Mubarok (2015:49-51) alleged that in gathering data, researchers can use several strategies that are suitable, to help them to collect the data because if they do not use the suitable strategies, they will get invalid data. Then, Mubarok also stated that there are two kinds in collecting data, test and non-test.

There are many techniques to collect data. Dulock (1993:155) shared that the tools that commonly used to collect data are such as interviews, observations, questionnaires, rating scales, checklists, and instrument for measuring physiological variables. In this part, the researcher collects data by using triangulation technique. Triangulation is the combination of three techniques of data collection, observation, interview, and documentation.

3.4.1. Observation

In doing observation, the researcher uses participant observation. Mubarok (2015:61) wrote that participant observation is a research technique where researchers involve in a class, so that, researcher will get information more about the activities and know the meaning of the activities.

From the explanation above the researcher makes instruments for doing observation such as checklist. Then, the researcher observes the

tutor and students in a class during teaching learning activities twice in two meetings.

3.4.2. Interview

In doing interview, the researcher uses **structured interview**, in which the researcher will be an interviewer to get information from subject by asking some questions that will have been prepared by the researcher before interviewing (Mubarok, 2015:59). In this part, the researcher prepares some questions as the instrument of doing interview. In this part, the researcher interviews tutor and some students that have been chosen by the researcher by choosing students who have multiple number of five such as 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 in which the researcher will interview once in one meeting.

3.4.3. Documentation

In collecting data, the researcher uses also documentation as the technique. Mubarok (2015:63): "It is a kind of writing which is collected and stored that can be used when needed, as well as images and photos. Document can be in the form of written text, pictures, and others".

From the explanation above, the researcher tries to find out data by taking pictures and videos or others. Next, the researcher tries to get some documents such as lesson plan of tutor and students' attendance list. Then, the researcher uses it to correlate with interview and observation data to help the researcher gets valid data. Here, the researcher have done documentation twice in two weeks.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis technique is an importing thing in research. Kuntjojo (2009:52) asserted "*Pada penelitian dengan pendekatan kualitatif, fokus masalah penelitian menuntut peneliti melakukan pengkajian secara sistematik, mendalam, dan bermakna*". The explanation means that researchers have to focus themselves on research cases that investigated. Then, it has to be

researched deeply by researchers, so researchers are able to analyze data easily. By analyzing data easily, it can make researchers conclude good result to continue for the next step.

From the description above, the researcher uses three techniques in analyzing data. They are like data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification, based on Miles and Huberman (1994:10-12) below.

3.5.1. Data Reduction

Data reduction means summarizing, choosing primer data, focusing on important things, then, getting the main point of collected data. Then, data that have been reduced by researcher will give clear representation, and researcher can do research easily.

From the explanation above, the researcher selects collected data from triangulation results of interview, observation, and documentation, then, simplify them all.

3.5.2. Data Display

Data display is a group on information that is arranged, organized, and it gives points of collected data.

From the description above, in this part, the researcher organizes collected data that have been simplified in data reduction by making simple description and explanation. Then, the researcher is able to find out the primary point of collected data.

3.5.3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

The third analysis technique is conclusion drawing and verification. Miles and Huberman :

> "conclusion drawing, in our view, is only half of a Gemini configuration. Conclusions are also *verified* as the analyst proceeds. Verification may be as brief as a fleeting second thought crossing the analyst's mind during writing, with a short

excursion back to the field note, or it may be thorough and elaborate".

In this phase, the researcher makes a conclusion by data that have been processed through data reduction and data display. This conclusion can be changed if needed, but if the result has valid proofs, the change is not needed, and it will be credible conclusion.

3.6 Timeline of Research

In this parts the researcher tells about the steps of researcher in doing research at Al-Mubarok Islamic Boarding School, specifically, at seventh grade B.

Table 4. 1 Timeline of Research Conducting

ACTIVITIES			WEEK					
			1	2	3	4	5	6
Pre-Research	Asking permission to chief of Al-Mubarok Islamic Boarding School.		■					
	Making an appointment with English tutor.		■					
Research	Collecting Data	Observing			■	■		
		Interviewing			■			
		Documenting			■	■		
	Analyzing Data					■	■	■

From the table above, it can be described that the first step was asking permission to the chief of Al-Mubarok Islamic Boarding School, Mr. H. Nasikhun Z.M., S.Ag. M.Pd.I. It was done by the researcher on Saturday, 18 August 2018 when Mr.Nasikhun was teaching in a class at MTsN 1 Bawu Batealit Jepara. The researcher permitted to research for one month at Al-Mubarok Islamic Boarding school and the seventh graders as the subject. The researcher had explained about what would be done by the researcher, and finelly Mr. Nasikhun accepted the researcher to do research.

The second step was making an appointment with the English tutor of English club at Al-Mubarok Islamic Boarding School, Miss Annisa Sihabul Millah. Actually, the researcher would get together in Miss Annisa's house but the tutor had a bussy, so the researcher made an appointment by using social media, WhatsApp. It was also done on Saturday, 18 August 2018. For the next step was collecting data. The first collecting data was observation. It was done twice, on Saturday evening, 25 August and 8 September 2018. For documenting was also in those dates. The last, for doing interview was done on Saturday, 08 September 2018 after the time of English club class had been up.