

## CHAPTER 3

### METHOD OF RESEARCH

#### 3.1 Setting of the Research

The research was conducted at MAN 1 Bawu Jepara that is an Islamic State senior high school. MAN 1 Bawu Jepara is located at Jl. Raya Bawu – Batealit Km. 07 Batealit, Jepara 59461. MAN 1 Bawu Jepara has three grades namely X grade, XI grade, and XII grade. Each grade of MAN 1 Bawu Jepara are divided become four types of program. They are science program, social program, language program, and religion program. The researcher conducted the research toward the students of XI-3 grade social program as the subject that would be analyzed and examined. The researcher chooses MAN 1 Bawu Jepara because the researcher ever had experiences in teaching English language material in MAN 1 Bawu Jepara during PPL program.

#### 3.2 Subject of the Research

The subject in this research were the students of XI grade social program of MAN 1 Bawu Jepara. The research was at the XI-3 grade social program. XI-3 grade social program also has English language material that is included as an important material in the school's curriculum. That was the reason why the researcher chooses XI-3 grade social program because the class was qualified to conduct the research.

### 3.3 Research Approach

Research is a scientific activity to compile new knowledge based on the primary data of sources, which its purpose emphasized in finding general principles, and also to conduct, and conducting generalization prophecy outside the investigated samples (Surakhmad, 1982: 28). According to Kothari (2004: 1) stated that research in common parlance refers to a search for knowledge. One can also define research as a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic. In fact, research is an art of scientific investigation. Furthermore, according to Mubarak (2015: 1) stated that.:

The research activity is an attempt to discover, develop and test the truth of knowledge which is done by using the scientific method. This scientific method should be developed in structured and systematic, from the beginning, to choose the problem, formulate the problem to draw conclusions and prepare a report. This is why research is called as systematic and structured activities which are done by researchers through same processes.

Based on the statements related to the nature of research by the experts. Research means a scientific activity about the process of formulating the problems, collecting data, analyzing data, and interpret the data in order to obtain new knowledge based on the primary data. It means that the major purpose of research is to get the valid result and solve the problems in the field of social life or educational.

### a. Type of Research

Descriptive study was used in this research. Descriptive study is a research that describe such phenomenon. According to Sukardi (2011: 157) stated that descriptive study generally conducted with primary purpose which is to describe the fact systematically and characteristic of the object or subject that analyzed properly. In addition, according to Arifin (2012: 41) stated that descriptive study is a study that is used to describe, examine, and solve problems related to phenomenon and condition that happen nowadays, either the phenomenon that actually happen or analysis of correlation between various variables in such phenomenon. It means that descriptive study is a study that describe such real phenomenon that actually happen in society without contains any fake information.

### b. Research Approach

In this research, the researcher used qualitative approach. According to Mubarok (2015: 18) stated that qualitative research emphasizes the analysis of deductive and inductive inference process as well as on the analysis of the dynamics of the relationship between the observed phenomena, using scientific logic. It meant that the data of qualitative approach would be analyzed and presented in the form of words. It meant that in this research the researcher explained the result of the data into descriptive form and the data would be presented in the form of words.

### c. Subject

Term of population was not used in this qualitative study, because the researcher only described the data and the researcher didn't calculate it using statistical procedure. So, the subject of this study were students which had different learning styles among the other students in the classroom.

### 3.4 Method of Collecting Data

Method of collecting data is truly important to conduct in order to help the research to be done. In this study, every data of the research would be collected using three techniques. They were observation, interview, and questionnaire.

#### a. Observation

Observation is a technique of collecting data that is conducted by the way of observation, either in the actual situation or in the artificial and it must be logic, objective, and rational about various phenomenon (Arifin, 2012: 231). In addition, according to Sukardi (2011: 78) stated that observation will be more effective if the information that will be taken are condition or natural fact, behavior, and result of work that had been made by respondents in natural situation.

The researcher would observe everything that related to the research. The research only observed how did the students use their learning styles. The data was observed using observation sheet.

There were two indicators that researcher observed. They were classroom atmosphere and students' behavior. In classroom atmosphere indicator, the researcher observed the class' condition. Meanwhile in students' behavior, the researcher observed the students' behavior related to English learning styles in English language learning in the classroom.

#### b. Interview

Interview is a technique of collecting data where there is a direct communication between subject and sample (Surakhmad, 1982: 174). Moreover, according to Mubarok (2015: 57) stated that the interview is the process of communication or interaction to collect information by means of questions and answers between researchers by informants or research subject. It means that interview is an exchange process of information between two people where the first one is the researcher and the second one is the respondent which is discuss particular topic.

The researcher used the function of interview in order to find out what were the advantages and disadvantages of the learning styles used. Kind of interview that used in order to gather the data in this research was structured interview. Structured interview is a kind of interview that the instrument is in the form of written question that has been prepared by the researcher (Mubarok, 2015: 59).

There were four indicators of the interview that used by the researcher in interviewing the teacher. There were characteristic of students' English learning style,

teacher's method and media, advantages and disadvantages of students' English learning style, problem of students' English learning style. In characteristic of students' English learning style indicator, the teacher would be interviewed by the researcher with questions related to students' English learning style characteristic in order to know students' characteristic. Meanwhile in teacher's method and media indicator, the researcher would be interviewed the teacher with questions related to method and media that used by the English teacher in the class. Then, in advantages and disadvantages of students' English learning style indicator, the teacher would be interviewed by the researcher with questions related to the advantages and the disadvantages of students' English learning style during the activity of English language learning in the class. Last, in problem of students' English learning style indicator, the teacher would be interviewed by the researcher with questions related to problem that the teacher had faced in the class about the different types of students' English learning in the class.

### c. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a technique of collecting data that the way to conduct it is giving written statements to the respondents to be answered (Sugiyono, 2016: 199). On the other hand, according to Gillham (2000: 2) stated that questionnaire is just one of ways of getting information from people (or answers to our research questions), usually, but not always, by asking questions. In addition, according to Kothari (2016: 100) stated that a questionnaire consists of a number of questions printed or typed in

a definite order on a form or set of forms. The questionnaire is mailed to respondents who are expected to read and understand the questions and write down the reply in the space meant for the purpose in the questionnaire itself. The respondents have to answer the question on their own.

The researcher used the function of questionnaire in order to investigate what are the students' learning style. Kind of questionnaire that used by the researcher in order to gather the data in this research was close questionnaire. Close questionnaire is a kind of questionnaire given by the researcher that the questionnaire item could be in the form of questions or statements that the answers to be chosen by the respondents (Mubarok, 2015: 53).

**Table 3.1.**

*Blueprint of Instrument*

No.	Learning Styles Indicators	Number of Items	Total
1	Visual Learning Style	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10	10
2	Auditory Learning Style	11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20	10
3	Kinesthetic Learning Style	21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30	10
Total			30

### 3.5 Method of Analyzing Data

The next step was analyzing the data after the data had been obtained properly. There are three steps of activity to analyze the data namely data reduction, data

display, and conclusion drawing/verification (Miles and Huberman, 1994: 10). In this research, the researcher will use these three steps of analyzing data.

a. Data Reduction.

In this step, the researcher would gather and collect the data of particular phenomenon. The data were classified, identified, and organized in order to get the valid result. In this step, the data were collected using several techniques of collecting data namely observation, questionnaire, and interview in order to get the data after observing every activity related to the research. According to Miles and Huberman (1994: 10) stated that data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions. Moreover, according to Sugiyono (2016, 338) stated that reducing data means conclude, choosing principal things, focusing on important things, finding theme and pattern and throwing away unnecessary things.

The researcher would observe what were the students' learning styles and how did the learning styles were used by the students during the English learning activity in the classroom. The researcher would analyze situation that happened in the class from the beginning until the class was closed by conducting observation. Questionnaire was analyzed after the students answered questionnaire related to students' English learning styles given by the researcher after the class. The researcher also interviewed the English teacher who taught the English material to gather data related to the students' English learning styles and all the data that was

gathered were aimed to find out what were the students' English learning style in the classroom.

#### b. Data Display

The next step was displaying the data. The data would be displayed after the data had been successfully reduced. The presentation of data of qualitative research can be conducted in the form of brief description, chart, correlation between category, flowchart, and the others (Sugiyono, 2016: 341). In addition, according to Miles and Huberman (1994: 11) stated that all are designed to assemble organized information into an immediately accessible, compact form so that the analyst can see what is happening and either draw justified conclusions or move on to the next step of analysis the display suggests may be useful.

Data display was helpful for the researcher to analyze what would be happened with the data presented. Data from the recording would be interpreted by the researcher in order to know how did the students use the learning styles in learning English language. It would make the data would be easy to understand by the researcher.

#### c. Conclusion Drawing / Verification

The final step of analysis is conclusion drawing and verification. According to Miles and Huberman (1994: 11) stated that from the start of data collection, the

qualitative analyst is beginning to decide what things mean – is noting regularities, patterns, explanations, possible configuration, causal flows, and propositions.

After observing and analyzing of what were students' learning styles and how did the learning styles were used by the students during the English learning activity in the classroom. The researcher would get the result of the data and made conclusion using data by transcript. It meant that the data that had been gathered, identified, and analyzed before were presented by the researcher in order to answer how did they use the learning styles and to find out what were the advantages and the disadvantages of the learning styles used.

### **3.6 Systematic of Research**

Contents of the thesis proposal would be explained clearly which contains of background of the study, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significances of the study, previous study, theoretical review, research approach, method of collecting data, method of analyzing data and systematic of the research in order to make the thesis proposal easy to follow.

The first chapter is background that contains about the fundamental background that reasoning the research that will be conducted by the researcher. Variables related to the contents of the research also will be explained in the form of general information in the section of background of the study which are contain the description of learning and the description learning styles. There are statements of the

problem that contain research questions regarding to the research problem that will be answered in the objectives of the study to find out its purpose and significances of the study that contain beneficial points of the research toward the people whom involved in the research directly/indirectly.

The second chapter is review of related literature that contains previous study and theoretical review. The researcher took several studies sample that had been successfully conducted by the other researchers that all of them have same field of study that focuses on students' learning styles in the section of previous study. Moreover, theoretical study contains information and theories related to the variables of the research that will be conducted. The role of theoretical study itself is to support the validation of the research in order to make the result of the research will be completely valid without any doubts. The researcher will explain information about the variables specifically and theories related to the variables will be acquired from the different kind of sources such books, e-books, journals, e-journals and thesis that contain same field of study in theoretical review section.

The third chapter is method of research that contains information about how the researcher conducts the research properly. This section consists of research approach, method of collecting data, method of analyzing data, and systematic of research. In conducting the research, the researcher will use qualitative approach to present the data and use descriptive method in order to analyze the data. Methods of collecting data that will be used are observation, interview, and questionnaire. The last is

systematic of the research that explains the chronology of series of the research, and it can be concluded as the directions in conducting the research.

### 3.7 Research Timeline

**Table 3.2.**

*Research Timeline*

No.	Activities	Preparation	Time
1.	Visit the school to meet administration staff of MAN 1 Bawu Jepara	–	July
2.	Meet the headmaster of MAN 1 Bawu Jepara	Research permission letter from university	July
3.	Contact the teacher of XI-3 Social Program to ask the schedule of English language material and to ask students' data as participant of the research	–	July
4.	Conduct observation in the class of XI-3 Social Program	Observation sheet of students' English learning style of XI -3 Social Program students	August
5.	Conduct observation in the class of XI-3 Social Program	Observation sheet of students' English learning style of XI -3 Social Program students	August
6.	Conduct observation in the class of XI-3 Social Program	Observation sheet of students' English learning style of XI -3	August

		Social Program students	
7.	Give the questionnaire to the students of XI-3 Social Program	Questionnaire sheet of students' English learning style for XI-3 Social Program students	August
8.	Conduct an interview with the English teacher of XI-3 Social Program	Interview sheet of English teacher of XI-3 Social Program	August
9.	Researcher interprets the data	The result of observation, questionnaire, and interview of the research	August

