

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This study employed a qualitative approach. Qualitative research, according to Creswell (2018), is an approach for examining and comprehending the meaning that individuals or groups assign to a social or human situation. The qualitative method explores the notion or phenomenon that can be grasped in order to characterize the study problem (Creswell, 2018). The purpose of qualitative research is to describe the phenomenon thoroughly, deeply, and accurately. In this research, researcher used descriptive qualitative research that focused on teacher strategies in integrating English's skill in teaching English. It explained the strategies that used by teacher at 7th grade of SMPN 1 Kota Bengkulu.

B. Place of the Research

This research was conducted at SMPN 1 Kota Bengkulu, which is located in Jl. Jendral. Sudirman, Tengah Padang, Kec. Tlk. Segara, Kota Bengkulu, Indonesia. The reason for choosing this place because this school has accreditation A. this school is the number 1 junior high school in Bengkulu City.

C. Research Subject

There are three English teachers at SMPN 1 Kota Bengkulu. Researcher selected two of English teacher as the research subject and informant. The researcher took 7th grade to make observations.

D. Instruments

The primary instrument, often referred to as the key instrument, was the researcher herself, who gathered, analyzed, and presented the data throughout the entire process. The secondary instruments utilized included observation guideline and interview questions.

1. Observation Guideline

In this research, the observation sheet is a tool that is essential for researchers to guide their observations and address any issues that arise. According to Arikunto (2010), an observation sheet is used to assess how well something is working or to provide guidelines for achieving a specific goal.

2. Interview Questions

The research instrument used in this study was an interview questions, which served as a tool for collecting data through a list of questions prepared by the researcher for conducting interviews with respondents. Sugiyono (2020) defines an interview as a structured conversation with a specific purpose, involving two parties: the interviewer, who asks the questions, and the interviewee, who provides

responses. In this study, interviews were conducted with both teachers and students.

Based on observations and interview questions, the researcher followed these procedures: first, observing the English learning process in the classroom. After a brief explanation, the researcher conducted an interview with the English teacher. Finally, the researcher documented the teacher and students during the lesson.

E. Techniques of Data Collection

Data collection techniques are used to collect data according to research procedures in order to obtain the required data. In collecting the data for this research, the researcher use observation and interview.

1. Observation

One way to gather information about people, processes, and cultures is through observation. (Kawulich, 2005). According to Arikunto (2010), observation is an attempt to perform research in order to gather the necessary data. The researcher takes on the role of a passive participant in this observation. According to Sugiyono (2020), passive involvement refers to the presence of research at the scene of action but not any interaction or engagement.

2. Interview

The data was collected by conducting interviews to get data related this research. According to Busetto, Wick, and Gumbinger (2020), interviews are a method used by researchers to gather perspectives.

Interview, or in other words interview, is a method of collecting data, news or facts from the field. This process can be done face-to-face with the informant or indirectly, such as by telephone, internet or letter (written interview). The main purpose of the interview is to get more details about the individual interview and what he or she knows. Interview guidelines in this study, namely the author conducts interviews by asking several questions to respondents related to the object of research.

F. Data Analysis

1. Data Analysis Based on the Design

The researcher employed B. Miles et al.'s (2014) concept of data analysis. In qualitative research, there were three stages involved in data analysis. The steps in question include data condensation, data display, and drawing/verification conclusion.

1) Data Condensation

The researcher selected, summarized, and categorized the data acquired in accordance with specific criteria in order to analyze

and transform the data for this study's data condensation. The data gathered for this study via observation, interviews, and field note.

Researchers used thematic analysis to study the data. This method helps identify, analyze, and present information by finding themes or patterns to draw conclusions. Thematic analysis is a key part of qualitative research and includes grounded methods.

The analysis was done after the interviews were completed. Researchers created interview transcripts and selected key answers relevant to the research questions. This process made it easier to identify specific issues and connect them to existing theories.

2) Data Display

An orderly compilation of data that enables inferences and action is called a display. In this stage, the researcher controls the obtained data as a foundation for making the appropriate conclusions by using the data selection procedure to be as simple as words, sentences, and narratives.

3) Drawing/Verification Conclusion

Drawing/Verification Conclusions might be succinct summaries based on field notes, transcripts, and documentation, or they can be comprehensive and in-depth with a thorough analysis and argument. In this step, researcher drew conclusions and verification related to this research.

2. Checking Data Trustworthiness or Data Triangulation

The researcher employed methodological triangulation, or trustworthiness data, in this investigation. Denzin in Fusch et al. (2018) defines methodological triangulation as the use of multiple approaches to the investigation of a single subject or case. Methodological triangulation involving the use of multiple data collection strategies or research methodologies. As was previously established, documentation, interviews, and observation are the methods used to gather data.

