

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Method

This type of research was descriptive qualitative research, namely activities that aims to describe the situation or phenomenon. It was designed to get some information in the current state. Descriptive research also implemented to develop the general goals of science knowledge, usually to develop the knowledge underlying the problem and explanation. According to Mukhtar (2013:10) qualitative descriptive research method used by researchers to find knowledge or theory of research at a certain time.

Meanwhile, Creswell (2014, p.32) qualitative research is used to investigate and comprehend the meaning of individuals or groups in relation to a social or human problem. It can be written or spoken data gathered from observed people or behaviors, as well as study categories and trends. In qualitative research, interpretive research is the process through which a person obtains the information or understanding that exists in all human action. Then, while doing research, use it as a major way to create awareness of development, take action, and get involvement. As a result, researcher might understand that critical can be utilized as an inquiry to determine the benefits and drawbacks of a certain circumstance. On the other hand, Sugiyono (2012, p.8) claims that qualitative research conducted in a natural context is also known as naturalistic research. This aligns with Richie's (as cited in Moleong, 2017, p.8) definition of qualitative

research as explaining the social reality from the field of concepts, behavior, perceptions, and difficulties regarding persons being investigated. From this perspective, qualitative research was carried out naturally and as is, in accordance with the subject and the location of the study. As a result, qualitative research is carried out in an unaltered natural setting.

Based on the description above, the researcher concluded that qualitative research is a method to describe how, when, and where a phenomenon occurs. Qualitative research points out the meaning, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, descriptions of things, and so on.

3.2 Place of the Researcher

a. Place

The location of this research was at SMP N 04 Kotabumi, which is located at Taman Siswa No. 59 Kotabumi, North Lampung. The research chooses SMP N 04 Kotabumi as the place to conduct the research because of the availability of data sources that were considered appropriate to the object to be studied.

b. Time

This research will be conducted for one month on July 2023. This research was conducted for one month at SMP N 04 Kotabumi.

3.3 Data Resource

In qualitative research, the data resource can be such as interview and observations. The source of data in research is the subject from which the data can be obtained. Arikunto (2006, p. 129) states that the data source is the subject who provides data or information or where the data is obtained. The subject of this study only consisted of 2 participants where the subject were an English teachers in seventh grade at SMP N 04 Kotabumi. In determining data sources, there are types of data sources which are classified into two types. Pratiwi (2017, p.211-212) found that the data resource in qualitative research has two parts.

- 1) Primary data

Primary data is the source of data obtained directly from the original source. Primary data can be the opinion of the subject (person). Individual or group. The primary data in this research were two English teachers at SMP N 04 Kotabumi.

- 2) Secondary Data

Secondary data in this research comes from two English subject teachers.

The data source in this study uses primary data taken from interviews conducted by seventh grade English teachers at SMP N 04 Kotabumi, especially in learning. The data obtained for this study are the results of interviews conducted.

3.4 Research Instrument

The research instrument is a tool used by research to measure variables. Arikunto (2010, p.203) says that a research instrument is a tool for collecting data to make work easier and to get good results. The instruments used in this study were interviews.

a. Researcher

One characteristic of qualitative research is the existence of research. Thus, the main instrument used in this research is the researcher to ability of researchers to determine the quality of research. The more knowledge and information possessed by researchers, the higher the quality of research that will be determine and achieved. In addition, the data is determining and obtained by using questionnaire.

b. Semi Structure Interview

Interviews are a data collection technique in a qualitative method that can be carried out individually, and groups or the form of conference. The technical implementation of interviews is generally carried out by submitting questions through the interviews which will later be answered by the resource person or informant.

TABLE 1
THE SPECIFICATION OF QUESTION IN TEACHER
SEMI STRUCTURE INTERVIEW

Variable	Sub Variable	Indicator	Question Number
Teacher Effort	Giving Score	The teacher gives a score as a symbol of student learning outcomes.	1
	Reward	The teacher gives gifts as a symbol of appreciation.	2
	Competition	Individual or group competition or competition.	3
	Ego-involvement	Ego-involvement to maintain self-esteem by considering the task is a challenge.	4
	Giving exam	The teacher gives a test.	5
	Knowing the result	Students know the results of their grades.	6
	Praise	The teacher gives positive praise.	7
	Punishment	The teacher gives punishment if students make mistakes in the right way.	8
	Desire to learn	A sense of desire and pleasure in learning.	9
	Interest	Interest in learning.	10
	Recognized goals	Goals students recognize and accept.	11

Source: (Sardiman in Firdausi, 2020, p.35)

3.5 Data Collecting Technique

In this research, the research used interviews as the collected technique is source of qualitative data.

1. Semi Structure Interview

In the opinion of Sugiyono (2017, p.231) an interview is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through question and answer, so that meaning can be constructed in a particular topic.

Interviews are used as a data collection technique when the researcher wants to conduct a preliminary study to determine the problems to be studied, but also when the researcher wants to know more about the respondents.

3.6. Plan of Testing Validity

In qualitative research, to obtain more ideal data, research data much be evaluated. In this case, one way to assess the validity of the data was to used expert judgment obtained from two lecturers. The name of the first lecturer was Rulik Setiana, S.S., M.Pd. and the second was Dewi Sri Kuning, S.Pd. M.Pd. In this study researchers need to test the validity of the instrument. Sugiyono (2012, p.267) states that validity is the position of accuracy between the data that occurs in the research object with the data obtained by the researcher. Meanwhile, Sugioyono (2012, p.125) suggests that after the instruments has been prepared regarding aspects to be measured bases on theory, the expert judgment. So, validity test can be used to determine measurable instruments.

3.7. Data Analysis

After the data collected techniques such as classifying data, coding techniques, and analyzing all data. The data analysis technique used in this study was transitivity analysis. Lapen et al (2012, p. 98) states that the categories related to research conducted through the calibration of ideas, themes, topics, activities, and types of people are called qualitative data analysis. So, data analysis in

qualitative research was a method for explaining, observing or comparing meaningful patterns or themes from research objects. While the data analysis technique used in this study was transitivity analysis. The following are the steps taken regarding the qualitative data analysis process.

1. The teacher's efforts to increase students' motivation English
2. Classify and analyze the data which then categorized based on the transitivity aspect.