CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher explains the methodology used for this study. This section consists of some points, they are: (1) Approach and research design, (2) Researcher presence, (3) Research location, (4) Data and source of data, (5) Research instruments, (6) Data analysis technique, (7) Checking validity of findings, and (8) Research stages. Each point of this chapter is explained as follow.

A. Approach and Research Design

For answering the research questions, it is principal to choose the appropriate research method for this study. Knowing that this research aims to investigate the teacher’s instructions in English outdoor class, so the qualitative method is chosen by the researcher. According to Patton and Cochran, qualitative research is characterized by its aim, which relates to understanding some aspects of social life, and its method which (in general) generate words, rather than numbers, as data for analysis.¹ At last, for analyzing process, this research produces the explanations rather than numerical data.

In addition, there are some types of Qualitative research. One of them is participant observation qualitative research. Participant observation Qualitative

research refers to qualitative studies that place the researchers in social settings but do not have the broad purpose of capturing the cultural knowledge that insiders use to make sense of those settings.\(^2\) Based on the definition, this study is included into participant observation qualitative research. In participant observation study, the researcher focuses on investigating the specific point. Because this study stresses on examining the particular purpose which is finding out the teacher’s instructions in English outdoor class at MA Bilingual Krian, so this study is stated as participant observation study.

### B. Researcher Presence

Talking about the research instrument, in this study the researcher acts out as the research instrument and data collector. This means the researcher herself who does the observation, interview, and field note. According to Yin, the researcher as the research instrument is that the researcher directly observes, records, takes notes of the actions, events, and conversations that occur in the field.\(^3\) Doing this study, the researcher herself observes, records, and takes note about the teacher’s instructions and also anything happened in the field.

Further, in this study, participant observation is used. The type of participant observation is passive participant. According to Stainback cited in Sugiyono, passive participant means that the researcher is present at the scene of


actions but does not interact or participate. In this study, the researcher comes to the field of observation but does not contribute any activities in that location. The researcher observes what people do, listens what they say but do not participate their activities.

C. Research Location

This study is conducted at MA. Bilingual Krian, Junwangi No. 43 Krian, Sidoarjo, East Java. The researcher selects outdoor class at moving class, particularly X Science 2 class. As the reason, this class is held early in the morning at the first and the second hour of class, so the students are still in fresh mind. Moving class is chosen because it has more activities in form of group work, pair work, and group work. This automatically encourages the teacher in delivering the instructions more than in regular class. By doing the research in this location, the researcher hopes that the researcher gets the data related with the teacher’s instructions elements in English Outdoor class, particularly at moving class. Also, the researcher hopes that the researcher gets the information about the problems faced that occur in that class related to the teacher’s instructions.

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4 Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009), 312.
D. Data and Source of Data

In accomplishing this study, the researcher finds out the data dealing with teacher’s instructions elements in English outdoor class. The focused data is the elements of instructions delivered by English outdoor class teacher. Also, the researcher focuses on examining the problems faced by the teacher when she delivers the instructions in English outdoor class.

To get the data about the teacher’s instructions elements and the problems faced by the teacher in delivering the instructions in English outdoor class, the researcher has to decide the sources. The researcher determines that the English teacher of English outdoor class, Mrs. Laili Abida, becomes the source of the targeted data. All the data are gotten from her by observing her in her English outdoor class, interviewing her about her problems in delivering the instructions in English outdoor class, and also recording the activity dealing with her instructions in English outdoor class through field note taking.

E. Data Collection Technique

For collecting the data, the researcher does a series of activities, they are observing, interviewing, and taking field note. Observation is held in order to get the data about teacher’s instructions in English outdoor class. The researcher focuses on the elements of instructions delivered by the teacher when the teacher gives such kinds of instructions in some activities, such as group activities, pair
activities, and individual activities. The researcher also observes the forms of instructions delivered by the teacher. Further, the structured interview is used by the researcher as a technique for collecting the data dealing with the problems faced by the teacher when she delivers the instructions in English outdoor class.

The researcher emphasizes on the problems happened in each activities when the students do not grasp the instructions well. The last data collection technique is field note taking. This technique is used for collecting the two data, teacher’s instructions in English outdoor class and the problems faced by the teacher when she delivers the instructions in English outdoor class.

Furthermore, this study is conducted in moving class of English outdoor class, particularly X Science 2 class. For getting the data, this class is observed by the researcher. Besides that, in obtaining the complete information, the researcher interviews the English teacher in that class. The teacher’s name is Mrs. Laili Abida. Mrs. Laili is interviewed by the researcher to accomplish the data collection.

F. Research Instruments

In this study, some research instruments are applied for completing the data.
1. Observation checklist

In doing the observation, the researcher uses the observation checklist as the research instrument. The researcher uses observation checklist which is adapted from Scrivener “the elements of instructions”. This observation checklist explains about the elements of instructions which those elements can be used for analyzing the instructions delivered by the teacher in English outdoor class. The observation checklist consists of some criteria of instructions: a frame, a brief summary of the task and its purpose, the organization, the procedure, the mode, the outcome, a strategy, the timing, and a cue. Those elements finally conclude the form of the instructions delivered by the teacher in English outdoor class.

2. Interview guide

Fulfilling the study, the researcher structurally interviews the English teacher of English outdoor class, particularly X Science 2. The interview guide provides some lists of questions for getting the information about the problems faced by the teacher when she delivers the instructions in that class. In the process of interviewing, the researcher records the conversation by using mobile phone equipped with a recorder.

3. Field note

In the process of field note taking, the researcher prepares the equipments includes pen and book. In this activity, the researcher takes the

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5 Jim Scrivener, Classroom Management...129
note related to the teacher’s instructions, the elements of instructions and also the problems faced by the teacher when she delivers the instructions in each activity. The researcher writes the complication that happened in each activity, such as group work, pair work, or individual work.

G. Data Analysis Technique

Qualitative analysis is a process of reviewing, synthesizing, and interpreting data to describe and explain the phenomena or social worlds being studied. In this case, this study observes, collects, and gives the meaning to the data in purpose of illustrating and clarifying the teacher’s instructions in English outdoor class. In qualitative research, data analysis is conducted during the researcher collects the data and data collection have been done. In the process of observing, interviewing, and taking filed note, the researcher analyses the data that have been collected.

According to Miles and Huberman cited in Sugiyono, the activities in qualitative data analysis are done interactively and continuously until the data is saturated and those activities are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

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7 Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan…*. 337.
1. Data reduction

As it is probably known that after collecting the data, the researcher gets the excessive data. The data may consist of extensive field note, much information of interview transcripts, or a lot of documents.\(^8\) This causes the researcher do this way. Data reduction is summarizing, selecting the main data, focusing on essential data, identifying themes and pattern and also reducing useless data.\(^9\) By doing data reduction, is clearly described, so this makes the researcher focuses on the main data, and then it makes easy the researcher to do the next data collection.

In this study, the researcher reduces the data by summarizing and selecting the data collection from observation, interview, and field note. By doing this, the researcher focuses on the main part of the data which is the teacher’s instructions, the elements of instructions and also the problems happened in the field related to the teacher’s instructions. Finally, those data become the focus of data for the researcher.

2. Data display

After doing data reduction, the next activity is displaying the data. A data display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that

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allows conclusion drawing an action. \textsuperscript{10} This means that displaying data involves the presentation of the qualitative data in ways which enables others to assess, interpret and evaluate the interpretations and conclusions drawn by the researcher.

In this study, the data is displayed in the form of narrative. Miles and Huberman cited in Sugiyono states that the most frequent from data display for qualitative research in the past has been narrative text.\textsuperscript{11} The researcher displays the data by explaining and describing the data through narrative text.

3. Conclusion drawing/verification

The last step in qualitative data analysis is drawing conclusion or verification. Conclusion drawing/verification involves the researcher in interpretation, drawing meaning from displayed data. By doing this, the researcher may answer the research questions of this study. Based on the data have been presented, the researcher concludes and meets the answer of problems formulation.

\textsuperscript{11} Sugiyono, \textit{Metode Penelitian Pendidikan...} 341.
H. Checking Validity of Findings

Validity is a process whereby the researcher earns the confidence of the reader that she has “gotten it right”.\textsuperscript{12} This clarifies that to get the valid findings the researcher has to get the trustworthiness of the reader on the research. In qualitative research, the validity of findings can be done by some ways, they are: longtime of observing, the raising of diligence, triangulation, etc.\textsuperscript{13} In this study, the researcher attempts to get the validity of findings by doing the observation in five times. By doing this, the researcher can repeatedly check the validity of the data gotten. If the data which have been gotten is not valid, so the researcher does more observation to get the validity of the data. In addition, to check the validity of the findings, the researcher confirms the findings with some theories used in this study.

I. Research Stages

In doing this study, the researcher does some stages. Each step is discussed in the following discussion.

1. Preliminary research

The preliminary research was done by the researcher to get the information about the condition of moving class of English outdoor class,

\textsuperscript{12} Sharlene Nagy Hesse- Bieber Ptaricia Leavy. (2\textsuperscript{nd} Edn), \textit{The Practice of Qualitative Research} (California: SAGE Publication, 2011), 48.
\textsuperscript{13} Sugiyono, \textit{Metode Penelitian Pendidikan}... 368.
particularly X Science 2. The information was related to the background of outdoor class existence, the classes which took place in outdoor class, and also the teacher’s instructions.

2. Designing research

In designing this study, the researcher focuses on examining the elements of instructions delivered by the teacher in English outdoor class. The researcher creates the way how to get the data about teacher’s instructions in English outdoor class. The observation, interview and field note are selected by the researcher as the way for collecting the data. The researcher prepares the instruments, observation checklist and interview guide, for this study.

3. Implementing research

a. Observation

In doing the observation, the researcher prepared the observation checklist which has been validated. The observation checklist is used for examining the teacher’s instructions in English outdoor class. The observation is conducted in moving class of English outdoor class, particularly X Science 2 class. The researcher focuses on each instructions delivered by the teacher.

b. Field note taking

In the process of taking field note, the researcher pays attention to each instruction delivered by the teacher. The researcher focuses on each
activity done in English outdoor class. All the teacher’s instructions are noted by the researcher in order to get the data. The problems that happened in the class are recorded by the researcher.

c. Interview

The structured interview is done to get the data about teacher’s problems in delivering the instructions in English outdoor class. The interview guide is for English teacher in X Science 2 class. To get the complete data, the researcher uses recorder to record all the conversation between the researcher and the teacher.

4. Analyzing the data

After collecting the data through observation, interview and field note, the researcher directly analyses the data that have been collected. This analysis is done in order to get the answers of research problems. The researcher analyses the data intensively to get the validity of findings.

5. Concluding the data

The last stage is concerning with the data conclusion. The researcher reviews the statement of the problems, data collection, and data analysis in order to be able to conclude the data. All those data is used to sum up and come to the findings. At last, the researcher reports the findings and conclusion of the research.