

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the writer explains the Method of this study, operational definition, population and sample, technique for collecting data, validity and reliability, technique for analyzing data, and tentative schedule.

A. Method of the Study

The study is a case study. According to Yin (2009. P. 18), a case study is an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon on depth and within its real-life context, especially when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident. Based on extensive data collection Cresswell (2012) Case study is an in-depth exploration of a bounded system (e.g., activity, event, process, individual). This research will conduct in EA Speaking Active Baturaja. This place is chosen because this place is accessible. This study used two instrument : documentation and fill note. The reason is to obtain the data to get the answer to the study questions. The items were designed related to the implementation of Interactive Whiteboard (IWB) in teaching English to young learner.

B. Operational Definition

There are two major terms which are needed to defining operationally for the purpose of the study.

1. Implementation

implementation is the planned and intentional execution of activities aimed at transforming evidence and ideas into policies and practices that work for people in the real world. It seeks to realize the plan; both the 'how' and also 'what'. In the context of learning, this implementation is an action that begins with the preparation of a lesson plan, and continues through the adaptation of the plan into the learning and teaching process in the classroom until the final stage of providing an assessment.

2. Interactive Whiteboard (IWB)

Interactive Whiteboard is becoming more common both in the classroom and work place. With the ability to use a display as touchscreen device, an interactive smartboard allows you to accomplish a wide range of tasks. By using this tool, multiple people can engage in a collaborative experience to take notes, annotate content, and share screen.

C. Population and Sample

1) Population of the Study

Fraenkel et al (2012: 92) suggests that the population is a larger group that can be used to obtain information in a study. Sugiyono (2017, p. 117) said that the population is a region of generalization consisting of objects or subjects that have quality and certain characteristics applied by researchers to be studied and then draw conclusions. Furthermore, Jhonson and Cristensen (2014) state that a population (sometimes called a target populations) is the set of all elements. It is large group to which a researcher wants to generalize his or her sample results. A research population is generally a large collection of individuals or objects that is the main focus of a

specifics study. The population of this study is all of the 4th level in EA Speaking Active Baturaja. There are 39 students.

Table 3.1

The population of the Research

No.	Class	Number of Students
1.	SA 4A	8
2.	SA 4B	10
3.	SA 4C	12
4.	SA 4DE	10
Total		40

(Sources : EA Speaking Active Baturaja in Academic year 2022/2023)

2) Sample of the Study

According to Arikunto (2006, p. 109) sample is shares or proxy from accurate population. While according to Sugiyono (2003 : 56) sample is some of amount and characteristic owned by population. Based on Cresswell (2012) a sample is a subgroup of the target population that the researcher plans to study for generalizing about the target population. It means that good sample must be representative of selected for the study. This research uses **Purposive sampling** refers to a group of non-probability sampling techniques in which units are selected because they have characteristics that you need in your sample. In other words, units are selected “on purpose” in purposive sampling. Also called judgmental sampling, this sampling method relies on the researcher’s judgment when identifying and selecting the individuals, cases, or events that can

provide the best information to achieve the study's objectives. The sample of this study is all students in level SA 4C of EA Speaking Active Baturaja,

Table 3.2

Sample of the Research

No.	Class	Number of Students
1.	SA 4C	12
Total		12

(Sources : EA Speaking Active Baturaja in Academic year 2022/2023)

D. Techniques for Collecting Data

In collecting data in this study, the researcher use observation and documentation.

1. Observation

According to Cresswell (2012. P, 2013) observation is the process open-ended, first and information by observing people and place at a research site Wahyuni (2012) states that observation provides better understanding and reach our knowledge of current event or phenomena. Observation is one way of collecting data by someone with the intention that someone can fell and then understand the knowledge of the phenomenon, number of periods and the length on the type of data collected. In this study the researcher will observe the way teacher teaching by implement the Interactive Whiteboard (IWB).

According to Schwandt (2015) field note is intended to be read by the researcher as evidence to produce meaning and an understanding of the culture, social situation, or phenomenon being studied. The notes may constitute the whole data collected for a research study or contribute to it, such as when field notes supplement conventional interview data or other techniques of data

gathering. The researcher will write down how the implementation of Interactive Whiteboard (IWB) in teaching young learner in the class. The researcher will see and write how is the teaching process while using the Interactive Whiteboard (IWB).

2. Documentation

A valuable source data of information on qualitative research can be documentation. Sugiyono (2014, p. 240) stated that documentation can be written and picture by someone that can be used to obtain information. In carrying out the documentation method, researchers investigate written objects such as magazines, notes, diaries, documents, minutes of meetings, regulation and so on (Arikunto, 2010, p. 201). Furthermore, Arikunto (2010, p. 274) writes the documentation method can be implemented by :

- a. Guidelines for documentation which contains the outlines or categories for which you want to look up data
- b. Check-list research using this documentation method was used by the researcher to obtain data in the form of photos which would be evidence that the researcher properly conducts the research.

The function of documentation method is to make credible the result of observation. In this research, some pictures which can be used as data to answer the research problem were taken from the observation. The researcher collects documents as the evidence research. Here, the documentation were include picture during observation. In this study, the researcher made took a picture and video of learning activity.

This research takes the documentation as one of the instruments to prove the phenomenon in the class. The implementing of interactive whiteboard (IWB) will recorded by the documentation, and the researcher will take some photos of the important moments when the

teacher implementing of interactive whiteboard (IWB) in the classroom. Documentation will have prove what is happening in the classroom while the teacher implementing the interactive whiteboard (IWB).

From the documentation the researcher made a transcription by using one video. By the transcription the researcher selecting the fact that suited to the theory that support this research. The study case research is a research that explain about a phenomenon that happened in a community, population, group or etc. By the transcription of the video showed the phenomenon about the implementation interactive whiteboard in teaching English for young learner.

E. Technique for Analyzing Data

The data will be collected documentation. Analyzing qualitative data requires an understanding of how understand text, and images so that it can be form answer to research questions. In this study. The researcher used data collection namely documentation. After the data have been collected, the writer turns to the task of analyzing them. This study will use qualitative data analysis techniques. One of the important point in this research in analyzing. Data analysis is an integral part of the research process which is poured either in writing or not. Analysis qualitative data requires understanding how to make sense of the text and image so that you can form answer to your research questions.

Analyzing is the technique that use by the researcher to get the result of the research. Qualitative data documentation and observation. According to Sugiyono (2014, p. 247-252) qualitative data analysis consist of three current flows of activity : data reduction, data display, and data verification. Each of the stage was presented in the following :

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction refers in the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up transcription of video documentation. Data reduction/ transforming process continuous after fieldwork, until final report is completed. Data reduction was a form of analysis that sharpens, softs, focuses, discard, and organizes data in such a way that final conclusion can be drawn and verified.

a. Selecting

In this study the researcher will do selecting the data of the research. Selecting will take by the transcription that the researcher takes when do the observation in the class. In this step the researcher summarizing the data by choosing the basic things.

b. Focusing

This step is ask the researcher to focusing on the important things in the phenomenon. Focusing on the phenomenon when the teacher implementing interactive whiteboard in the class such as what skill that the teacher give to the students by using interactive whiteboard.

c. Simplifying

In this step the researcher will look for the themes and pattern on how the teacher implementing the interactive whiteboard (IWB) in teaching English for young learner.

d. Abstracting and Transforming

Abstracting and transforming is when the researcher explain detail information about how does the teacher teaching by using interactive whiteboard (IWB), for the example what is the teacher said when opening the class, how the teacher ask the students to follow the learning

process, how the does the teacher transforming the skill to students. This step goes hand in hand with data display

2. Data Display

Data display was a stage an organized, compressed assembly the information that permits conclusion draw and action All are designed assemble organized information into an immediately accessible, compact form so that the analysis can see what is happening and either draw justified conclusions or move on to next step of analysis the display suggest may be useful.

In data display the researcher will show the data by documentation with using video transcription. The researcher explain the picture and videos that will approve the data of video transcription. Data display will show with the explanation of the researcher about the phenomenon. Phenomenon in this research will be approve with data display such as videos, pictures, and the video transcription that already pass the steps in data reduction.

3. Data conclusion

In qualitative research these are some techniques that can be used to make the research data valid. Validity is an important key to effective research. If a piece of research is invalid then it is worthless. According to Louis (2011) validity is a requirement for qualitative and quantitative naturalistic research. To get data valid and reliable, the researcher must be deep accompanying in the location. Because of in qualitative research, the researcher is as instrument. It means the degree of data validity can be checking with observation,

In this research, the researcher use triangulation to check the validity of the data, according to Cresswell (2014) triangulation of data, data will be collected through multiple source of data, multiple methods in refers to as triangulation. The researcher used methodology triangulation to the check the validity of the data researcher use different method to get some data. It means that, to get the validity of the data in this research, the researcher is not only conducted observation but also documentation. By using those methods, the researcher us able to compare the result of each method. From different methods, the data collected by the researcher the same.

The researcher will take a summarize of a conclusion after pass the data reduction and data display to take the answer of the research's question. The Implementation of Interactive Whiteboard (IWB) in Teaching English for Young Learner as this research's title will explain how does teacher implementing the Interactive Whiteboard (IWB) in the class. The researcher as the observer which is one of the instruments of the research will describe how does the condition of the class, what skill that the teacher can use in one meeting using interactive whiteboard (IWB), and what is the teacher's role in the class when using interactive whiteboard (IWB) as a tool in teaching.

The researcher will explain the phenomenon in the class when teacher implementing interactive whiteboard (IWB) after get the validity of the data that prove by documentation and video transcription. These two are instruments of the research will prove the researcher's explanation, by showing the documentation and support by video transcription. In data conclusion the researcher just takes the points of the data that describe and answer the research's question.