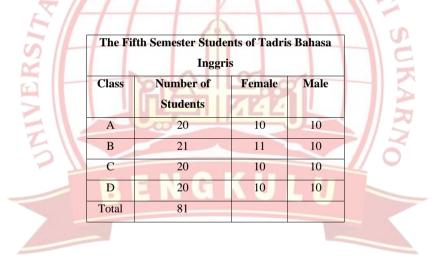# CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This study uses qualitative research to analyze and describe the fifth-semester students on Tadris Bahasa Inggris of UIN Fatmawati Sukarno Bengkulu in the academic year 2023/2024. According to Ary (2010) and Sugiyono (2010), descriptive qualitative research is a research methodology that seeks to understand a particular phenomenon of human behavior or social setting naturally. It also aims to accurately and systematic describe the facts and characteristics of the object or subject without looking for any connections between various elements or relationships between variables.

The strategy for thoroughly examining human feelings, behaviors, and social phenomena is qualitative research. Qualitative research accentuate rich, descriptive data gathered through observations, interviews, and textual analysis, in contrast to quantitative research, which concentrates on numerical and statistical analysis.

The researcher began investigating Tadris Bahasa Inggris's English proficiency. In this research, the researcher conducted interviews, observations, and documentation so

that the result would be descriptive or narrative, not numerical.

B. Subject of the Research

The subjects of this research are the students of fifth semester on Tadris Bahasa Inggris of UIN Fatmawati Sukarno Bengkulu in academic year 2023/2024. The students of Tadris Bahasa Inggris consist four classes were TBI A, TBI B, TBI C and TBI D, they are female 41 students and male 40 students, the total are 81 students.

The Fifth Semester Students of Tadris Bahasa Inggris			
Class	Number of Students	Female	Male
A	20	10	10
B	21	11	10
C	20	10	10
D	20	10	10
Total	81		

C. Data Collections Technique

This study's data related to the research problem is submitted by applying three data collection methods: observation, interview, and documentation. These methods are explained below.

1. Observation

     Observation is carried out by focus on about behaviour, setting and interaction as well as how the previously discussed is related to the field (Ary, 2010; Sugiyono, 2010).   The observations participatory and non-participatory became the types of observation.   The researcher is involving themselves in the research is called participant observation. And then, the researchers are not very involved and only act as independent observers is called non participant observation.

     In this research, the researcher used observation cheklist to get know the students understanding and also their skills during learning process. There are six criteria of observation such as problem understanding, use of English in problem solving process, critical thinking and analysis, collaboration and teamwork, reflection and self assessment, and overall proficiency level.

2. Interview

     When two or more people are gathered for a meeting, an interview is a way to ask for or provide information on a particular topic, which is the meaning of the communication response (Sugiyono, 2010). According to Adhabi (2017), one of the methods for gathering qualitative data is the interview. Three different kinds of

interviews exist: semi-structured, structured, and unstructured.

In an unstructured interview, there are no specific, orderly questions to ask the respondent. The planned set of questions makes the structured interview question clear. Combining structured and unstructured interviewing techniques results in a semi-structured interview.

This interview will be conducted to obtain data and responses from fifth students of Tadris Bahasa Inggris Tarbiyah and Tadris Faculty UIN Fatmawati Sukarno Bengkulu. Therefore in this research the researcher used semi structured interview. This is used to get clear and precise information about students proficiency.

3. Documentation

Various types of written, physical, and visual materials are referred to as documents. There are 3 types of documents that researchers can use to collect research data, including personal documents, official documents, and popular cultural documents. Personal documents, for example, letters or diaries. For official documents, such as reports or memos.   Meanwhile, popular culture documents take the form of books, films, or videos. (Ary, 2010). In this section, the researcher collected certain official documents, such as pictures , while collecting the data.

D. Data Analysis Technique

After gathering information from the observation, interview, and documentation, the researcher compares the observation and interview findings. Miles and Huberman (2007) based the three stages of qualitative data analysis on data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion.

1. Data Reduction

    Data reduction is choosing, concentrating on simplicity, abstracting, and converting raw data from written notes in the research study's field. The researcher then made reductions during the data collection stage, such as summarizing, coding, finding themes, and grouping the results according to the research's focus. This process continues throughout the research process, after the research is completed, and stages the preparation of the research's final reports. However, data reduction aims to sharpen, classify, direct, partition, and create irrelevant field findings and organize the data so that it can be reflected, verified, and draw conclusions consistent with the study's focus.

2. Data Display

    When data collection is produced, data presentation is an activity that usually involves drawing conclusions and taking action. By presenting the data, the researcher can code the data and draw conclusions based on the research focus more

quickly and accurately. It is impossible to separate data presentation from qualitative research data analysis. Data presentation in general, including narrative text, charts, graphs, and matrix.

3. Conclusion and Verification

When a researcher continues to make conclusions while working on a research study, this is known as taking a conclusion. Inferences are made by analyzing and reflecting on the evidence. The outcome of exposure to this data is reflected in replacing or rewriting field notes based on actual events in the research field.