

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

This part explains the research method which used in this study. It covers the research design, the source of data, the technique of data collection, and the technique of data analysis.

A. Research Design

Qualitative research focuses on the study of social phenomena and on giving voice to feelings and perceptions of the participants under study. According to Moleong (2011: 4), qualitative method is a kind of research procedure which produces descriptive data such as as written words or oral from the people or behavior observed.

A qualitative approach is exploratory and seeks to explain ‘how’ and ‘why’ a particular phenomenon, or program, operates as it does in a particular context. As such, qualitative research often investigates. The writer believes that use qualitative research can lead the writer to answer the research questions about the process and the problem of English teaching and learning for Singapore Migrant Workers.

B. The Source of Data

In this study, the writer was take the data from the persons including the person, the paper, and the place.

1. Person

The first source of data is person. Person is the source of data who gave information in form of verbal information through interview or through written answers through questionnaire.

a. The Singapore Migrant Workers at PT. Sarimadu Jayanusa Cilacap

The Singapore migrant workers were acted as the source of data who were studied at PT. Sarimadu Jayanusa Cilacap. The migrant workers were asked about how they learn at PT. Sarimadu Jayanusa Cilacap.

b. The English Tutor of PT. Sarimadu Jayanusa Cilacap

The tutor were asked about the method, program, and support during teaching the migrant workers.

c. The Head Office of PT. Sarimadu Jayanusa Sidareja Cilacap

The head office were asked to get information about the teaching and learning activities at PT. Sarimadu Jayanusa Cilacap.

2. Paper

In this research, the writer used papers to documents from PT. Sarimadu Jayanusa Cilacap,

3. Place

It is a part of source of data where the writer observed the data. The writers collected the data in several places such as PT. Sarimadu Jayanusa Cilacap on JL. Urip Sumoharjo No. 22, Mertasinga. Cilacap

Utara and BLKLN PT. Sarimadu Jayanusa Cilacap on Jl. Tentara Pelajar
RT 05 RW 02 Tritihkulon, Cilacap Utara.

C. The Technique of Data Collection

The write used observation, interview and documentation to collect the data.

1. Observation

According to Patilima (2011: 63), observation is a new data collection techniques require that the writer drops spaciousness observe related matters to the required data. Expressed by Herdiansyah (2010: 13), observation is the behavior that looks and objectives to be achieved.

The writer used observation to obtain information or data and to verify the information previously obtained. In this research the writer observed teaching and learning between students and teacher in the classroom. The writer used field notes as the method of observation.

2. Interview

Interview is a form of data collection in which questions were asked orally and subject response were recorded, either verbaton or summarized.

It is commonly used by qualitative research. In this type of interview, the writer wants to know the specific information which can be compared and contrasted with information gained in-other interview.

3. Documentation

The documentation was written or text-based artifacts (textbook, noels, journals, meeting minutes, logs, announcements, policy statements, newspaper, transcripts, etc) or non-written records (photograph, audiotapes, videotapes, computer images, etc).

In this research, to complete the data the writer took several pictures and voice recorder when conducting interview with the head office, the tutor and the migrant workers

D. The Technique of Data Analysis

Based on Sugiyono (2016: 147), qualitative data analysis is an activity at and after collecting the data in the period. The technique used to analyze the qualitative data was taken from observation, interview, use of document, image and voice recorder. Miles and Huberman (1994: 10-12) define, "Qualitative analysis as consisting of three concurrent flows of activity: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification".

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcription (Miles and Huberman, 1994: 10). In this study, the reduce data were taken from data collection covering observation, interview and documentation that make the data clearer.

The writer focused and simplified the data from the result of the observation and the interview from the head office, English tutor and the

migrant workers. Next, the writer abstracted and transformed the data into the written in a table,

2. Data Display

The second step of analysis activity is data display, Miles and Huberman (1994: 11) state, “A display is an organized, compressed, assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action”. The writer analyzed information from data reduction then formulates a temporary conclusion.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

The last step in this analysis is conclusion and verification. According to Miles and Huberman (1994: 11), conclusion is new finding that has not been drawn before. Conclusion is also verified as the analyst proceeds. In this study, the writer used conclusion to explain this study clearly and try to verify with ESP approach.