Chapter III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The researcher method in this research is a qualitative descriptive method as a case study. The writer chooses case study because a case study is research to identify an issue or a problem. In this context the issue or problem which is discussed about to investigate students difficulty of TOEFL Test in structure and written expression and their strategies to overcome the difficulties.

The qualitative research describes the phenomena that occurring in the social environment, this is in accordance with Robert K. Yin explained that a case study is one of the social science research methods[1]. The point of the research is conducted by a researcher who has being a teacher at the research place.

According to Croswell, the case study is an exploration of a "bounded system or a case (multiple cases) overtime through detailed, in depth data collection involving multiple sources of information rich in context.[2] According to Adelman stated that a case study should not be equated with observational studies as this would rule out historical case studies.[3]

Generally, a case study is strategy of identifying an individual subject from whom observations, interviews, and family or life histories and other narratives provide the primary database. A case study is strategy used "how" or "why" questions to control the events of the contemporary phenomenon in a real life. The researcher uses a case study strategy to know how did the students get their difficulty in TOEFL as Graduation Requirement. According to the

---

[1] Robert K. Yin, *Studi Kasus Desain Dan Metode (ed. Rrevisi),* (Jakarta, Raja Grafindo Persada, 2003) p, 1.
[2] Particia A. Duff, Case Study Reesearch in Applied Linguistic (New York: Taylor and Francis Group, 2008), p.22.
[3] David Nunan, *Research Method's in Language Learning* (New york : Cambridge University Press, 1922), p. 74.

researcher qualitative method is an appropriate way to identify all problems of students in dealing the difficulty, the researcher would get the primary database during the research. At the other side, by using qualitative descriptive method The Researcher would be easier to find the solution of overcoming students' difficulty in TOEFL.

B. The site and Time of Research

1. Time and Place of the Research

To collect the data of the research, the writer conducted a research of students of SMA DAAR EL QOLAM 2. The writer chooses this department because the department has applied TOEFL test as student graduation requirement since 2011. The student had TOEFL class every Friday night as additional class for preparing TOEFL test. At the other side the writer has been being an English teacher for 4 years at that department, (based on the case before the writer found many students were got difficulties during structure and written expression part of the test). So that case make a writer prefer to choose the Department as the place of research. The location of the campus is same located to the writers, it make easier to the writer to do this research. The writer started this research since April 25th of 2019.

2. The Instrument of the Research

The instruments are needed to collect the data. Based on Louis Cohan cites that "the observer as participant is known as a researcher to the group, and maybe has less extensive

contact with the group"[4]. From the definition, the researcher concludes that position of the researcher known by the other participant.

As the strengthening of the data, the writer concludes the interview and from students about their difficulties faced when they do the test.

3. The Participant

The participants of this research are students twelve grade at DAAR EL QOLAM in academic year 2018/2019, but the researcher will focus on 15 (It based on the highest score and the lowest score) students in collecting the data to gain the information.

4. The Technique of Data Collecting

In this research, the writer used a qualitative research. The qualitative research has a descriptive analyzing method, the qualitative descriptive tried to describe an interpret the result of data.

1. Archival Record

    In several research archival record is so important that could be the object of recovery and extensive analysis. Archival record can produce qualitative and quantitative information. Numerical data (quantitative information) is often relevant and available for case studies, as well as data on non-numerical (qualitative information). Generally archival records produced for a specific purpose and a specific audience anyway.

    Therefore, as a complement of validity of the research, the researcher takes archival records the result of students' final test of TOEFL in structure and written

---

[4] Louis Cohen, et al, *Research Method in Education,* (New York : the Taylor & Francis e-Library, 2007), p. 404

expression section from CLM (central language improvement) Daar el-Qolam, and list of 15 students that follow TOEFL test.

2. Interview

Interview is a good rule for the writer to get more factual information from the informant. In the other words, interview has an essential source of information for the case study.

Generally, in a case study research, the researchers used interview model of open-ended interview. This case has been described by Robert K. Yin that the research can ask the respondents about the facts an of event besides their opinion about the event which is occur there[5]. In some situations, the researchers could even ask the respondents to be able to summon their own opinion on certain events and can use these prepositions as a basist for further research.
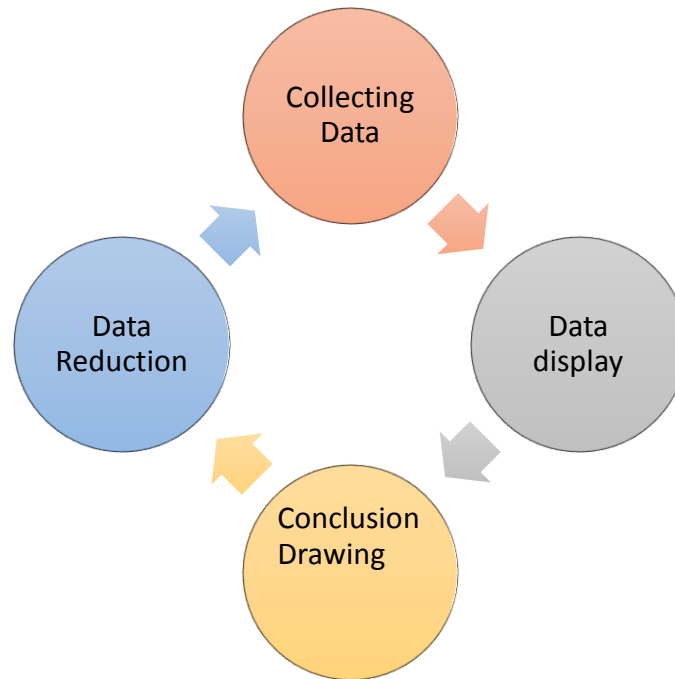
D. The Technique of Data Analysis.

Data analysis is the next step of the research activity after the writer conducted the data which gotten. In this research, the data has been analyzed by using content analysis. In analyzing the data, the researcher use matrix analysis from Miles and Huberman that explain the analysis as consisting of three concurrent flows of activity : Data Reduction, Data Display, and Conclusion Drawing and Verifying.[6]

---

[5] Robert K. Yin, *studi kasus desain dan metode (ed. Recvisi),* (Jakarta : Raja Grafindo Persada, 2003), p.103-109.
[6] Matthew, B. Milles & A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis (Second Edition),* (USA: Sage Publications, 1994), p. 10-12.

Table 3.1

Miles and Huberman Matrix Analysis

a. Data Reduction

Data Reduction referred to the process selecting, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appeared in written-up field note or transcription. Data reduction often forced choice about which aspects of the assembled data should be emphasizes, minimized, or set aside completely for the purpose of the research.

b. Data Display

A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. Looking at displays helps us to understand which is happening and to do something, either analyze further or take actions, based on the understanding.

C. Conclusion Drawing an Verification

The third stream of Identifying is conclusion drawing and verification. From the start of data collection, the qualitative, regularities, patterns, explanations, possible configurations, casual flows, and preposition. Verification may be as brief as fleeting second thought crossing the identifier's mind during writing. It use to describe all of the data will be collect to be write in the conclusion, which is easily understand by the researcher an other.