

CHAPTER III

METHOD AND PROCEDURES

This chapter presents: (1) research design, (2) operational definition, (3) participants of the study, (4) data collection, (5) data analysis, and (6) establishment of trustworthiness.

3.1 Research Design

Qualitative method with a case study approach was conducted in this study. Qualitative study is represented as a spreading out model that happened in a natural setting that allows the researcher to cultivate a level of specific aspects from high inconvenience in the certain proficiencies (Cresswell, 2012). Furthermore, a case study is the design of inquiry found in many fields, especially evaluation, in which the researcher evolves an in-depth analysis of a case, often a program, occurrence, action, process, or one or more persons (Creswell (2012). Therefore, case study was an appropriate research design for this study to gain the deeper information of the phenomenon occurred at SMP Negeri 1 Muara Padang.

3.2 Operational Definitions

The title of this study was “Underprivileged Students Difficulties in Learning English at SMP Negeri 1 Muara Padang”. In order to avoid miss understanding, there are keywords that need to be explained, as follows:

Underprivileged Students

Underprivileged students referred to the students who come from low income family.

Difficulties in Learning English

Difficulties in learning English referred to the difficulties that students faced in learning English subject.

3.3 Participants of the Study

Purposeful sampling was used in this study for describing, explaining, and interpreting collected data. In purposeful sampling, the researcher intentionally chooses persons and sites to learn or understand about the main phenomenon (Cresswell, 2012).

The participants of the study were eight students of grade VIII.1 and VIII.2 at SMP Negeri 1 Muara Padang in academic year of 2021-2022. They were chosen based on the English teachers' consideration and judgement on the following characteristics: (1) the students were categorized as underprivileged students based on the teachers' information, (2) they were considered as low achievements in English subject, and (3) they were willing to be interviewed in this study.

Table 3.3 Showed the English score of underprivileged students' at class VIII.1 and VIII.2 at SMP Negeri 1 Muara Padang, Banyuasin.

No.	Nama	KD	NPH	NPTS
1.	DF	3.3	70	70
		3.4	68	64
		3.5	65	62
		3.7	61	

2.	D	3.3	70	65
		3.4	70	64
		3.5	67	61
		3.7	66	
3.	S	3.3	70	65
		3.4	70	63
		3.5	65	61
		3.7	62	
4.	TR	3.3	70	60
		3.4	70	67
		3.5	68	62
		3.7	70	
5.	AK	3.3	70	65
		3.4	68	63
		3.5	67	61
		3.7	60	
6.	FA	3.3	70	70
		3.4	70	63
		3.5	71	60
		3.7	69	
7.	H	3.3	70	65
		3.4	68	62
		3.5	70	67
		3.7	71	
8.	LP	3.3	70	60
		3.4	66	62
		3.5	68	61
		3.7	63	

3.4 Data Collection

In this study, the data were collected by using an instrument that was the interview protocol.

3.4.1 Interview

Interview becomes one of the most valuable research means to gather the data. In this study, the instrument was collected by using interview to find out underprivileged students' difficult in learning

English. According to Cresswell (2012), interview is an activity when the researcher asks one or more participants, open-ended questions and record their answers. Semi-structured interview was conducted in this study. Fraenkel et. al. (2012) argued that semi structured interviews are verbal questions, which was engaged to gain to deeper information from the factors that made underprivileged students difficult in learning English. Interview was conducted to provide more understanding of ideas and arguments related to the study.

The researcher interviewed eight students at SMP N 1 Muara Padang, Banyuasin. The interview consisted of twelve questions. The interview used Bahasa Indonesia and the data transcribed into English in the transcription. The first language, Bahasa Indonesia, was used to make participant understood the questions and be able to give much information about the phenomenon.

The process of conducting interview followed several steps. In the first step, the researcher prepared the interview protocol and recorder to record the interview process. The next step was the researcher identified the students as the participant then the researcher asked their personal information and some questions of the interview protocol that the researcher had prepared using semi-structured interview. The researcher make some questions to the students such as making a conversation to make them enjoy in giving the information. While the participant answered the questions, the researcher jot down a brief notes during the

interview if the answers of the participant was not stick with the questions.

Finally, the researcher completed the interview by saying many thanks to the students for allowing the researcher to interview them.

3.5 Data Analysis

In dealing with the current study, the interview protocol used to identify the underprivileged students difficulties in learning English at SMP Negeri 1 Muara Padang, Banyuasin. Meanwhile, during the interview the researcher used interview protocol to gain the data. During the interview, the researcher recorded the interview, next the researcher made transcript, then the data were categorized, and the last step the researcher coded the data to get the result.

After collecting the data through interview, the researcher analyzed the information or data by using thematic analysis. Thematic analysis is a method for identifying, analyzing, and reporting pattern or themes within data (Braun & Clarke, 2008). There are six steps of thematic analysis based on Braun and Clarke (2008). The first is familiarizing with the data the researchers' got. In this step, all of the data is read by the researcher carefully to make me familiar with it. The second step is creating the codes. In this step, code made based on the data gain through interview and observation. The third step is searching the themes. In this step, the researcher looks for theme that appropriate with the codes. The fourth step is reviewing the themes. In this step, the researcher devised a set of candidate themes and it involves the refinement of those themes. The fifth step is defining and giving name of the themes. In this step, the researcher defined and refined the themes that the researcher present for my analysis and analyze the data within

them. And the last step is producing the report. In this step, the researcher make the descriptive report or interpretation from the themes and codes.

3.6 Establishment of Trustworthiness

In qualitative research, the data was categorized as a good data if the data was valid to ensure the accuracy of findings and interpretation. To get validity of data of the current study, member checking was conducted. Cresswelll (2012) stated that supervision of a member as a procedure in which the researcher asks one or more study participants to verify the accuracy of the account. In order to verify the accuracy of the interview results, the researcher asked the participants to re-check the transcript that had been done whether the answers were complete and adequate or not.