

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Approach and Type of the Research

The type of research used in this research is qualitative research. Qualitative research is a method of inquiry that focuses on understanding phenomena through the collection and analysis of non-numerical data, such as words, images, or observations that aim to explore the meanings, experiences, and perspectives of individuals in their natural environment, (Kusmaryani, 2023) and to understanding the phenomena about participants' conditions, such as behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions, etc., (Furidha & Sidoarjo, 2023) which uses certain social situations to accurately describe reality with the help of words based on data collection techniques and relevant data analysis collected from real situations.

The type of research in this research is descriptive qualitative research which aims to investigate student indiscipline factors and describe the role of teachers in overcoming student indiscipline factors at SMP Negeri 3 Bawolato. Descriptive qualitative research is a methodology that focuses on categorization rather than non-categorization, which allows it to stand alone as an alternative to other research methods that allow researcher to gain insight into complex phenomena, (Furidha & Sidoarjo, 2023) and the results of the data analyzed are based on reality which will then be connected with theories that support the discussion which can describe the results found can be understood.

3.2 Variables of the Research

According to (Kusmaryani, 2023), variables are elements or factors understood by researchers to understand relationships and measure outcomes in research that represent characteristics or traits that can change or vary in individuals, groups, or situations. In this research, variables are not defined in the same way as in quantitative research. The main key to the research is about student discipline and the role of English teacher. This can be found out through the results of observations and interviews.

3.3 Setting and Schedule of the Research

The location of the research is SMP Negeri 3 Bawolato on the road to Teluk Dalam in Siofabanua village, Bawolato sub-district, Nias Regency. This research conducted in April, 9th 2025 – May, 14th 2025.

3.4 Source of Data

In this research, the researcher used data sources from student seventh grades and English teacher observations in classroom and English teacher interview at SMP Negeri 3 Bawolato.

3.5 Instrument of the Research

Research Instruments are research that focuses on instruments or tools used to collect data to improve the quality of data collection in research, (Creswell & David, 2023). The instruments used in the research are

1. Observation

According to (Creswell & David, 2023), observation is a systematic process of observing and recording behaviors, events, or interactions in a natural setting that involves collecting data through direct engagement with participants or the environment. As for during the observation, the researcher used a tool to help collect data, namely checklist. Checklist is an observation tool consisting of a list of items containing the names of the subjects and the factors being investigated, (Medica et al., 2020). Checking “yes” or “no” item determines whether the item is present or not during the observation. This tool serves to facilitate the observation process.

The following are observation indicators used based on agreements and consequences between teachers and students at SMP Negeri 3 Bawolato school, using the type of observation tool namely Checklist.

Unit Identity	:
Class	:
Teacher	:
DDMY	:
Meeting	:
Observer	:

Instruction:

The observer marks in the “Yes (✓)” and “No (–)” columns according to the discipline indicators during the observation.

No.	Indicators of Discipline	Students						Total		Explanation
		1	2	3	4	5	Etc.	Yes (✓)	No (–)	
1	Arriving on time									
2	Bringing complete school supplies									
3	Completing assignments on time and honestly									
4	Not skipping class and attending lessons properly									
5	Comply with teacher's rules and instructions									
6	Wearing a neat and appropriate uniform									
7	Be polite and respectful to teachers and friends									
8	Use break time properly									
9	Not using handphone during lessons without permission									
10	Actively participate in learning									

The following is an observation sheet to find out that the teacher has carry out the role of a teacher as described by Maemunawati, et al. (2020) that

teachers have a role as educators and teachers and as role models and role models.

Name of School :
 Name of Teacher :
 Class :
 DDMY :
 Meeting :
 Instructions:

Please check (✓) in the appropriate column based on your observation of the teacher's performance.

No.	Indicators	Yes (✓)	No (X)
1	Guide and foster mature attitudes in students.		
2	Demonstrates responsibility in words and actions.		
3	Demonstrates authority by maintaining integrity and credibility.		
4	Resolves problems among students independently and wisely.		
5	Maintains discipline by keeping promises and obeying rules.		
6	Acts as a positive role model for students.		
7	Demonstrates behavior that is aligned with character values.		
8	Encourages students to adopt ethical values and norms.		
9	Sets a positive example in daily interactions.		
10	Reflects values and norms that are beneficial to students and society.		

2. Interviews

According to Sukmadinata (2005) cited in (Medica et al., 2020), observation is a method or approach to collecting data by observing ongoing activities. this is a way to find out the opinions, thoughts, experiences and stories of participants and also allows real conversations where participants can convey and express their own words during the interview, (Barahmeh et al., 2024). this is done directly where the researcher asks the participant directly/face to face. The questions given during the interview are questions based on the results of the observations that have been made previously.

3.6 Data Collecting Technique

The data collection techniques will use in the research, namely:

1. Observation

In observation, the researcher observed and recorded the behavior and activities carried out by participants at the location based on what is written in the list of

items provided by the researcher. As for this observation is divided into two types, namely participant observation, where the researcher is involved in the activities of the participants during the observation and non-participant observation, namely researcher who only observe participants from a distance, (Barahmeh et al., 2024). The type used by researcher in this research is non-participant observation where this type helps researcher observe the behavior of participants without being known by the participants to avoid participants' behavior that is not true or behavior that is made up. Therefore, the results of the data collected will be richer in facts based on the natural behavior of the participants.

2. Interview

In interviews, researcher conduct face-to-face interviews with participants. According to (Medica et al., 2020), an interview is an oral conversation conducted by two parties between the interviewer and the interviewees, this aims to find out about people, events, and others, Lincoln and Guba (1988) cited in (Medica et al., 2020). Then the researcher describes the information during the interview in descriptive form.

The forms of questions given by researcher are in accordance with those relevant to the research objectives. Patton (2005) cited in (Medica et al., 2020) suggests several types of questions that can be asked in interview questions are (1) Questions related to experience or behavior, (2) Questions related to opinions or values, (3) Questions related to feelings, (4) Questions about knowledge, (5) Questions related to the senses, (6) Questions related to background or demographics. Therefore, the results of the questions will allow the researcher to understand the responses of the participants well.

3.7 Data Analysis Technique

In this research, the data analysis technique will use refers to the model develop by Miles and Huberman cited in (Medica et al., 2020). This model consists of three main stages that are carry out interactively and continuously, namely:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of selecting, simplifying, and organizing data that has been collected during the research. This process begins at the data collection

stage and continues until the final analysis. In this stage, the researcher filters data on irrelevant or less significant data, while data that is considered important is will categorize and code to facilitate further analysis. The purpose of data reduction is to focus the research on information that really supports the research objectives. This is to make it easier for researcher to find answers to research questions to achieve research objectives.

2. Data Display

Data display is presenting data in a more systematic form so as to facilitate understanding and further analysis. The data presentation will use by the researcher is in the form of descriptive text from the results of the data that has been collected so that it can make it easier for researcher to recognize patterns from the research results. This stage allows researcher to gain a deeper understanding before drawing conclusions on the research results found.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

The final stage in data analysis is for researcher to draw conclusions based on the data that has been reduced and displayed. Verification of the research results was carried out by comparing various data sources and rechecking the findings obtained.

Thus, the resulting conclusions are more reliable. In this data analysis, it is carried out directly simultaneously during the research process so that it can provide a deeper understanding of the phenomenon in research.