

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the type of research, research settings, research subjects and informants, data collection techniques, data wetness techniques and data analysis techniques.

A. Research Method

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. According to Polgar explain that qualitative research is an interpretative approach, which attempts to gain insight into the specific meanings and behavior experience a certain social phenomena through the subjective experiences of the participants. Qualitative methods use descriptions and categories (words) to study human experiences and realities from the subject's perspective. According to Denzin and Lincoln, they argue that qualitative research such as this study interprets the different events that occur in the hope of obtaining real data and actually describes the situation that actually occurs in the object under study.¹

Qualitative research methods are often called naturalistic research methods because the research is carried out under natural conditions, also known as ethnography methods, because at first this method was more widely used for research in the field of cultural anthropology.² Qualitative research basically examines the scientific symptoms that occur somewhere so that it requires an in-depth analysis of the symptoms that exists in nature, so it is interesting to research. In addition, data and facts the obtained must also be supported with valid supporting data and according to needs through the process of interviewing, observation, or documentation. Based on this, this study was conducted to reveal students' perceptions in joining English Education Department with the support of real data in accordance with conditions that actually occur in the field. In addition, information should also be obtained by researchers in

¹ L J Moleong and T Surjaman, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Remadja Karya, 1989) <<https://books.google.co.id/books?id=YXsknQEACAAJ>>.

² Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R & D)* (Alfabeta, 2008) <<https://books.google.co.id/books?id=0xmCnQAACAAJ>>.

the field according to needs. Another result that is presented is the constant interaction between the researcher and the object under study so that it can answer the problems posed as part of the research process and accompanied by problem solving that occurs.

The researcher collected data through literature, interviews, and social research surveys. The researcher used an interview. Survey data is statistically transformed into tables, charts, totals and percentages. Surveys are also known as questionnaires. Questionnaires are a particularly well-suited tool for collecting quantitative data, but can also be used for qualitative data. This data collection method is often referred to as a survey.

B. Research Setting

This research would be carried out at Kudus Islamic Institution. This campus is located at Jl. Conge Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus Jawa Tengah, PO BOX 51, Phone: 0291-438818, Fax: 0291-441613. One of the faculties on this campus is the Faculty Tarbiyah English Education Study Program, which is used by scholars as a subject of research. However, current policy only allows study with degree program institutions. Therefore, the researcher decided to carry out the study with the English Department Students Association organization, which is a collection of English organizations at Kudus Islamic Institution.

The researcher conducted online observations on students majoring in English Education Department at Kudus Islamic Institution. Meanwhile, to obtain data, researchers would share the online questionnaires to the students. The researchers conducted interview by observation to several respondent on June 2023.

C. Research Subjects

1. Research Object

The research must have a clear object and be ready for research as a follow-up to the solution to the formulation of

the problem that has been proposed.³ Objects, people, or computer programs can be used as objects for research. The subjects in this study were six members of English Department Students Association.

2. Research Samples

A study requires informants to provide information from institutions, phenomena, or parties who have the competence to provide the data needed during research.⁴ The respondent in this study were members of English Department Students Association, with 31 active students. According to Gay, Mills and Airasian for descriptive method research, at least 10% of the population, for a relatively small population at least 20%, while for correlation research a sample of 30 respondents is required.⁵ In this study, the sample size used was 25% of the total students actively participating in the English Department Students Association. So in this study the number of samples used was 6 respondents from 31 active students.

D. Data Collection Techniques

According to Hasan, the data that is recorded needs to be collected to make it easier for researchers to conduct research. Collection can be in the form of form collection, recording phenomena, analyzing characteristics, or recapturing the results of interviews.⁶ This study used face-to-face interviews.

1. Observation

Observation is a systematic observation and recording of symptoms that appear on the object of research.⁷ Nasution said in Sugiyono that observation is the foundation of knowledges. Masrshall said —through observation, the researcher learn about behaviour and the meaning attached to

³ S Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik* (PT. Bina Aksara, Jakarta, 1983) <<https://books.google.co.id/books?id=6PKbAQAACA AJ>>.

⁴ Moleong and Surjaman.

⁵ MacDiarmid and MacDonald.

⁶ S Haryono, *METODOLOGI PENELITIAN BISNIS DAN MANAJEMEN: TEORI DAN APLIKASI* (PT. Intermedia Personalia Utama, 2012) <<https://books.google.co.id/books?id=mX7LEAAAQBAJ>>.

⁷ Moleong and Surjaman.

those behaviour.⁸ This observation would conducted on how is perception motivation of English Department Students Association joining English Education Department at Kudus Islamic Institution. Observations would be made on functionaries and members of English Department Students Association. Researcher would observed what perception, motivation and expectation in joining English Education Department at Kudus Islamic Institution.

2. Interview

An interview is needed for the completeness of the required data from a person. The interview is conducted by asking the source a question item with answers that would be used as data for study. The interviewer asked various questions that the interviewee would later answer according to the conditions that actually occurred in the field.⁹ In this study, the interview subjects were members of English Department Students Association was 6 respondents. This technique is a way to get data in the form of answers to questions directly.

Table 1.2 Data of Respondents

NO	NAME	INITIALS	AGE	SEMESTERS	SEX
1	RESPONDENT 1	UK	20	6	FEMALE
2	RESPONDENT 2	SS	20	6	FEMALE
3	RESPONDENT 3	LM	21	6	FEMALE
4	RESPONDENT 4	LK	19	6	FEMALE
5	RESPONDENT 5	AS	20	6	FEMALE
6	RESPONDENT 6	EA	20	6	FEMALE

3. Documentation

In addition to interviews, a study can be sourced to a variety of pre-existing documents as long as the data supports the main data.¹⁰ The documentation method is used to collect data and information of students who are research informants obtained from interviews in person. And than, as proof of

⁸ Sugiyono.

⁹ Moleong and Surjaman.

¹⁰ S Azwar, *Metode Penelitian Psikologi Edisi II* (Pustaka Pelajar, 2017) <<https://books.google.co.id/books?id=9PjYzwEACAAJ>>.

having carried out the research. Based on the above definition, it can be stated that documentation is one of the techniques use to obtain data from documents and written materials. In this study, researcher would take documents relate to profile English Department Students Association, vision and mission, and all documents that can be retrieved for the purposes of this research.

E. Research Data Validity

A recheck of the data obtained is absolutely necessary to test the validity of the data. Valid data is data that corresponds to the reality that occurs in the field or does not contain manipulation. Validation refers to the degree of precision indicated by the data reported by the researcher with the reality that occurs in the field. Data must also have clear data validity as a condition for conducting a hypothesis test on the formulation of the previously proposed problem.¹¹

Triangulation is a data validity technique used in this study to test the credibility of the data submitted by the researcher so that it is worthy of research. Sugiyono mentioned that there are three types of triangulation used, namely as follows.¹²

1. Checking is done by checking several sources called source triangulation.
2. Checks that are carried out on the same source but with different techniques are so referred to as triangulation techniques.
3. Checking with time synchronization is called time triangulation.

In this research, the researcher would use methodological triangulation. It is commonly understood in qualitative research circles that researchers do not focus on any single source of evidence, whether it is an interview, evaluation or survey instrument. For this purpose, the importance of qualitative analysis lies in its multi-instrument methodology, or triangulation. Triangulation is the process of using various approaches, data collection techniques and data sources to get

¹¹ Sugiyono.

¹² Sugiyono.

use a more full view of the subject under analysis and to cross-check details.¹³ Triangulation also helps to eliminate bias and can help detect errors or anomalies in researcher's discovery.¹⁴

F. Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique used is an analytical technique for qualitative research. The resulting data cannot be classified with statistics, but with an interpretation of the phenomenon that occurs, then provide systematic conclusions so that a research result is found with valid and systematic data and processes. Reduction, presentation, and drawing conclusions on the data obtained are rules of data analysis that refer to the analysis model to obtain data that can be interpreted.¹⁵ The process in question is as follows.

1. Data Reduction

The process of summarizing, studying, or summarizing the results of research so that it becomes one focal point is a tangible form of data reduction.¹⁶ Data reduction can make it easier for researchers to conduct studies on the data that has been obtained. Data reduction must be carried out continuously because the data in qualitative research is volatile, so it must be carried out constantly until the research ends. In addition, data reduction also includes making a summary of the development of the research object which would later become the basis for decision-making in order to answer the problem formulation.

2. Data Presentation

In qualitative research, data presentation is carried out in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts, and so on.¹⁷ The presentation of this data has the intention of presenting various findings obtained from data reduction so that the results of the study can be interpreted. Research also requires the presentation of systematic data as a form of embodiment of the answers to

¹³ Moleong and Surjaman.

¹⁴ Sugiyono.

¹⁵ Sugiyono.

¹⁶ Sugiyono.

¹⁷ Sugiyono.

the problem formulation posed. In other words, the presentation of the data should refer to the formulation of the problem posed so that it does not expand to other topics of discussion. Data presentation can be done in various forms, such as tables, charts, or histograms, making it easier for readers to understand each finding presented. Data testing is also the basis for researchers to draw up an analysis related to the phenomenon that occurs and take alternatives if there are errors in the presentation of data. This step is possible because there is invalid data, so it is necessary to reduce and re-present if the results obtained do not meet the requirements.

3. Conclusion

The conclusion here is a new and unprecedented finding. The findings are still dimly lit and become clear after research.¹⁸ The accountability of the conclusions obtained is the most important aspect in presenting data conclusions because conclusions are the most referenced part. The conclusion describes the researcher's mindset towards the phenomenon that occurs so that the conclusions obtained must be accountable.

¹⁸ Sugiyono.