

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

1. Type of Research

In this study, researchers used a qualitative design with a case study. Qualitative research is a research process that aims to understand human or social phenomena by creating a comprehensive and complex picture that can be represented in words, as well as reporting detailed insights obtained from information sources and conducted in a natural setting.¹ Qualitative research is based on the philosophy of postpositivism because it is useful in the study of natural objects, (as opposed to experiments) researchers are key instruments, sampling, data sources are done purposively and snowball, collection techniques with triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization.²

Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that qualitative research analyzes descriptive data collected in the form of natural situations and objects. Whether the descriptive data is in the form of researchers or verbal, by using qualitative research and researchers can get answers to the questions in the research 'An Analysis of Students' Difficulties in Comprehension Islamic English Short Stories of the Eleventh-Grade Students' at MA Matholi'ul Huda Pucakwangi Pati in Academic Year 2022/2023.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted at MA Matholi'ul Huda Pucakwangi Pati. This research was conducted in from July 22, 2023, to August 04, 2023. This research is focused on the implementation of Islamic-based English learning in understanding Islamic short stories, constraints in the implementation of Islamic English learning materials in overcoming students' difficulties in understanding Islamic short stories, and solutions to make it easier for students to understand Islamic English short stories at MA Matholi'ul Huda Pucakwangi Pati. The school is located on Tiwongso Street, Pucakwangi Sub-district, Pati Regency. This study aims to know and

¹ Walidin, Warul, Saifullah, and Tabrani, 'Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif & Grounded Theory, Ed. Masbur (FTK Ar-Raniry Press, 2015).'

² Sugiyono, 'Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D (Bandung: Alfabeta , 2015).', 15.

understand what factors cause students to have difficulties in understanding Islamic short stories in English and the solutions.

C. Research Subjects

The subjects of this study were the Headmaster, the English teacher, and students in class XI IPS at MA Matholi'ul Huda Pucakwangi Pati. The researcher decided to choose grade XI students as the subject of this study because grade XII was busy preparing for the exam, and grade X was still in the process of adapting to the new atmosphere.

The object of this study is the difficulty of students in understanding the reading of Islamic short stories in English. As an object, the researcher must know how to make students no longer have difficulty understanding the reading of Islamic short stories in English in class XI IPS at MA Matholi'ul Huda Pucakwangi Pati.

D. Data and Surch Data

1. Type of Data

a) Primary Data

Primary data is a data source that directly provides data for data collection.³ Primary data is obtained directly from the first data source at the research location and is the first source of the resulting data. This primary data is obtained based on data obtained directly through interviews, observations, and others. The primary data source of this research was obtained directly through interviews with the Headmaster, the English teacher, and students in class XI IPS at MA Matholi'ul Huda Pucakwangi Pati.

b) Secondary Data

Secondary data is data obtained through other parties that are directly obtained by researchers from research subjects. Secondary data is usually in the form of observation data and documentation data or reports that are already available.⁴ Secondary data sources can be obtained indirectly from administrative offices such as official documents, and books related to the object of research. Data from secondary data sources is obtained from both sources of data needed. Secondary data sources will be able to help researchers to find the data needed in research that is not contained in

³ Sugiyono, 'Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D (Bandung: Alfabeta , 2015).', 308.

⁴ Syaifudin Azwar, 'Metode Penelitian (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar,2015)', 91.

primary data sources. Secondary data sources are used to complement the primary data obtained from the research conducted.

E. Data Collection Techniques

1. Observation

Observation is the process of collecting information directly and openly by observing people and places at the research location. Researchers recorded using semi-structured activities, namely by making field notes and pictures about an activity and student behavior at the research location. Observation in this study is used to optimize the ability of researchers in terms of motives, beliefs, concerns, unconsciousness, behavior, habits, and so on. Observation allows the observer to see the world as seen by the research subject and the researcher will also be able to feel what the subject feels so that it allows the researcher to become a source of data.

The role of the researcher as an observer, in this case, is not fully as an actor but only performs the function of observation. This observation is carried out by researchers through participation activities, namely by observing students' difficulties in comprehension the reading of Islamic short stories in English in class XI MA Matholi'ul Huda Pucakwangi Pati. In this study the researcher will go directly to observe learning activities and activities in the English class, student and teacher interactions, then observe how enthusiastic students are in participating in these activities, and teacher participation in these activities.⁵

2. Interview

An interview is a communication process that uses questions and answers in response. Interviews are effective in learning to speak because they stimulate the brain to think. In the interview process, the interviewer asks questions, and the interviewee listens and responds to the questions and which checks back and combines with their knowledge. That can make communication more dynamic and effective.⁶

In this study researchers used semi-structured interviews, this interview is used as a data collection technique when the

⁵ Walidin. Warul, Saifullah, and Tabrani, 'Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif & Grounded Theory, Ed. Masbur (FTK Ar-Raniry Press, 2015).', 125–33.

⁶ Walidin. Warul, Saifullah, and Tabrani, 'Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif & Grounded Theory, Ed. Masbur (FTK Ar-Raniry Press, 2015).', 133–38.

researcher or data collector already knows with certainty about what information will be obtained. Therefore, in conducting interviews the researcher has prepared research instruments in the form of written questions. With this semi-structured interview, each respondent was given the same questions and the researcher recorded them.

In the field research, the researcher conducted interviews with the Headmaster, the English teacher, and six students in class XI IPS at MA Matholi'ul Huda Pucakwangi Pati by preparing research instruments in the form of written, sequential questions and recording the respondents' results.

3. Documentation

Documentation is a data collection technique by viewing or recording a report that is already available in the field. Documents can take the form of writings, pictures, or monumental works of a person. Documents in the form of writing include diaries, life histories, biographies, regulations, and policies. Documents in the form of images such as photographs, life drawings, sketches, and others. Documents in the form of works such as works of art, in the form of drawings, sculptures, films, and others.

Documentation in this study includes photographs of teaching and learning activities in the school, the results of interviews with Headmaster, the English teacher, and students in class XI IPS at MA Matholi'ul Huda Pucakwangi Pati, as well as data on the results of analyzing students' difficulties in understanding the reading of Islamic short stories in English. Recording things that are considered important related to the focus of research and photocopying documents related to the data needed, which researchers then compile for data analysis regarding location plans, teacher data, student rules, photos of teaching and learning activities, lesson schedules, and other documents that support these activities. This documentation is used as reference evidence that the research has been conducted naturally and following the context.⁷

F. Data Validity

Data validity testing means that researchers check the accuracy of the findings using certain procedures. In qualitative

⁷ Walidin. Warul, Saifullah, and Tabrani, 'Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif & Grounded Theory, Ed. Masbur (FTK Ar-Raniry Press, 2015).', 138–39.

research, researchers use triangulation to measure data credibility. Triangulation refers to the use of multiple methods or data sources to develop a comprehensive understanding of a phenomenon. The triangulation techniques used in this research are source triangulation, technique triangulation, and time triangulation.⁸

1. Source Triangulation

Source triangulation is done by comparing and verifying information obtained from interviews, documentation, and observation. Triangulation of sources to test the credibility of data is done by reviewing data that has been obtained from various sources, namely Headmaster, the English teacher, and students in class XI IPS at MA Matholi'ul Huda Pucakwangi Pati. The data that has been analyzed will produce a conclusion which is then requested for agreement with the three data sources.

2. Technique Triangulation

Triangulation of testing techniques credibility of the data by checking the data to the same source with different techniques. Data were obtained through interviews and then checked by observation or documentation. When technique testing the credibility of the data produces data differently, the researchers conducted discussions further to the relevant data source or the other to ascertain which data counts correctly.

3. Time Triangulation

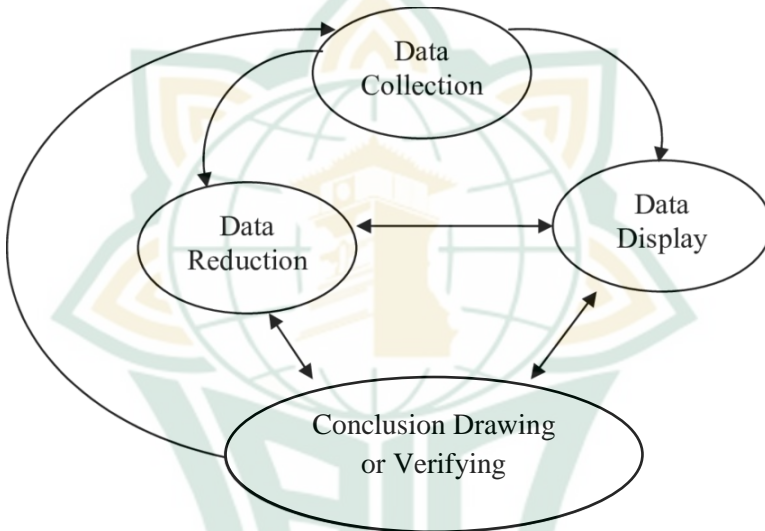
Time triangulation is a credibility testing technique that can be done by conducting interviews, observations, or other techniques at different times or situations. If the test results produce different data, it is repeated until the certainty of the data is found. Time greatly affects the credibility of data. So it is better to collect data through interviews in the morning when the sources are still fresh so that the data produced is more valid and more credible.⁹

⁸ Sugiyono, 'Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D (Bandung: Alfabeta , 2015)', 373–74.

⁹ Sugiyono, 'Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R & D, (Bandung : Alfabeta, 2008)', 273–74.

G. Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and collecting information from interviews, field notes, and documentation by organizing data into categories, breaking it down into units, synthesizing, combining it into patterns, and choosing which ones are important and which ones will be studied and making conclusions.¹⁰ Miles and Huberman (1984) suggest that there are four activities in data analysis, including the following:



*Analysis Data Model by Miles & Huberman (1984)*¹¹

Figure 3. 1 Data Analysis Techniques

1. Data Collection

The researcher records all data objectively and as it is following the results of observations and interviews that occur in the field.

¹⁰ Sugiyono, 'Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D (Bandung: Alfabeta , 2015).', 335.

¹¹ Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, 'Qualitative Data Analysis', *CEUR Workshop Proceedings*, 2014, 12.

2. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of summarizing, choosing what is most important, looking for themes and patterns, and eliminating things that are not important. This is done to obtain clear data information so that researchers can provide a clearer picture and facilitate data collection by researchers.¹²

3. Display data

After reducing the data, the next step is to display the data. In qualitative research, data presentation techniques can be in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts, and the like. In the next step, the data is presented in the form of narrative text accompanied by a chart that explains how the information is presented.¹³ In this research, the presentation of data is descriptive. Descriptive in this case provides an overview of Student Difficulties in Understanding the Reading of Islamic Short Stories in English class XI at MA Matholi'ul Huda Pucakwangi Pati.

4. Conclusions Drawing or Verification

Verification or conclusion drawing is the final stage and culmination of data analysis. The conclusion must be supported by valid and consistent evidence from the field so that the conclusions produced are credible. In qualitative research, the expected conclusion is a discovery that has never existed before. The discovery is a description or description of an object that was previously unclear but became clear after research. Therefore, each conclusion should be reviewed by verifying the data or notes during the research and looking for patterns, themes, models, relationships, and similarities to conclude.¹⁴

¹² Sugiyono, 'Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D (Bandung: Alfabeta , 2015).', 338.

¹³ Sugiyono, 'Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D (Bandung: Alfabeta , 2015)', 341.

¹⁴ Sugiyono, 'Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D (Bandung: Alfabeta , 2015).', 345.