

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the research methodology that was applied to this research. It includes the method which was used by the researcher to analyze the English teaching and learning process at an Islamic English course in Blora, which consists of research method, data research setting, research subject, instrument and data collection technique, research data validity, data analysis technique, and research ethical considerations.

#### A. Research Method

Research is a process consisting of a series of steps carried out systematically and logically to solve a problem or find answers to certain questions. Methodology is a holistic set of steps used by a researcher to begin a research project.<sup>1</sup>

According to Ary, a research design is a researcher's strategy for comprehending a population or phenomenon within its context.<sup>2</sup> A qualitative descriptive research design will be used for this research because the aim of the research is to explore the experiences of teachers and students. Because the goal of this research is to investigate the implementing English teaching and learning process at an IEC, a qualitative descriptive research design will be used. Ary defines qualitative research as the investigation of the quality of interactions, activities, scenarios, and supplies. This is related to understanding the situation and attempting to explain the deliberateness of behavior.<sup>3</sup> Ary defines qualitative research as the investigation of the quality of interactions, activities, scenarios, and supplies. This is related to understanding the situation and attempting to explain the deliberateness of behavior. In qualitative research, Ary defines descriptive data as data in the form of estimates from documents, notes from the field, and interviews, or statements from video recordings,

---

<sup>1</sup> C. Williams, "Research methods", Journal of Business & Economics Research 5, no. 3 (2011): 57.

<sup>2</sup> Donald Ary et al., "Introduction to Research in Education", 8<sup>th</sup> ed Belmont, CA: wadsworth, 2010).

<sup>3</sup> Donald Ary et al., "Introduction to Research in Education", 8<sup>th</sup> ed Belmont, CA: wadsworth, 2010).

audio recordings, or electronic messages used to explain research findings. The data gathered are the experiences and viewpoints of the participants.

Based on the theories presented above, it is possible to determine that qualitative research has become a research method used to investigate, explore, and examine a research problem. And then, using the data results, find solutions to these problems.

## **B. Research Setting**

This research took place at the IEC, specifically in Blora. The purpose of this study is to investigate the implementation of the English teaching and learning process. This research data is derived from interactions between tutors and students during the English learning process. They are research participants with diverse viewpoints and backgrounds. However, not all students were included in this research. The researcher chose students from only two classes. This was done due to the time constraints, and research efficiency. In-depth interviews and documentation analysis can help the researcher better understand the English teaching and learning process at an IEC.

## **C. Research Subjects**

The research subject is someone who is interviewed and who can provide clear and complete information. The research subject is also called an informant, namely someone who can provide data, facts, or information needed by the researcher.<sup>4</sup> The research subjects in this research were the IEC CEO, the tutor of IEC, and three students who took part in the IEC. In collecting careful research data, observations, documentation, and interviews were carried out with research subjects. The main objective of the research is to know how English works and who can provide information related to the implementation of the English teaching and learning process at an IEC.

---

<sup>4</sup> Ahmad Tohardi, “*Buku Ajar Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian Sosial+Plus, Pontianak*” (Tanjungpura University Press, (2019), p. 490.

## D. Instruments and Data Collections

### 1. Instrument

Research instruments have been resources used in research to collect and obtain data to make research more efficient.<sup>5</sup> The researcher serves as an instrument and data collector in this research by asking questions, listening, observing, and collecting research data. The researcher must interact with humans and other people during the research process.

Another instrument used in this research is an unstructured or open interview guide. The researcher needs one type of help when conducting interviews: an interview guide. An interview guide may include questions to ask the interviewee or lengthy answers.

### 2. Data Collection Technique

Data collection is the most important stage in research because data collection is the primary goal of research. Data collection can be obtained from various settings, sources, and techniques.<sup>6</sup> The data obtained in the qualitative analysis must be thorough, understandable, and specific. Furthermore, data was gathered through observation, interviews, and documentation. In this research, the following data collection techniques were used:

#### a) Observation

The observation was carried out by the researcher during the implementation of the English teaching and learning process at an IEC. The observation mattresses were forms that helped the researcher collect data more efficiently. Using systematic observation and documentation of the symptoms that manifest on the research object, observation techniques are employed to gather data about human behavior or work processes. This research makes use of participant observation data

---

<sup>5</sup> Winarno Winarno, et al, “*Application of Learning Management using Non-Test Instrument to Improve the Quality of Education*”, Aptisi Transactions on Management (ATM) Vol 3, no. 1, (2019), p. 46-56, <https://doi.org/10.33050/atm.v3i1.831>

<sup>6</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendidikan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, p. 317.

collection techniques during the data collection implementation process.

Through active participation in the day-to-day activities of the object under observation, a researcher can genuinely experience and sense the object's life. This technique is known as participant observation.<sup>7</sup> Through directly observing the English teaching and learning process at an IEC, data was obtained and collected.

b) Interview

According to Ary, interviews are used to collect data regarding the subject's opinions, beliefs, and feelings towards a situation in his or her own words.<sup>8</sup> Interview guidelines will be used to confirm and clarify respondents' responses to research questions. It is also used to collect additional information to strengthen the data.

The technique of interviews used in this research is semi-structured, which means that the researcher prepares questions ahead of time, but the implementation is more flexible, meaning that new questions can emerge that are still relevant in order to obtain opinions and ideas from informants more broadly. The researcher used an interview guide to direct the interview questions during the interviews. The interview guide is used as a guide for the researcher so that the interview process runs smoothly.<sup>9</sup> The interview questions are open questions that contain teaching English and the learning process at an IEC.

An interview is a technique for gathering data, information, or opinions that typically consists of a series of questions. The interview is a meeting or dialogue between people in which interpersonal and professional

---

<sup>7</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendidikan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, p. 203-204.

<sup>8</sup> Ary et al., "Introduction to Research Education".

<sup>9</sup> Heriyanti Tahang et al., "Language Learning Strategies Employed by Successful Students in Developing English-Speaking Performance", *Qalam: Jurnal Ilmu Kependidikan* 7, no. 1 (2019) p. 56. <https://doi.org/10.33506/jq.v7i1.354>.

interactions take place.<sup>10</sup> The type of interview used in this research is a structured interview. Structured interviews involve respondents being asked structured questions.<sup>11</sup> Interviews for this research were conducted with the IEC CEO, IEC tutor, and three IEC students.

c) Documentation

Document studies enhance qualitative research techniques such as observation and interviews. Documentation will make the findings of observations or interviews more credible or trustworthy.<sup>12</sup> The information obtained by the researcher is the form of several photos and documentation files that are used as documents in this research.

## E. Research Data Validity

There are several ways to ensure the validity of qualitative research data. The researcher used data collection triangulation to ensure the credibility of the data. A credibility test is an accurate test based on data obtained during qualitative research.<sup>13</sup> Triangulation in credibility testing, according to Sugiyono, is a data collection method that combines different data collection methods and pre-existing sources.<sup>14</sup> Source triangulation, technique triangulation, and time triangulation were used in this research to obtain valid data. Here are the explanations<sup>15</sup>:

### 1. Sources Triangulation

Source triangulation, or assessing the veracity of data, involves comparing information obtained from multiple

---

<sup>10</sup> Jupp Victor, *"The SAGE Dictionary of Social Research Methods"* (United State of America: Sage, 2006), p. 157.

<sup>11</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, p. 319.

<sup>12</sup> Albi Anggito and Johan setiawan, *"Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif"* (Sukabumi: CV Jejak, 2018), p. 146.

<sup>13</sup> Buchari Lapau, *"Metode Penelitian Kesehatan Metode Ilmiah Penulisan Skripsi, Tesis, dan Disertasi"* (Jakarta: IKAPI, 2012), p. 112

<sup>14</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, p. 189.

<sup>15</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, p. 372-374.

sources.<sup>16</sup> The researcher does this by checking information or data obtained through interviews with informants. Then the data was asked of other informants who were still related to each other.

## 2. Technique Triangulation

Technique triangulation is the simultaneous use of several data collection techniques. The researcher continues to gather material for this study through observation, interviews, and documentation.

## 3. Time Triangulation

Time triangulation in this research was carried out by conducting interviews and observations at different times and situations with the same questions. The researcher conducted interviews from August to September. Interviews were conducted twice for each informant, at different times.

## F. Data Analysis Technique

In the current qualitative research, the data was analyzed using the descriptive analysis technique. The data collection and analysis processes take place in the field, and the data analysis takes place when the data collection procedure. A data analysis technique called descriptive analysis uses descriptions of the data rather than numerical values to characterize the information gathered from observations, interviews, and documentation.<sup>17</sup> The descriptive analysis technique was used in this research to explain the data derived from, observations, interviews, and documentation gathered by the researcher while conducting research at an IEC. The data was then inductively analyzed and processed by qualitative research properties.

As stated by Sugiyono, data analysis in descriptive qualitative research consists of three steps:

### 1. Data Reduction

The process of selecting, summarizing, and grouping data that is deemed important and does not need to be

---

<sup>16</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, p. 373

<sup>17</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, p. 207-208

discarded is referred to as data reduction.<sup>18</sup> Therefore, the researcher must also choose data that provides information and is important for research. The data in this research was selected according to the researcher's understanding of the implementation of the English teaching and learning process at an IEC.

## 2. Data Display

Data display is described as a method of presenting information in the manner of short descriptions or tables of data. Being data in the form of a pattern is referred to as display data. This assists the researcher in making sense of the data. In most cases, qualitative research data is presented in narrative form to facilitate comprehension.<sup>19</sup> It displays data obtained by the researcher through data reduction, namely, descriptions, pictures, and tables so that it is clear in compiling data and easy to analyze.

## 3. Conclusion Drawing

Drawing conclusions and verifying findings are the final steps in qualitative data analysis. The activity of withdrawing is the completion of the activity of interpreting the results of the data analysis and interpretation.<sup>20</sup> The initial findings are still subject to change if compelling evidence is not discovered to justify the next phase of data collection.<sup>21</sup> When the researcher returns to the field to collect data, the initial conclusions can be trusted if they are supported by valid and consistent evidence.<sup>22</sup> Therefore, conclusions need to be verified during the research in order to be accountable.

---

<sup>18</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, p. 338.

<sup>19</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, p. 342.

<sup>20</sup> Lexy, J. Moleong, "*Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*". (Bandung: Rosda Karya, 1990), 43, cited in Farida Nugrahani, "*Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*" (Solo: Cakra Books, 2014), p. 61.

<sup>21</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, p. 252.

<sup>22</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, p. 252.

## **G. Research Ethical Considerations**

This research was conducted after obtaining research approval and permission from the Islamic English Course. There are several ethical considerations, such as:

1. The researcher must not harm research subjects.
2. The researcher must make positive and useful things.
3. Respect and appreciate people.
4. All subjects are treated well.

