

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Research Method

The research method is a scientific approach for gathering data with specific intentions and purposes. From this statement, there are four important terms that need to be taken into account:<sup>1</sup> (1) Scientific method, the research activity is grounded on scientific characteristics such as being rational, empirical, and systematic; (2) Data, the data acquired through research is observed and adheres to certain criteria such as being valid, reliable, and objective; (3) Purpose, typically the purpose of a study is to describe, prove, develop, discover, and innovate; (4) Specific functions, generally the function of data obtained from research is to comprehend problems, solve problems, anticipate problems, and make advancements.

In this research, the writer used *field research*, which involves conducting the study directly at the research location. The purpose of this approach was to comprehensively and accurately illustrate the atmosphere and events, as well as the various aspects and characteristics that influence each other and explain the relationship of the problem under study.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, the researcher was physically present in the field with the aim of exploring, collecting, and gathering the necessary data and information about the Students Obstacle in Speaking English at Islamic Junior High School Islamic Center , Bae, Kudus.

The writer used this type of research to analyze the data obtained from observations made during the implementation of the research. The purpose of the study was to describe the Students Obstacles in speaking English in Islamic Center Islamic Junior High School, Bae Kudus. The writer chose this approach and type of research because they were seeking information in the form of descriptions. However, the concept also required deeper meaning beyond just the data description, making a qualitative approach more suitable for this study.

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<sup>1</sup> Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R & D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2019).

<sup>2</sup> Husaini Usman Purnomo S. Akbar, *Metodologi Penelitian Sosial* (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2003).

**B. Research setting**

## 1. Research Place

The place of this research was conducted at an Islamic Junior High School in Kudus

## 2. Research Time

The time of this research start on September until October 2023

**C. Research subject**

Research subject that were used as support in this study “ An analysis of Islamic Junior High School Student’s Obstacle in Speaking English “ were :

## 1. English teacher from Islamic Junior High School in Kudus

## 2. Students from Islamic Junior High School in Kudus class 7 A

**D. Data and sources data**

## 1. Primary data

Primary data sources are data sources that contain the main data, namely data obtained directly in the field such as sources or informants.<sup>3</sup> Primary data can be in the form of spoken words from individuals who are experts or have a deep understanding of the research subject. These individuals can include the teachers, students, and various subjects who serve as the source of the desired information.

## 2. Secondary data

Secondary data sources are additional data sources that are taken not directly in the field, but from sources that have been made by others, for example: books, documents, photos, and statistic.<sup>4</sup>

**E. Data collection techniques**

Data collection technique is a technique or method used by researcher to be able to collect data related to research problem in this study, researcher used a qualitative descriptive research type. In the following the researcher would explain about technique used:

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<sup>3</sup>Dr. Farida Nugrahaini, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Surakarta, 2014).

<sup>4</sup>Dr. Farida Nugrahaini, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. (Surakarta, 2014).

### 1. Questionnaire technique

Questionnaire technique is a data collection technique in the form of list of questions that are systematically arranged to be filled by respondent. The questionnaire has several components, namely instructions for filling out, the respondent's identify section (name, address, gender, occupation, age, and others), and a list of systematically arranged questions.<sup>5</sup>

### 2. Interview

An interview is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through questions and answer, so that meaning can be constructed on a particular topic.<sup>6</sup> During the interviews, the writer created interview guidelines to guarantee that the questions asked remained focused and relevant to the research topic. As a component of the study, the researcher conducted interviews with the head of the Islamic Center, the English teacher, and multiple students.

### 3. Observation

Observation is a technique that is carried out by making careful observation and recording systematically. There are two kinds of observation:<sup>7</sup>

- a. Structured observation is an observation that has been systematically designed about what will be observed, when and where. Structured observation was carried out if the researcher already knows with certainty the variables to be observed.
- b. Unstructured observation is an observation that is not systematically prepared about what is being observed. This was done because the researcher does not know exactly what will be observed.

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<sup>5</sup>Rahmadi, "Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian" (Banjarmasin: Antasari Press, 2011).

<sup>6</sup>Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R & D*.

<sup>7</sup>Andi Fitriani Djollong, "Tehnik Pelaksanaan Penelitian Kuantitatif," *Istiqlah: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pemikiran Islam* 2, no. 1 (2014), <http://jurnal.umpar.ac.id/index.php/istiqlah/article/view/224>.

#### 4. Documentation

Document in qualitative are used to complement the interview and observation data that has been collected. Document in qualitative research can be in the form of writings, images, or monumental works of the object under study.<sup>8</sup> The writer obtained information about the learning approach, models, and methods used in teaching and learning English Speaking by taking documentation and supporting data from the Islamic Center Islamic Junior High School. Additionally, they compared this information with previous research on English learning in general schools.

#### F. Data validity test

There a several method to make sure that the information researcher find in their research is accurate and be trusted, researcher use different ways to collect information. For example, researcher might talk to people, watch they do and look at important documents.<sup>9</sup> Data obtain from interviews are verified with data from observation and documentation. This aims to achieve data validity.

1. Source triangulation is conducted to assess the reliability of data by confirming the information gathered from multiple sources.
2. The technique of triangulation involves verifying data from various sources using different methods to ensure credibility. For instance, data obtained through interviews can be cross-checked through observation, documentation, or questionnaires.
3. Time triangulation is another method used to validate data, where verification is done at different times or situations through interviews, observations, or other techniques.

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<sup>8</sup>Alhamid Budur Anufia, "Resume :Instrument Pengumplan Data," 2019.

<sup>9</sup>Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R & D*.

## G. Data analysis techniques

Data analysis in mixed methods research is closely related to the type of strategy chosen. These analyses can be based on quantitative (descriptive and inferential analyses of numbers) and qualitative (descriptions and thematic analyses of text or images) approaches, or between these two approaches.<sup>10</sup>

The data that has been obtained is analysed using a qualitative approach. The results of the analysis sometimes provide a different picture between the data in the research and the results of the interview. The differences are then re-analysed by linking to the theory and opinions of experts, so that it is expected to make a positive contribution to future research.

The data from the questionnaire in this study is quantitative data which will be analysed descriptively by percentage with the following steps according to Riduan:<sup>11</sup>

1. Calculate the respondent's score and each aspect or sub-variable.
2. Recap the score.
3. Calculating the average value.
4. Calculating the percentage with the formula:

$$DP = \frac{n}{N} \times 100\%$$

$DP$  = Descriptive Percentage

$n$  = Empiric score (Score obtained)

$N$  = Ideal Score for each question item

To determine the type of descriptive percentage obtained by each indicator in the variable, and the descriptive percentage calculation is then interpreted into sentences.

## H. Research Ethics Consideration

In conducting this research, researchers took into account research ethics when acquiring data.

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<sup>10</sup>John W. Creswell, *Research Design* (Yogyakarta : Pustaka Pelajar, 2016), 328.

<sup>11</sup>Riduan, *Belajar Mudah Penelitian untuk Guru-Karyawan dan Peneliti Pemula* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2004), 71

1. Ethics in Questionnaire

When conducting the questionnaire, the researcher first determined the target respondents who would be given the questionnaire leaflets. After the respondents were determined, the researcher asked permission from the respondents to discuss the time of implementation. After obtaining permission, the researcher gave the leaflets to the respondents according to the predetermined time. Finally, after the respondents finished giving answers, the researcher asked for the leaflets that had been given back.

2. Ethics in Interviews

During the interview, the researcher first informed the source and asks for permission to meet and conduct the interview, as well as ask various questions. After receiving permission, the researcher visited the source's residence with a respectful attitude, similar to that of a guest. The researcher then posed questions related to the problem formulation that was previously prepared, and also asks for any additional secondary data. Finally, the researcher sought permission to ask follow-up questions through chat, in case there is any unclear data later on.

3. Ethics in observation

Researcher provided a letter of permission for observation, which had been granted by the Faculty to the School, to be processed and submitted to the Principal. Once the letter of permission had been received and granted, the researcher started the observations in the presence of one of the School administrators. During the observations, the researcher recorded the situation and atmosphere while conducting English language learning activities, as well as taking photographs of the surroundings both inside and outside the School, which was affiliated with the Islamic Junior High School in Islamic Center Kudus.

4. Ethics in documentation

In conducting documentation, the researcher asked permission from one of the English teachers for a copy of the students' speaking assessment data as supplementary data. The researcher initially asked the teacher about the

copy of the assessment data. After confirming that the assessment data had been copied, the researcher asked permission from the teacher to bring the students' speaking assessment data.

