

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research methodology and analysis used as follows: Research Method, Research Setting, Research Participant, Instruments and Data Collection Technique, Research Data Validity, Data Analysis Technique, and Research Ethical Considerations.

A. Research Method

The objectives of this research are to describe the application of the Tandur system in teaching speaking and listening. Then explain the obstacles found as well as the solutions in the implementation of Tandur system in teaching English. In order to reach them, a field research used in this study. Field research is the systematic study of events and activities taking place in a specific context with the view of understanding what these activities mean to the people involved.¹ The implementation of intends to observe learning with the Tandur system and the obstacles. The researcher used a qualitative approach to analyze the data. Qualitative research is basically observing people in their environment, interacting with them, understanding their language and their interpretation of the world around them.² For a qualitative research, the researcher can carefully understand the purpose of the phenomenon. This done through interviews and interactions with the subject or can be done by observing the location of the phenomenon.³ The qualitative research data collection is assisted by facts found during the research.⁴

B. Research Setting

The researcher took the research setting at SMK Al-Hikmah 2 Welahan Jepara. It is located on Jalan Raya Welahan No. 4 Gedangan, Welahan, Jepara. SMK Al-Hikmah 2 Welahan has two majors, there are: Teknik dan Bisnis Sepeda Motor (TBSM) and Akuntansi dan Keuangan Lembaga (AKL). Meanwhile, the researcher is interested in investigating the method used for one month during applying the Tandur system. The researcher chooses SMK Al-Hikmah 2 Welahan

¹ Carol A. Balley, *A Guide to Qualitative Field Research* (America: Sage Publications, 2006), 13

² Ajat Rukajat, *Pendekatan Penelitian Kualitatif (Qualitative Research Approach)* (Yogyakarta: Deepublish, 2018), 1

³ John W. Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Approaches* (United States of America: Sage, 2008), 70

⁴ Nurhafit Kurniaran, *Penelitian Tindakan Kelas (PTK)* (Yogyakarta: Deepublish, 2017), 41

as a place in this study because SMK Al-Hikmah 2 Welahan implements the Tandur system in teaching and learning activities.

C. Research Participant

The research subjects are related to the implementation of the Tandur system in teaching speaking and listening are headmaster, curriculum section, and teachers. In this study, they provide information and data that relate to the research topic. While the object of this research is SMK Al-Hikmah 2 Welahan.

D. Data Collection Techniques

In this study, the researcher uses several techniques to support the qualitative data as follows:

1. Observation

Observation is a technique of collecting data that is observed by a researcher in a study and occurs in natural situations. The benefit of observation is a deeper understanding of a phenomenon, situation, or environment and the behavior of participants in that environment. Observations can provide a basis for theoretical development.⁵ The study use non-participant observations. This means that the researcher observes in the field without interacting with the participants, and must adjust roles to apply certain case requirements. In the observation activity, the researcher observe the implementation of Tandur system in teaching speaking and listening.

2. Interview

An interview is a technique of collecting data, information, or opinions that usually involve asking a series of questions. Interviews represent meetings or dialogues between people in which personal and social interactions take place.⁶ The type of interview used in the research is a structured interview. Structured interviews are respondents who are asked questions that are structured.⁷ The question in the interview is about the application of the Quantum Teaching method in learning English to encourage students learning more active.

⁵ Cohen D and Crabtree B, *Qualitative Research Guidelines Project*, RWJF, (2008): 1, <http://www.qualres.org/HomeObse-3594.html>

⁶ Victor Jupp, *The SAGE Dictionary of Social Research Methods* (United State of America: Sage, 2006), 157

⁷ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D* (Bandung: ALFABETA, 2009), 319

3. Documentation

Document studies are complementary to the use of observation and interview technique in qualitative research. The results of observations or interviews will be more credible or trustworthy if they are supported by documents.⁸ The information obtained by the researcher is in 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 data validity in a qualitative research. The researcher used triangulation of data collection to ensure the credibility of the data. The credibility test is an accurate test based on the data obtain during the qualitative research.⁹ According to Sugiyono, triangulation in credibility testing is defined as a data collection technique that combines various data collection techniques and existing sources.¹⁰ Source triangulation and triangulation techniques used in this study to obtain valid data.

1. Source Triangulation

Source triangulation serves to test the credibility of the data by checking the data that has been obtained through several sources.¹¹ To find out the process of learning English by applying the Tandur system in the second grade of SMK Al-Hikmah 2 Welahan got obtained from teachers and students.

2. Technique Triangulation

Technique triangulation serves to test the credibility of the data by checking the data to the same source with different techniques.¹² The researcher chooses to use an interview technique regarding the application of the system Tandur in teaching English in the second grade of SMK Al-Hikmah 2 Welahan, and after that carries out observations and documentation to obtain valid data.

⁸ Albi Anggito and Johan Setiawan, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Sukabumi: CV Jejak, 2018), 146

⁹ Buchari Lapau, *Metode Penelitian Kesehatan Metode Ilmiah Penulisan Skripsi, Tesis, dan Disertasi* (Jakarta: IKAPI, 2012), 112

¹⁰ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D* (Bandung: ALFABETA, 2009), 189

¹¹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: ALFABETA, 2009), 330

¹² Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: ALFABETA, 2009), 332

F. Data Analysis Technique

In this study, the researcher use a qualitative description in analyzing the data. According to Sugiyono, there are three steps of data analysis in descriptive qualitative studies, as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is described as a process of selecting, summarizing, classifying the data that is considered important and discarding the unnecessary.¹³ Therefore, the researcher had to choose data that provide information and data that are important for research. The data in this study selected based on the definition of the application of the Tandur system in teaching English to encourage students to be active in learning.

2. Data Display

Data display is defined as a way to simplify data in the form of a brief description or table. The data display refers to the data showing the reduction in the form of a pattern. This helps the researcher understand the data. In most cases, the data display in qualitative research is a narrative text to make it easier to understand.¹⁴ This display data obtained by the researcher through data reduction, that is the researcher make descriptions, figures, and tables so that it is clear in compiling the data and easy to be analysed.

3. Conclusion

Qualitative research is still temporary. Conclusions in qualitative research may be able to answer the formulation of the problem but may not. Because usually the problems and formulation of problems in qualitative research are temporary and will develop after the research is in the field.¹⁵ In this case, the researcher conclude the application of quantum teaching with the Tandur system in learning English to encourage students to be more active and confident in learning.

¹³ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: ALFABETA, 2009), 338

¹⁴ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: ALFABETA, 2009), 342

¹⁵ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: ALFABETA, 2009), 345

G. Research Ethical Considerations.

This research was conducted after obtaining approval and research permission from SMK Al-Hikmah 2 Welahan. Some ethical considerations in research, such as:

1. The researcher must not harm the research subject.
2. The researcher must take advantage of positive and useful things.
3. Respect and appreciate people.
4. All subjects are treated well.

