

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is an important aspect in doing research. It helps the researcher to investigate the problem and show how the study would be set up, in order to answer the research questions. This chapter explained the method adopted in this research. This chapter includes every step involved in conducting this research from selection of participants to how to analyze the result of the data. Finally, this chapter provides a detailed explanation of the researcher's topic.

A. Research Method

Research is a process that consists of a series of steps that are carried out systematically and logically in order to solve a problem or find answers to specific questions. A methodology is a set of holistic steps used by a researcher to begin a research project.¹

The descriptive qualitative research method was used in this study. According to Ary, research design is the researcher's strategy for gaining an understanding of a group or phenomenon in its context.² The descriptive qualitative research design will be used for this study because the purpose of the study is to explore teachers' and students' experiences in English language teaching at Pesantren Qudsiyyah Putri Kudus. Qualitative research, according to Ary, investigates the quality of relationships, activities, situations, and materials. It is concerned with comprehending the context and attempting to explain the intentionality of behaviors.³ Furthermore, Ary defines descriptive data in qualitative research as data in the form of quotes from documents, field notes, and interviews or excerpts from videotapes, audiotapes, or electronic communications that are used to present the study's findings.

¹ C. Williams, "Research Methods," *Journal of Business & Economics Research* 5, no. 3 (2011): 57.

² Donald Ary et al., *Introduction to Research in Education*, 8th ed (Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, 2010).

³ Donald Ary et al., *Introduction to Research in Education*, 8th ed (Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, 2010).

The data collected are the experiences and perspectives of the participants.

Based on theories above, it can be concluded that qualitative research is a research method that is used to investigate, explore, and examine a problem in research. And well as finding answers about these problems based on the result of data.

B. Research Setting

This research was took place at Pondok Pesantren Qudsiyyah Putri Kudus. This research investigated the experiences teachers' and students in English language teaching at pesantren in terms of social and cultural perspectives. The data of this research were derived from the ELT classroom interaction between teachers and students. They are the participants of this study with diverse opinions and backgrounds. However, not all students were taken to participate in the study. There was just one class in which the researcher chose the students. This was done due to the researcher's condition, time constraints, and research efficiency. In-depth interviews and documentation analysis can help researchers understand the process of teaching English at the Pesantren Qudsiyyah Putri Kudus.

C. Research Participants

In this research, the sample were selected using purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a technique that concentrates on people with particular characteristics who will better be able to assist with the relevant research.⁴ In this technique, sampling is based on specific considerations in order to obtain more representative data.

There are Three English teachers and 753 students at Pondok Pesantren Qudsiyyah Putri Kudus. All English teachers and six students of varying levels were chosen as research samples for this research. The Head of English

⁴ Ilker Etikan, "Comparison of Convenience Sampling and Purposive Sampling," *American Journal of Theoretical and Applied Statistics* 5, no. 1 (2016): 1, <https://doi.org/10.11648/j.ajtas.20160501.11>.

program in Pesantren was also taken into account in the interview.

D. Instrument and Data Collection Technique

1. Instrument

The research instrument is a tool used in research to collect and obtain data,⁵ allowing the research to be carried out more easily. In this study, the researcher serves as both an instrument and a data collector by asking, listening, observing, and collecting research data. Researcher must interact with humans and others during the research process.

Other instruments used in this study, in addition to the researcher, were unstructured or open interview guidelines, as well as recording tools for documentation and document formats. Researcher require two types of assistance when conducting interviews: interview guidelines and recording equipment. Interview guidelines can take the form of questions to ask the interviewee or long answers. The recording equipment used in the study was a tape recorder, cell phone and video recording if needed in certain circumstances.

2. Data Collection Technique

The researcher used observation, interview, and documentation techniques to collect data from the research at the Pesantren Qudsiyyah Putri. It aims to obtain valid data in a research.

a. Observation

Observation is a method of collecting data in qualitative research that involves observing behavior, events, or noting physical characteristics in their natural setting.⁶ Observation allows researcher to see

⁵ Winarno Winarno, Yudi Muhtadi, and Much Alvin Aldiya, "Application of Learning Management Using Non-Test Instrument to Improve the Quality of Education," *Aptisi Transactions on Management (ATM)* 3, no. 1 (January 31, 2019): 46–56, <https://doi.org/10.33050/atm.v3i1.831>.

⁶ Punit Moris Ekka, "A Review of Observation Method in Data Collection Process," *International Journal for Research Trends and Innovation* 6, no. 12 (2021): 3.

and feel the atmosphere and conditions of the research site firsthand. This method was used by researcher to collect data for a related research on English Language Teaching at the Pesantren Qudsiyyah Putri. However, there are challenges in implementing observations in this study because the subjects are all women and the researcher is a man, so in observation activities, the researcher only makes observations in the preliminary study.

b. Interview

According to Ary interview was used to gather data on subjects' opinion, beliefs, and feelings about the situation in their own words.⁷ The interview guidelines would be used to confirm and clarify the respondents' responses to the research questions. It was also used to gather additional information in order to strengthen the data.

The interview method used in this research is semi-structured, which means that the researcher prepares the questions ahead of time, but the implementation is more free, in the sense that new questions that are still relevant can emerge in order to elicit opinions and ideas from the informants more broadly. In an interview the researcher used the interview guideline to lead the interview questions. Interview guidelines were used as the guidance of the researcher to make the process of interview running well.⁸ The interview questions were open-ended questions which contained the experiences of English Language Teaching in Pesantren. Rossman and Rallis, as cited in Rini reveal that the open-ended requires asking general questions and developing an analysis from the information supplied by participants.

⁷ Ary et al., *Introduction to Research in Education*.

⁸ Heriyanti Tahang et al., "Language Learning Strategies Employed by Successful Students in Developing English-Speaking Performance," *Qalam : Jurnal Ilmu Kependidikan* 7, no. 1 (January 12, 2019): 56, <https://doi.org/10.33506/jq.v7i1.354>.

The interview technique used in this research was one-on-one interviews. One-on-one interviews is a data collection process in which the researcher asks questions to and records answers from only one participant in the study at a time. The interviews took place in the same classroom settings in different places. The reason for this was to make sure that the interviews would not get distracted, and that the conditions were the same for all participants.

Interviews in this study was conducted with the Head of English Program who has a background as an English lecturer at one of the universities in Jepara. Interviews were also conducted with 3 English teachers and Six students with different grades were chosen from among the best students at each level. the pseudonyms are:

No	Name	Sex	Position	Experience
1	Head Master	Male	Head Master Of English Program	English Lecturer
2	T1	Female	English Teacher	Bachelor on going
3	T2	Female	English Teacher	Bachelor Degree
4	T3	Female	English Teacher	BEC Graduate Kampung Inggris Pare
5	S1	Female	Student	7 th Grade
6	S2	Female	Student	8 th Grade
7	S3	Female	Student	9 th Grade
8	S4	Female	Student	10 th Grade
9	S5	Female	Student	11 th Grade
10	S6	Female	Student	12 th Grade

c. Documentation

Data was extracted from all documents using documentation. Documentation is commonly found in the form of notes, books, and other sources. Photographs, field notes, recordings, sheets, and video were used to collect documentation data for this study. The documentation data presented above

can be used to support the description of the research data's authenticity.

According to the above explanation, the documentation method in this study includes:

- 1) The profile of Pondok Pesantren Qudsiyyah Putri
- 2) Vision, mission and goals of Pondok Pesantren Qudsiyyah Putri
- 3) Organizational structure of Pondok Pesantren Qudsiyyah Putri
- 4) Teachers data of Pondok Pesantren Qudsiyyah Putri
- 5) Students data of Pondok Pesantren Qudsiyyah Putri
- 6) Interview process

E. Research Data Validity

In this research, the researcher in checking the validity and reliability of data used triangulation techniques. Triangulation may be defined as the use of two or more methods of data collection in the study of some aspect of human behavior.⁹ Moreover, triangulation techniques are combining various data and data sources that already exist in this research with guidelines or using two or more techniques in collecting the data to get validity. Thus, the researcher used some instruments in collecting the data such as; interview, and documentation. Then, cross-check data was carried out by repeating the outline of what is revealed by informants at the end of the interview in order to ensure the data obtained from interviews and correct if there is a mistake and increase if there are some drawbacks. Furthermore, the purpose of triangulation is to increase the credibility and validity of the findings.

F. Data Analysis Technique

The data of qualitative research get from the resource by doing observation, interview, and documentation, after that the researcher analyze the data continuously until get the

⁹ Louis Cohen, Lawrence Manion, and Keith Morrison, *Research Methods in Education*, 6th ed (London ; New York: Routledge, 2007).

saturated data, analysis and the saturated data is necessary for qualitative research to support the theory and conclusion, seeking and composing data the result of interview, field note and the other elements called as data analysis the aim of data analysis is for giving the information to people to make the people understand and know about the case that the researcher takes.¹⁰ The activity in analyzing the data are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification:

1. Data Reduction

The researcher might collect so much data from the field until getting the saturated data and the purpose of the study, that is why the data should be noted carefully and in detail. Collecting data processes affects the amount of data, it bring plenty of data, complicated and complex. That is why after collecting the data the researcher must do data reduction to get simpler and get the focus of data, it eases the researcher's ability to collect further data.

2. Data Display

The next step of analyzing after data reduction is data display, data display is showing the data briefly, and simpler, the qualitative researcher usually displays the data using text and tend of narrative text or the other tools are graphic, matrix, network, and chart. Data display would ease the researcher to understand what happened, then the researcher may commit the next analysis.

3. Conclusion

The last step in analyzing the data is conclusion or verifying. The qualitative conclusion is the discovery of a study that has never existed before. Qualitative research is still a contrary study that is why this study probably answers the research problem or neither. That is why after doing the research it would make it clear to draw the conclusion through the text (descriptive) and documentation.¹¹

¹⁰ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan RnD*, P. 224

¹¹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan RnD*, P. 247-

