CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

Qualitative studies are part of the methodology of educational studies and social science studies that provide a clear picture of the experiences and conditions of the community environment.[1] It describes events scientifically without using numerical data and the method of obtaining data is through interviews, observations made carefully and logically, analyzes responses and reports consistent and disagreeable responses.[2] In qualitative research, data collection is carried out in natural settings (natural conditions), primary data sources, and data collection techniques are more on participant observation, in-depth interviews and documentation.[3]

This study uses a qualitative method on case study research with a descriptive approach. Case study is a type of in-depth qualitative research about individuals, groups, institutions and so on at a certain time and aims to find meaning, investigate processes, gain deep and complete understanding and understanding of certain individuals, groups, institutions or characteristics.[4] Case study data were obtained from observations, interviews and studying various documents related to the topic under study. Descriptive analysis focuses on a systematic, factual, accurate description of the facts and characteristics of the population of a particular area and its implementation through survey techniques, case studies, comparative studies, studies of time and motion, behavioral

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[1] John W. Best And James V. Kahn, *Research In Education*, 10th Ed (Boston: Pearson/Allyn And Bacon, 2006). Pages 246

[2] John W. Best And James V. Kahn, *Research In Education*, 10th Ed (Boston: Pearson/Allyn And Bacon, 2006). Page 247

[3] Sugiyono. *METODE PENELITIAN KUANTITATIF, KUALITATIF DAN R & D*, 19th Ed. (Bandung: ALFABETA BANDUNG, 2013), File:///C:/Users/USER/Zotero/Storage/L27AK8R3/Prof.%20Dr.%20Sugiyono.Pdf.

[4] Islahan, MFA. 2021. BAB III METODE PENELITIAN. *IAIN Tulungagung.Ac.Id.* *Http://Repo.Iain-Tulungagung.Ac.Id/20342/6/BAB%20III.Pdf. Pages 47*

analysis, and documentary analysis.[5] According to Maxwell, the objectives of qualitative research are:[6]

1. Understanding the meaning, for participants in the study, of the events, situations, and actions, they are involved with, and of the accounts that they give of their lives and experiences.
2. Understanding the particular context within the participants' act and the influence this context has on their actions.
3. Identifying unanticipated phenomena and influences and generating new, "grounded" theories about the latter.
4. Understanding the processes by which events and actions take place.
5. Developing causal explanations.
6. Helping students in understanding English by using fun media.
7. The use of unique and interesting paper puppets when learning makes students comfortable in learning.

All data were collected to determine the clarity of the problem under study to be presented in the study. English teachers, students' reactions to the media, supporting and inhibiting factors in using paper puppet media, the benefits obtained and solutions to overcome obstacles in implementing paper puppet as an English learning medium in SDIT Umar Bin Khatab Pekuwon focus this research on the implementation of paper puppet in English learning.

B. Research Setting

Umar Bin Khathab Integrated Islamic Primary School (SDIT) with the concept of Integrated Islam and the located in Juwana – Jakenan, 3 Km, Pekuwon Village, Juwana, Pati Regency, and Central Java.[7] The object of this research is the student's response when learning English using paper puppet media. The third grade at SDIT Umar Bin Khathab, Pekuwon,

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[5] Suryana, *Metodologi Penelitian: Model Praktis Penelitian Kuantitatif Dan Kualitatif: Buku Ajar Perkuliahan* (Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, 2010).

[6] Joseph A Maxwell, 'Qualitative Research Design : An Interactive Approach' Chapter 7 (January 2012): 221.

[7] SDIT Umar, 'Welcome To The Website Of SDIT UMAR BIN KHATHAB', 1 January 2019, Https://Www.Sditumar.Sch.Id/2019/01/Selamat-Datang-Di-Website-Sdit-Umar-Bin.Html.

consists of four groups with the names: Jahiz, Razi, Farabi and Banna. Researcher will take one of the offline classes and follow the health protocol.

C. Research Subjects

The subjects or participants in this study were grade 3 students at SDIT Umar Bin Khatab Pekuwon, Pati as a **sample**. The author will take one class of four classes as a sample. In selecting participants, the researcher used a purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique with certain considerations with a participant taking strategy based on the criteria selected by the researcher and relevant to the research question and used as a sample.[8] The technique is used because it selects participants based on the criteria determined by the researcher. The researcher added data from the principal, vice principal of the school curriculum to ensure the validity of the data obtained from students and English teachers. Researcher are collect data and documentation then make an analysis of the data.

D. Instrument of the Study

Collecting data in qualitative research in the form of researcher as the main instrument[9], while the supporting instruments in qualitative research are interviews, documentation and observations to help researcher understand the social phenomena and interpretations.[10] The presence of

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[8] Sugiyono, *METODE PENELITIAN KUANTITATIF, KUALITATIF DAN R&D*, 19th Ed. (Bandung: ALFABETA BANDUNG, 2013), Page 85 File:///C:/Users/USER/Zotero/Storage/L27AK8R3/Prof.%20Dr.%20Sugiyono.Pdf.

[9] Thalha Alhamid And Budur Anufia, 'RESUME: INSTRUMEN PENGUMPULAN DATA' (Ekonomi Islam, Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri (STAIN) Sorong, 2019), Pages 2 File:///C:/Users/USER/Downloads/INSTRUMEN%20PENGUMPULAN%20DATA.Pdf.

[10] Gary Anderson And Nancy Arsenault, *Fundamentals Of Educational Research*, 2nd Ed. (Pennsylvania USA: The Falmer Press, 1998), Page 131 Http://Repository.Umpwr.Ac.Id:8080/Bitstream/Handle/123456789/3710/Fundamentals%20of%20Educational%20Research.Pdf?Sequence=1.

researcher in qualitative research is absolute,[11] because researcher must interact in the research environment and research subjects can know the existence of researcher and can assess whether researcher conduct research actively or passively.

Instruments and techniques for collecting data used in qualitative research methods are called naturalistic research methods because the research is found in natural conditions (natural settings). Natural objects are objects that develop as researcher do not manipulate them and the presence of researcher does not affect the dynamics of the object. Qualitative research instruments are people or human instruments, namely the researcher and themselves[12], and the method of data collection is that researcher must observe, ask, listen, request and retrieve research data, and then researcher must obtain valid data through appropriate informants.[13] The jobs of researcher in this study are the researcher as instrument for collect data, interact with informants, and analyze data and to draw conclusions.[14]

E. Data Collection Technique

Researcher participate in classroom learning so the researcher to determine the validity of the data, in the form of building trust in students or teachers, thereby reducing distortion.

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[11] Thalha Alhamid And Budur Anufia, 'RESUME INSTRUMEN PENGUMPULAN DATA' (Ekonomi Islam, Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri (STAIN) Sorong, 2019), Page 2 File:///C:/Users/USER/Downloads/INSTRUMEN%20PENGUMPULAN%20DATA.Pdf.

[12] Prof. Dr. Sugiyono, *METODE PENELITIAN KUANTITATIF, KUALITATIF DAN R & D*, 19th Ed. (Bandung: ALFABETA BANDUNG, 2013), Page 8 File:///C:/Users/USER/Zotero/Storage/L27AK8R3/Prof.%20Dr.%20Sugiyono.Pdf.

[13] Thalha Alhamid And Budur Anufia, 'RESUME INSTRUMEN PENGUMPULAN DATA' (Ekonomi Islam, Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri (STAIN) Sorong, 2019), Page 4

[14] Thalha Alhamid And Budur Anufia, 'RESUME INSTRUMEN PENGUMPULAN DATA' (Ekonomi Islam, Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri (STAIN) Sorong, 2019), Pages 3-4

1. **In-depth interview guide**

    Interviews as a data collection technique if the researcher wants to conduct a preliminary study to find problems, and find out things from more in-depth respondents and a small number of respondents.[15] The types of interviews are structured and unstructured interviews, face-to-face interviews or through electronic media.[16] In addition to exploring developments, the author will explore more about students' attitudes and believe that the information is accurate from the interviews.

    This interview is a form of interview that has premeditated questions and the researcher can explore new developments and attitudes of the subject while staying within the scope of the question.[17] The assumptions that must remembered in using the interview method are:[18]

    a. That the subject is the person who knows best about himself.
    b. That what the subject stated to the researcher was true and trustworthy.
    c. That the subject's interpretation of the questions asked by the researcher is the same as what the researcher intended.

    Researcher make short and general questions but have clear answers as needed. Researcher use recording tools such as voice recordings, cameras and videos as needed. Researcher used written notes and audio recordings. The objects studied were grade 3 students, English teachers,

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[15] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R & D*, 19th Ed. (Bandung: ALFABETA BANDUNG, 2013), Page 134 File:///C:/Users/USER/Zotero/Storage/L27AK8R3/Prof.%20Dr.%20Sugiyono.Pdf.

[16] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R & D*, 19th Ed. (Bandung: ALFABETA BANDUNG, 2013), Page 138

[17] Rina Hayati, 'Pengertian Wawancara Semi Terstruktur Dan 2 Contohnya' (Penelitian Ilmiah.Com, 18 September 2021), Https://Penelitianilmiah.Com/Wawancara-Semi-Terstruktur/.

[18] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R & D*, 19th Ed. (Bandung: ALFABETA BANDUNG, 2013), Page 138 File:///C:/Users/USER/Zotero/Storage/L27AK8R3/Prof.%20Dr.%20Sugiyono.Pdf.

principals and vice principals of school curriculum at SDIT Umar bin Khatab, Pekuwon.

2. **Observation**

Observation is a complex process, a process composed of biological and psychological processes.[19] The two most important are the observation process (symptoms, respondent behavior and work process) and memory. Based on the implementation process of data collection, there were participant observations and non-participant observations. This study uses participatory and structured observation.

Participatory observation is when the researcher is involved and participates in doing what the participants are doing, while observing so that they obtain more complete, sharper data and know the development of the respondent's attitude.20 While structured observation is an observation that is designed systematically about what is observed, time and place.[21]

Researcher will be more observant in observing every action of the respondent or the subject being studied, record all information from informants, and control every research process. This study observes students in understanding and getting to know English vocabulary when using paper puppet media, especially students' perceptions of the media and descriptions of their implementation. Researcher also observe teachers when using media as well as when learning in class and researcher are involved in observing in class.

3. **Documentation**

Documentation is collecting the documents and data needed in the problems that are studied in depth in order to

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[19] Sugiyono, *METODE PENELITIAN KUANTITATIF, KUALITATIF DAN R & D*, 19th Ed. (Bandung: ALFABETA BANDUNG, 2013), Page 145 File:///C:/Users/USER/Zotero/Storage/L27AK8R3/Prof.%20Dr.%20Sugiyono.Pdf.

[20] Sugiyono, *METODE PENELITIAN KUANTITATIF, KUALITATIF DAN R & D*, 19th Ed. (Bandung: ALFABETA BANDUNG, 2013), Page 145 File:///C:/Users/USER/Zotero/Storage/L27AK8R3/Prof.%20Dr.%20Sugiyono.Pdf.

[21] Sugiyono, *METODE PENELITIAN KUANTITATIF, KUALITATIF DAN R & D*, 19th Ed. (Bandung: ALFABETA BANDUNG, 2013), Page 146

support and add validity and evidence to the research.[22] Documentation to obtain data directly from the research site in the form of relevant books, regulations, activity reports, photos, documentary films that are relevant to the research.[23] The use of documentation is intended as a complement when conducting observations and interviews.

Researcher will take research evidence such as photos, videos and documents needed to complete. This study uses documentation to obtain data in the form of documents in the form of materials from teachers and others needed, lesson plan *(Rancangan Pelaksanaan Pembelajaran or RPP),* student evaluation results obtained from observations, photos of research places, research subjects, how to use media, classroom conditions during learning, and application of media during learning.

F. Research Data Validity

Validity is the degree of accuracy between the data that occurs in the object of research and the power that can be reported by the researcher.[24] Valid data is data that "does not differ" between data reported by researcher and data that actually occurs in the object of research. Then, the validity test used is confirmability testing in qualitative research (research objectivity test), that is, the test can be declared objective if many people have agreed it and the testing is carried out simultaneously and testing the research results is associated with the process carried out.[25]

This study uses a triangulation technique. Triangulation is qualitative cross-validation and it assesses the sufficiency of the data according to the convergence of multiple data sources

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[22] Ahmad Fathoni, 'The Role Of Advocates In Assisting The Resolution Of Divorce Disputes At The Tulungagung Religious Court' (Skripsi, Tulungagung, IAIN Tulungagung, 2015), Http://Repo.Iain-Tulungagung.Ac.Id/2668/. Pages 47-48

[23] Ahmad Fathoni, 'The Role Of Advocates In Assisting The Resolution Of Divorce Disputes At The Tulungagung Religious Court' (Skripsi, Tulungagung, IAIN Tulungagung, 2015), Page 48 Http://Repo.Iain-Tulungagung.Ac.Id/2668/.

[24] Sugiyono, *METODE PENELITIAN KUANTITATIF, KUALITATIF DAN R&D*. 2013. Page 267

[25] Sugiyono, METODE PENELITIAN. 2013. Page 277

or multiple data collection procedures.[26] Triangulation in credibility testing is defined as checking data from various sources in various ways, and at various times. The types of triangulation used in this research are technical triangulation and source triangulation. Technical triangulation, meaning that researcher use different data collection techniques to obtain data from the same source, while source triangulation means to obtain data from different sources with the same technique.[27] The following types of triangulation are used in this study:

1. **Source Triangulation**

    It is collecting data from various sources with the same technique and checking credibility of data from various sources.[28] The author collects data collected from English teachers, students, principals and vice principals of school curriculum at SDIT Umar Bin Khatab.

2. **Triangulation Technique**

    Technical triangulation uses different data collection techniques to obtain data from the same source.[29] The researcher will examine the results of the study from the data obtained through collection techniques are observations, interviews and documentation so that the validity of the data can be trusted.

G. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, observations, documentation and other sources so that they can be easily understood, and the findings can be understood by oneself, and can be informed to others.[30] Qualitative data analysis is

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[26] Sugiyono, *METODE PENELITIAN KUANTITATIF, KUALITATIF DAN R & D*, 19th Ed. (Bandung: ALFABETA BANDUNG, 2013), Page 273 File:///C:/Users/USER/Zotero/Storage/L27AK8R3/Prof.%20Dr.%20Sugiyono.Pdf.

[27] Sugiyono, *METODE PENELITIAN KUANTITATIF*. (Bandung: ALFABETA BANDUNG, 2013), Page 241

[28] Sugiyono, *METODE PENELITIAN KUANTITATIF, KUALITATIF DAN R & D*, 19th Ed. (Bandung: ALFABETA BANDUNG, 2013), Page 241

[29] Sugiyono, *METODE PENELITIAN KUANTITATIF, KUALITATIF*. (Bandung: ALFABETA BANDUNG, 2013), Page 241

[30] Sugiyono, *METODE PENELITIAN KUANTITATIF, KUALITATIF DAN R & D*, 19th Ed. (Bandung: ALFABETA BANDUNG, 2013), Page 244

inductive in nature, namely an analysis based on the data obtained, then developed to become valid data.[31]

Data analysis in this study uses qualitative data analysis which is found interactively and takes place continuously until complete so that the data is saturated.[32] The following are the data analysis steps:

1. **Data reduction**

    Data reduction is an analysis that classifies, sharpens, directs, organizes data and removes unnecessary data to produce conclusions.[33] The data obtained from the field is quite large, so it needs to record carefully and in detail, because the longer the researcher is in the field, the more complicated the amount of data, so they must summarize and select important and basic data. Data reduction is a sensitive thinking process that requires intelligence and a high breadth and depth of insight. For researcher who are new, in carrying out data reduction, they can discuss with friends or other people who are considered experts.[34]

    The research process will take place during the implementation of the research and will even begin before data collection. The collected data from interviews, observations and documentation, then selected according to the focus of problem formulation regarding the implementation of paper puppet media in developing English vocabulary at SDIT Umar Bin Khathab, Pekuwon, Juwana.

2. **Data display**

    After the data is reduced, in qualitative research the presentation of the data can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories,

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File:///C:/Users/USER/Zotero/Storage/L27AK8R3/Prof.%20Dr.%20Sugiyono.Pdf.

[31] Sugiyono, *METODE PENELITIAN KUANTITATIF*. (Bandung: ALFABETA BANDUNG, 2013), Page 245

[32] Sugiyono, *METODE PENELITIAN KUANTITATIF*. (Bandung: ALFABETA BANDUNG, 2013), Page 246

[33] Sugiyono, *METODE PENELITIAN KUANTITATIF*. (Bandung: ALFABETA BANDUNG, 2013), Page 247

[34] Sugiyono, *METODE PENELITIAN KUANTITATIF*. (Bandung: ALFABETA BANDUNG, 2013), Page 249

networks, matrix's, graphics, flowcharts, and narrative text.[35] Display data in this study using narrative text, descriptions for detailed explanations and flow charts or tables to help classify certain categories.

The way to display the data is to sort from the subject matter under study, the target and place of research, an explanation process, implementation of the media and sources of data that have been collected. Data presentation is used to organize data that is arranged according to a pattern that is easy to understand.

3. **Conclusion drawing and verification**

Conclusions in qualitative research are temporary findings in the form of descriptions or descriptions of objects. The initial conclusions obtained are still temporary and can change when strong, valid and consistent evidence is found, and when they return to the field, researcher are able to make credible conclusions.[36] The author will conclude all research results from the results of interviews, observations, observations and experiences of the authors so that they become one complete conclusion and have results that can be used and trusted.

H. **Research Ethical Considerations**

Research ethics are important principles in governing research and researcher must consider ethical issues in an effort to protect and respect the privacy of respondents, minimize harm and disseminate studies involving children that are a bit complicated to obtain consent.[37] Therefore, these ethics need to help explicitly in expressing ethical considerations, so be able to provide a clear picture to the reader about how researcher

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[35] Sugiyono, *METODE PENELITIAN KUANTITATIF, KUALITATIF DAN R & D*, 19th Ed. (Bandung: ALFABETA BANDUNG, 2013), Page 249 File:///C:/Users/USER/Zotero/Storage/L27AK8R3/Prof.%20Dr.%20Sugiyono.Pdf.

[36] Sugiyono, *METODE PENELITIAN KUANTITATIF, KUALITATIF DAN R & D*, 19th Ed. (Bandung: ALFABETA BANDUNG, 2013), Page 252

[37] Mukhlash Abrar And Ezis Japar Sidik, 'Analyzing Ethical Considerations And Research Methods In Children Research', Journal Of Education And Learning (Edulearn) 13, No. 2 (1 May 2019): 188, Https://Doi.Org/10.11591/Edulearn.V13i2.6516.

deal with ethical issues in all research processes involving children.

This section describes steps taken to ensure ethical research practice that shows you are a serious researcher who takes into account how your research may affect participants. The study using the explanatory statement of the study and consent form for takes permission from respondents before doing some interview or anyting that can completed result of this study.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT
(Research Participant)

Project title: IMPLEMENTING PAPER PUPPETS AS MEDIA FOR DEVELOPING VOCABULARY (The Case Study of the Third Grades at SDIT Umar Bin Khatab Pekuwon Juwana, Pati in the Academic Year of 2022/2023)

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You are invited to take part in this study. Please read this Explanatory Statement in full before deciding whether you want to participate in this research. If you would like further information regarding any respect of this project, you are encouraged to contact the researcher via the phone numbers or email addresses listed above.

What does the research involve?

This study aims to explore the implementation of learning media as a means of learning English in improving English vocabulary at SDIT Umar Bin Khatab, Pekuwon. This research will be conducted to learn more about the implementation of using Paper Puppet (Wayang Kertas) as a medium in learning English at SDIT Umar Bin Khatab, Pekuwon Pati. In addition, it will also respond to some of the problems faced in the implementation of Paper Puppet media in learning English and solutions to solve problems.

Regarding the project objectives, participants will be interviewed individually according to the health protocol. The researcher will be the interviewer with the duration of the interview about 20 to 30 minutes.

Why were you chosen for this research?

Participants have been selected based on their experience in using or feeling the benefits of using Paper Puppet in improving English vocabulary during the English teaching and learning

process at SDIT Umar Bin Khatab. Participants will be approached according to their role.

Consenting to participate in the project and withdrawing from the research

Participants will fill out an invitation form through a consent form that must be signed by the participant to participate in the study. Participants have the right to withdraw if they no longer wish to participate in the research process. The researcher will collect data during the interview, so that participants cannot retrieve information when the interview has been conducted with certain participants.

Possible benefits and risks to participants

You will have the opportunity to be involved in this research project and understand the implementation process of using Paper Puppet media as a medium to increase English vocabulary at SDIT Umar Bin Khatab Pekuwon, Pati, some of the problems faced in implementing Paper Puppet media in English learning and solutions to solve them. the problem. The results of the study will be able to analyze the benefits of implementing Paper Puppet media when applied.

Confidentiality

The data you provide can be used and analyzed. Only relevant information will be used, published or presented for public view. No personal information will be collected. Therefore, participants' privacy will be protected during the interview and copying the contents for analysis.

Storage of data

Interview recordings and transcripts will be kept and protected by the researcher. The published interview transcripts are transcripts that have undergone a data reduction process and are only relevant for the data needed for research.

Results

If you want a copy of the article that we hope to publish, let us know and we will send it to you in due time.

Complaints

If you have any concerns or complaints about the conduct of this research project, you are welcome to contact the chief investigator of this research.

State Institute of Islamic Studies of Kudus
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Tel : +62 813-2574-3113
Email : Khasnatara@gmail.com
Thank you
Sincerely,

Taranindya Zulhi Amalia, M.Pd.
NIP. 198309192009122004

CONSENT FORM
(Research Participant)

Project title: IMPLEMENTING PAPER PUPPETS AS MEDIA FOR DEVELOPING VOCABULARY (The Case Study of the Third Grades at SDIT Umar Bin Khatab Pekuwon Juwana, Pati in the Academic Year of 2022/2023)

Chief Investigator**: <u>Taranindya Zulhi Amalia, M.Pd</u>.** (<u>Khasnatara@gmail.com</u>)

I have been asked to take part in the Department of English Education of IAIN Kudus research project specified above. I have read and understood the Explanatory Statement, and I hereby consent to participate in this project.

I consent to the following:	Yes	No
Taking part in the study that includes an individual interview	☐	☐
The interview session will be audio recorded	☐	☐
My personal details such as name and address will not be revealed and published to people outside the project	☐	☐
The data that I provide during this research may be used by Umu Jauharin Farda in scholarly writing and conference presentations	☐	☐

<u>**Name of Participant**</u>

<u>**Participant Signature**</u>

<u>**Date**</u>_____

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