

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS

A. Research Method

This research is of the qualitative variety. The study aimed to analyze phenomena, events, and social activities as well as individual or group attitudes or thoughts and to produce descriptive data in the form of written and spoken words from people and observed behavior.¹

A descriptive approach was used in this research, namely data analysis by collecting data, managing data, and then presenting observational data. The other parties can get a better picture of the object being studied by using words and language.

This research is a descriptive qualitative research which describes the phenomena that exist in the learning process on reading comprehension of recount text by using the Small Group Discussion method in the tenth grade of MA Nahdlatul Ulama' Gembong. It covers the implementation of The Small Group Discussion method is carried out by English teacher during the learning process, the problems of small method of group discussion, and solutions to problems of the Small Group Discussion method.

B. Research Setting

The location of this research was carried out on the tenth grade MA Nahdlatul Ulama' Gembong, located in Gembong village, precisely in RT 04 / RW 02, Gembong sub-district, Pati district, Central Java.

C. Research Participants/ Subjects

Meleong defines research subjects as informants, which are people who are related to research and can be used to provide information about the situation or condition of the research background. The parties who are the research subjects cannot be separated from the research.²

The research subjects for this study are an English teacher as a classroom learning implementer, tenth grade students, and the

¹ Nana Syaodih Sukmadinata, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan* (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2011), 60

² Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D* (Bandung: CV Alfabeta, 2010), 297 – 298.

headmaster of MA Nahdlatul Ulama' Gembong, all of whom could assist the researcher in exploring the data required for this study.

D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

Researchers use data collection techniques to collect and obtain the desired data, which includes data generated from literature studies as well as data generated from empirical data. In this descriptive qualitative study, the researcher attempts to examine the documents or files associated with the research topic. To serve as a reference or primary tool in the practice of this on-the-ground investigation

The instruments and data collection techniques used by the researchers in this study are:

1. Observation

By systematically observing and recording the symptoms that appear on the object under study, observation techniques are used to collect data relating to human behavior or work processes. This study employs participant observation data collection techniques during the data collection implementation process.

According to Borden and Abbott, participant observation is an observation in which the researcher is actively involved with the activity being observed and records the behavior that appears at that time.³ The observation was carried out to obtain and collect data by directly observing the learning process of reading comprehension recount text in tenth grade at MA Nahdlatul Ulama' Gembong by using the Small Group Discussion learning methods and observing the problems encountered during implementation and the solutions provided by the English teacher to solve the problems encountered during implementation.

2. Interview

The interview is a technique for identifying problems that must be researched in order to obtain more detailed information from the respondent. The researcher implemented interview techniques in this study. The goal is for the researcher to be able to identify problems more broadly and openly based on the interviewee's opinions and ideas.⁴

³ Ni'matuzzahroh & Susanti Prasetyaningrum, *Observasi:Teori dan Aplikasi dalam Psikologi* (Malang: UMM Pres,2018),34

⁴ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, 317 - 320.

The researcher conducted interviews by giving oral questions to the English teacher, and students, especially the tenth grader. The questions raised by the researcher are related to the use of the Small Group Discussion method in the reading comprehension of recount text for the tenth grade of MA Nahdlatul Ulama' Gembong.

3. Documentation

Documentation is a technique of collecting data about things in the form of notes, transcripts, books, photos, etc.⁵ Documentation is a data collection technique that is not directly aimed at the research subject but through documents. Documents are written records whose contents are compiled by a person or institution for the purpose of testing an event and are useful for sources of data, evidence, and natural information that are difficult to obtain or difficult to find and that offer opportunities to find out something more important.⁶ Researchers use documentation to get data about school organization structure, student data, teacher and employee data, and other data contained in the Nahdlatul Ulama' Gembong MA. This data is complementary to data that was not obtained from observations and interviews.

E. Research Data Validity

In qualitative research, validity tests are performed. Extending observations, increasing research perseverance triangulation and the use of references. If there are no discrepancies in the findings, the data can be trusted. Data validity testing can be done in various ways, one of which is triangulation and using reference.

1. Triangulation

Triangulation is the process of comparing data obtained from various sources, methods or techniques, and times. Source triangulation was performed by checking the data obtained from data sources, and the data obtained cannot be averaged but must be described, categorized, and identified as to which are the same views, which are different views, and which are specific to the data source. The collected data is analyzed and a conclusion is reached. This conclusion requires agreement from the data

⁵ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, 329.

⁶ Pupuh fathurahman, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan* (Bandung:CV Pustaka Setia, 2011),183

sources. As a result, the writers obtain and test the data gathered from MA Nahdlatul Ulama' Gembong's English teacher, students, and the curriculum's principal and vice principal.

Technical triangulation was performed by comparing data to the same data source but using different techniques. Data obtained from interviews, for example, is then checked using observation and documentation techniques. Because the data produced differs from the three techniques for assessing data credibility, the researcher must conduct additional discussions with the data source in question to ensure the data is considered correct, or it may all be correct because it is based on different points of view.

One of the factors influencing the credibility of research data is time. Based on this, time triangulation was performed to assess the credibility of the data at various times.⁷ The author triangulates this time by conducting interviews or collecting data at various times and places, such as in the morning, during the day. If the results are different, interviews or observations will be carried out until the data is verified. This method will improve the writer's understanding through small group discussions on students' reading comprehension of recount texts at MA Nahdlatul Ulama' Gembong. This research provided its implementation, problems faced during its implementation, and solutions to solve those problems.

2. Using reference

Referred to as "reference material," this is supporting material to prove the data that has been found. The author took several photos with a camera as support for the research.

F. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis can be done before entering the field, while safe in the field, and after finishing in the field. However, in qualitative research, data analysis is more focused during the field process along with data collection.⁸ As a result, the writer will employ the following methods to comprehend the issues:

⁷ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, 372 – 374.

⁸ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, 336

1. Data Collection

As there is a lot of data collected from the field, it is critical to record it carefully and in detail.⁹ The author collects data by conducting offline interviews with participants. Audio data was recorded and transcribed. Following the completion of data collection, the author can proceed to the next stage of data analysis.

2. Data Reduction

The researcher summarized, chose the main things, and discovered the important things from the data collection in order to look for themes and patterns and to eliminate things that were unnecessary. Thus, reduced data provided clear information and made it easier for the writer to collect additional data when needed.

3. Data Display

The next step is to display the data after it has been reduced. The author in this case provides data reduction in the form of tables, graphs, pie charts, pictograms, and so on. It will be easier to understand the situation and plan the next stage if data is displayed in this format.

4. Conclusion Drawing

The final step for data analysis is drawing conclusions and verification. In qualitative research, the conclusion is something new that has never existed, something in the form of a description that is still unclear before the research is carried out, causal relationships, hypotheses, or theories.¹⁰

G. Research Ethical Consideration

This section describes the procedures taken to ensure ethical research practice and demonstrates how this research may impact participants. This section contains the study's explanatory statement and consent form.

⁹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D...*, p. 247.

¹⁰ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, 338-345.