

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter has been investigated to discuss the method of the study related to research design, research location, research subject, data source, technique of data collection, checking the data validity and technique analysis data.

#### A. Research Method

##### 1. The Type of Approach

The type of approach in this research is the qualitative approach. According to Creswell “*Qualitative research is a research method to explore and understand the meaning thought by several individuals or groups of people originating from social or human problems*”<sup>1</sup>. The framework or format of the final qualitative research report is customizable. An inductive approach is employed in this study to translate the complexity of a situation while concentrating on individual meaning. Instead than starting with theory, qualitative research bases its methods on the actual environment. Because it prioritizes processes that happen in the field, data and information collected from the field are taken for idea and meaning, presented analytically, descriptively, and typically without using numbers.

According to Maxwell, “*Qualitative data collection usually involves interviews, observation, and document. The type of interview includes a wide variety of options from personal, in-depth, active to open interviews surveys or focus group interviews*”<sup>2</sup>. Qualitative researcher seek to understand life experiences in the context and meaning associated with this experience, usually from the participant's perspective.

Using a qualitative method, non-numerical data (such as text, video, or audio) is gathered and analyzed to better comprehend ideas, beliefs, or experiences. It may be utilized to get comprehensive insights into a problem or come up with fresh research ideas.

---

<sup>1</sup> John W. Creswell. *Research Design, Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, Fourth Edition. *SAGE Publication*. 2014, 245.

<sup>2</sup> Maxwell, J.A., Reibold, L.E. *Qualitative Research*. In: James D. Wright (editor-in-chief), *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences*, 2nd edition. Oxford: Elsevier. pp. 685–689. ISBN: 9780080970868. 2015.

## 2. The Type of This Research

The type of this research is Descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative research is a research that carried out with the main aim to given description about a condition objectively. According to Djama'an and Aan, qualitative research is a research approach that reveal certain social situations by describing the real correctly, the shape of the words based on techniques of collecting and analyzing relevant that the gain from the natural situation.<sup>3</sup>

## B. Research Setting

### 1. Research Sites

The place chosen in this study is the school environment and the class used by the subject in carrying out teaching and learning activities. This research was conducted at private vocational high school in Mijen , Mijen District, Demak Regency. The school location is located on Jl. Raya Mijen Demak.

### 2. Research Background

This research was carried out on 25<sup>th</sup> January-25<sup>th</sup> February 2023 at Private vocational high school in Mijen , in accordance with the approval of the principal and also the teacher concerned. This research was carried out in the classroom, in the teacher's room and in the principal's room Private vocational high school in Mijen , Demak.

## C. Research Participant

The subjects of this study were students of class X of TBSM, and English teacher . The reasons why the researcher chose Mrs X, is based on the pre-observation that has been done by the researcher, Mrs. X has really implemented the use of the direct learning method to teach reading comprehension.

## D. Data Collection Technique

According to John W. Creswell, data collection procedures in qualitative research involve four types of strategies as follows:

---

<sup>3</sup> Djama'an Satori dan Aan Komariah, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: ALFABETA CV, 2012), p. 25.

1. Observation

Qualitative observation is a condition where researcher go directly to the field to observe the behavior and activities of individuals at the research location. The researcher takes notes throughout this observation in both an organized and semi-structured manner (for instance, by posing a number of questions about what the researcher is most interested in learning). In addition, researcher may take on roles ranging from complete participation to that of observers. Typically, the researcher offers open-ended questions to the participants during this observation, allowing them to freely express their opinions.

2. Interview

When conducting qualitative interviews, researcher can speak with participants in-person, over the phone, or in focus groups of six to eight people each. Such interviews unquestionably call for the use of open-ended, typically unstructured questions that are intended to elicit the ideas and opinions of the participants.

3. Documentation

During the research process, researcher can also collect documents in the form of public documents, office reports, or documents related to the research topic. Audio and visual materials data can be in the form of photos, art objects, videotapes, or any kind of sound/sound. Include creative data collection procedures that fall into the category of visual ethnography, including life stories, metaphorical visual narratives, and digital archives.

## **E. Instruments**

The research instrument is used according to the data collection method used in the research. The instrument in this study consisted of teacher interview sheets as well as observation sheets and questionnaire sheets which would contain surveys about what happened during the observation.

## **F. Research Data Validity**

Research data validity is that the researcher needs to convey the steps taken to check the accuracy and credibility of the data. According to Creswell and Miller, validity is one of the strengths of qualitative research and is based on determining whether the

findings obtained are accurate from the point of view of researcher, participants or readers. In qualitative research there are several ways to check the validity of the data, one of which is triangulating the data.

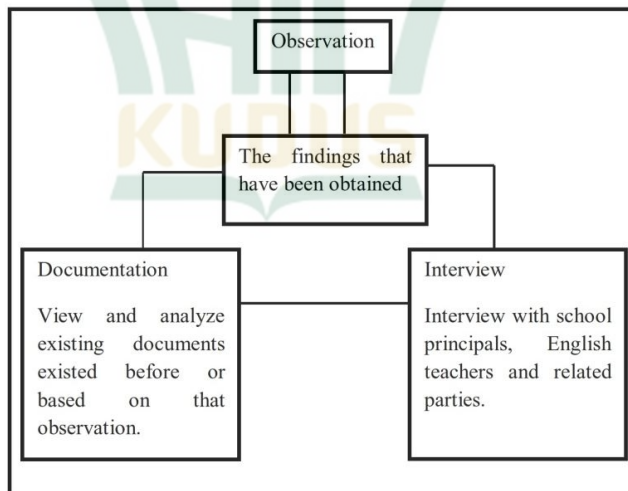
1. Definition of Triangulate

Triangulating is examining evidence from sources of information obtained and using it to build a coherent justification for themes. If the themes are built based on a number of data sources or perspectives from the participants, then this process can add to the validity of the research.

According to Sugiyono, "Triangulation in this credibility test is defined as checking data from various sources in various ways, and at various times."

2. Procedure of Triangulate

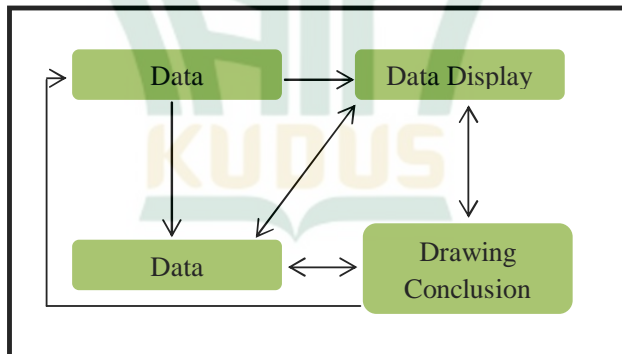
Triangulation here emphasizes more on technical triangulation where to test the credibility of the data is done by checking data that has been obtained from various sources using different techniques. The technical triangulation in this study was in the form of interviews and observations as well as to find out the application of the Direct Learning Method for teaching Reading Comprehension. Researcher also use reference materials to support and prove the data found, such as the existence of interview records, photographs and authentic documents so that this research is more credible. The triangulation chart in this study is as follows:



### G. Data Analysis Technique

Followed by the book Narrative Inquiry in Language Teaching And Learning Research said that narrative inquiry is a form of qualitative research, it means narrative studies often employ the same approaches to data analysis that are used in other types of qualitative research.<sup>4</sup> According to Sugiyono The data analysis method used in qualitative research refers to the analytical method proposed by Miles and Huberman, namely in the form of data reduction, data display and drawing conclusions<sup>5</sup>. In this study, researcher uses three data processing techniques, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion also verification. The steps are explained as follow:

1. Data reduction is aimed at selecting, focusing, simplifying and abstracting the data from the field note if conducted to get the simple and valid information in order to make conclusion.
2. After reducing the data, the researcher makes a description of the information in the form of sentence. The sentences are arranged logically and systematically. They concern with the research problems as stated above. So, the description of the real condition is explained to answer the problems.
3. The last step is concluding and verifying the information by drawing conclusion, possible configuration, cause and effect, and other proportion. The verification is done by rechecking the data, information and the conclusion to draw a valid final conclusion.



<sup>4</sup> Alice Chik, Gary Barkhuizen, and Phil Benson. Second Language Acquisition Research Series “Narrative Inquiry In Language Teaching And Learning Strategies”. Taylor & Francis. 2014, 72-73.

<sup>5</sup> Sugiyono. Metode penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D. Bandung. Alfabeta, CV. 2017.

## **H. Research Ethical Considerations**

After obtaining approval and research permission from participants, this research was conducted using research principles like:

1. Respect the opinion of participants
2. The researcher guarantees the privacy of the participants.
3. Give participants the opportunity to share their point of view fairly.
4. Get permission and consent from participants before doing research.
5. Before conducting the research, the aims and objectives of the research clearly stated so that there is no misunderstanding with participants
6. Any communication related to research must be done with honesty, transparency, and without coercion.

