

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, the technique of data collection, checking the data validity, and technique of data analysis.

A. Research Design

As mentioned in chapter one, the purpose of this research is to find out how the application of storyboard media can improve students' ability in writing narrative texts. In addition, this study also aims to determine the extent of students' understanding of writing narrative texts with the storyboard media. To answer the research questions, the researcher uses field research. Field research is studying intensively the background of the current situation, and the interactions of a social, individual, group, institution, and community. It is considered a broad approach in qualitative research. The important idea of this type of research is that the researcher goes to the field to make direct observations about a phenomenon that is happening.¹ Field research is a systematic study of common activities in the environment in which they occur. Its main goal is to understand these activities and what they mean to those who participate in them. To acquire this understanding, the field research collects the data by interacting, listening, and observing people in their activities.²

In conducting the research, the researcher uses qualitative methods to analyze the data. Qualitative research refers to the meanings, concepts, symbols, characteristics, and definitions of objects. It tries to evaluate the quality of objects by using words, pictures, and descriptions. In this case, it is necessary to be more careful in describing the object.³

The researcher used documentation, interviews, and observation sheets. Documentation is used to obtain data in the form of guidelines or written items. An observation sheet is used to measure the level of students' activities during the teaching-learning process. Interviews

¹ Husaini Usman dkk, *Metodologi Penelitian Sosial*, (jakarta : PT Bumi Aksara, 2006) 5.

² Carol Bailey, *Introduction to Qualitative Field Research in A Guide to Qualitative Field Research*, (Sage Publication, 2006), 1.

³ Howard Lune and Bruce L.Berg, *Qualitative Research Methods for the Social Sciences*, (England: Person Education Limited, 2017) 5.

were conducted at the beginning and the end of the meeting. At the first meeting, to know the obstacles of students in learning English, especially in writing. At the end of the meeting, interviews were conducted to find out whether storyboard media could help students improve their narrative text skills or not.⁴

These steps have also been applied to previous research, collecting data using observations, interviews, documentation, and tests. But the difference is that this study did not use a test while the previous research used a test. In previous research, observations played a passive role, meaning that they were not involved in learning activities, but only took notes to obtain information. The researchers conducted interviews with teachers and students by asking them questions. Meanwhile, documentation is carried out on lesson plans prepared by teachers, teaching journals, curriculum, learning outcomes, or assessment books. The latter uses tests. The test was conducted to measure the results obtained by students after the activity of giving the action. Tests are given at the beginning to identify students' shortcomings in writing experiences into fictional stories and at the end of each cycle to determine the quality of the results obtained by students.⁵

B. Research Location

This research took place at MTS Miftahul Huda Sumberrejo Jepara. This research is focused on how the application of storyboard media in class VII in improving the ability to write narrative texts. Located on Jalan Desa Tempur, Kec. Sumberrejo, Kab. Jepara.

C. Research Subject

The subject in this research were Mts Miftahul Huda Sumberrejo seventh-grade students from the 2022/2023 academic year. It consist of Thirty-one students. And four students were selected by the researcher for the interview. The researcher conducted an interview with an English teacher. In this research, they provide information and data that relate to the research topic.

⁴ Rodearta Purba, *Improving the achievement on Writing Narrative Text Through Discussion Starter Story Technique*, (Medan: English Applied Linguistics 2018) 30.

⁵ Sri Lestari, S840208124. *Upaya Meningkatkan Keterampilan Menulis Siswa dengan Pendekatan Kontekstual: Penelitian Tindakan Kelas di SDN 04 Gunungan, Manyaran, Wonogiri*. Tesis: Program Pascasarjana, *Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia*, (Universitas Sebelas Maret: Surakarta 2009) 245-247.

D. Data Source

There are two types of data sources used in this study, namely primary and secondary data.

1) Primary Data

Primary data refers to the first-hand data gathered by the researcher himself. Sources of primary data are surveys, observations, questionnaires, and interviews.⁶ In this study, the data for MI students were seventh-grade students and teachers at MTS Miftahul Huda Sumberrejo, namely Assistant Principal of Academic Affairs and Vice Principal.

2) Secondary Data

Secondary data is data obtained or collected through books, brochures, and articles obtained from related websites with research.⁷ Or data from the second person or not data that comes directly. This data supports discussion and research, for several sources of books or data obtained will help and critically examine the research.⁸

E. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

In this research, researchers used several instruments to support qualitative data, namely as follows; observations during class, transcription of students' writings, and interviews.

1) Observation

Observation is one of the empirical scientific activities that are based on field facts and texts, through the experience of the five senses without using data or any manipulation. Systematic observation and recording of the elements that appear in a symptom on the object of research is an observation technique. The purpose of observation is a description, in qualitative research to raise theories and hypotheses.⁹ In systematic observation and recording of the elements that appear in a symptom on the object of research is an observation technique. In

⁶ Victor oluwatosin Ajayi, *Distinguish Between Primary Sources Of Data And Secondary Sources Of Data*, (Benue State University: Makurdi Faculty Of Education department Of Curriculum And Teaching 2017) 3.

⁷ Burhan Bungin, *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif Komunikasi, Ekonomi, Dan Kebijakan Publik Ilmu-ilmu Sosial Lainnya*, (Kencana : Jakarta 2005) 119.

⁸ Lexy J. Meleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Edisi Revisi*, (Bandung : PT. Remaja Rosdakarya Off set Bandung 2006) 160.

⁹ Hasyim Hasanah, *Teknik-Teknik Observasi "Sebuah Alternatif Metode Pengumpulan Data Kualitatif Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial"* , (Faculty of Da'wah and Communication : State Islamic University of Semarang, 2017) 26.

the process of observing, the researcher made direct observations at the research site.¹⁰ Types of observations include:

a. Participant Observation

Participatory observation is research observation by way of researchers involved with the daily activities of the people being observed or used as research data sources. There are several types of participant categories, 1) complete role, namely the observer acts as a full member of the object being observed, 2) the role of the observer, namely the researcher acts as an observer only, 3) the observer as a participant, namely the researcher participates in doing what is also done by the resource person, 4) and the full observer, namely the observations are carried out separately so that the subject does not feel that he is being observed.¹¹

b. Observation is Frank or Covert

Observation frankly or covertly is the researcher collecting the data frankly asking the data source that he or she is conducting research. But at one time the researcher also did not openly or covertly in the observation, this avoids the data sought data that is still confidential.

c. Unstructured Observation

Unstructured observations are observations that are not systematically prepared about what will be observed. The type of observation in this study uses passive participatory observation because in this observation the researcher came to the place of the observed activity but was not involved in the activity.

In this study, researchers used participatory observation to obtain complete data. This method is done by making a deep closeness to a community or natural environment of the object. And the category of participant observation that the researcher uses is the role of an observer, that is, the researcher acts as an observer only.

2) Interview

The interview is one of the most commonly used data collection methods in research. Interviews are used to obtain

¹⁰ Suci Arisch Zulkarnain, *Analisis Beban Kerja Bidang Pengelolaan Sampah Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Dan Kebersihan*, (Pekanbaru : JOM FISIP 2019), 31.

¹¹ Sugiyono, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan Kuantitatif Kualitatif Dan R&D*, (Bandung, Alfabeta, 2011), 226.

information related to facts, beliefs, feelings, desires and so on that are needed to fulfill the research objectives. The interview requires both parties to meet and interact directly to achieve the goals and the data obtained is good and accurate.¹²

There are two types of interviews, namely structured interviews, and unstructured free interviews. Structured interviews are types of interviews that are structured in detail. An unstructured interview is a type of interview that only contains an outline of what will be asked.¹³ In this study, the author uses the method using direct questions and answers orally between the researcher and the parties involved with problems, namely the students and teachers. Experts suggest several types of interviews, including:

a. Structured Interview.

Structured interviews are used as a data collection technique when the researcher or data collector already knows for sure about the information to be obtained. Therefore, in conducting interviews, data collectors have prepared research instruments in the form of written questions whose alternative answers have been prepared. With this structured interview, each respondent was asked the same questions, and the data collectors took notes.¹⁴

b. Semistructured Interview.

This type of interview is included in the in-depth interview category because in its implementation it is freer when compared to structured interviews. The purpose of this interview is to find problems more openly, by asking the interviewee for their opinions and ideas.

c. Unstructured Interview.

Unstructured interviews are interviews that are free the way researchers do not use interview guidelines that have been arranged systematically and completely for data collection. The interview guide used is only an outline of the problems to be asked.

¹² Mita Rosaliza, *Wawancara, Sebuah Interaksi Komunikasi Dalam Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Universitas Riau : Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu politik 2015), 11.

¹³ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, (PT. Rineka Putra, Jakarta, 2006) 227.

¹⁴ Dendi Nurwega, *Pembinaan Karakter Antikorupsi Siswa pada Lingkungan Boarding School* (Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia: perpustakaan.upi.edu 2015) 52.

In this study, the researcher used semi-structured interviews, namely, interviews were conducted with structured questions so that one by one they were deepened to obtain further information in depth about the research topic they wanted to study. The reason the researcher uses semi-structured interviews is that interview questions can be prepared before the scheduled interview. This gives the researcher time to prepare and analyze the questions.

3) Documentation

The Documentation method means the procedure for collecting data by recording existing data. This method is also used to trace historical data in collecting data. Documents about people or groups of people, events, or events in social situations are very useful in qualitative research.¹⁵ Documentation is a procedure for collecting data through archives and including books on opinions, theories, arguments, laws, and others related to research problems. Document studies are complementary to the use of observation and interview methods in qualitative research. Even the credibility of qualitative research results will be higher if it involves/uses document studies in qualitative research methods.¹⁶ The types of documentation are:

a. Private document

A personal document is a written record or composition of a person containing his feelings, actions, experiences, and beliefs that narrates his actions, experiences, and beliefs over time. These documents are not only in the form of a diary, but in other forms such as personal photos, family certificate documents, and so on.¹⁷

b. Personal letter

A personal letter can be an important document to explore the feelings that develop in it, to know the style of language, to know the thoughts. Personal letters between friends and family members provide another rich source of qualitative data. These materials are especially useful in expressing relationships. relationships between people.

¹⁵ Irtana Risky Kawasati, *Teknik Pengumpulan Data Metodw Kualitatif*, (Sorong : Ekonomi Syariah Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri, 2019) 11.

¹⁶ Natalina Nilamsari, *Memahami Studi Dokumen dalam Penelitian Kualitatif*,(Science and Technology index : Ilmu komunikasi, 2014), 177.

¹⁷ Dian Maya Saputri. *Dokumentasi Sebagai Teknik PengumpulanData*. (Fakultas Ilmu PendidikanUniversitas Negeri : Yogyakarta, 2018) 5.

c. Autobiography

An autobiography is his own written work about a person's life with a specific purpose. What is meant by a certain purpose is that the author has one or several purposes, such as recording valuable life experiences to pass on his wisdom to posterity for prestige, to spread his expertise to others, and so on.

d. Official document

There are lots of written communications and files in schools or bureaucratic organizations that can be used as documents. This school or organization document is official. Official documents include things like memos, meeting minutes, newsletters, policy documents, proposals, codes of conduct for important (about a person) documents, student notes, and the like. These official documents can be grouped into internal organizational documents and external documents.

e. Photography

Photos have their advantages. Photos can capture the "freezing" of a situation at any given second and thus provide descriptive material that applies to that moment. Photos are not just pictures, many things can be extracted from the photo if we try to pay close attention to it to understand it more deeply. Photos can be used as complementary materials for research because photos can describe the actual situation.

F. Checking the Data Validity

Data has characteristics based on truth and error in the report given. Therefore, to find out the credibility of the data, in this study, it is necessary to test the wetness of the data, including the credibility test. After knowing that the data is suitable for analysis, the next step is to test the reliability of the data. It is intended that these interviews and observations can be reliable. To ensure the validity of the data in this study, the technique used the criteria for the degree of confidence, namely a. increasing perseverance techniques, b. using member checks, and c. using reference materials.¹⁸

a. Using a Member Check.

Using a member check is a process to check the data obtained. The purpose of the member check is to find out how

¹⁸ Sugiyono, op.cit., 401-402.

far the data obtained is from what is provided by the data provider. If the data found is agreed upon by the data provider, it means that the data is valid, making it more credible and trustworthy. However, if the data found by the researcher with various interpretations are not agreed upon by the data provider, then the researcher needs to discuss it with the data provider. So the purpose of a member check is that the information obtained by the data will be used in writing reports on what is meant by the data source or informant.¹⁹ Based on the explanation above, the researcher uses a member check method to the research subject at the end of the field research activity regarding the focus under study, namely improving the ability of class VII students to write narrative texts by learning using storyboard media at Mts Miftahul Huda Sumberrejo Jepara.

b. Using Reference Materials.

Reference material is the existence of supporters to verify the data that has been found by the researcher. For example, data from interviews need to be supported by recording interviews. Data about human interaction, or a description of a situation needs to be supported by photographs. Data recording aids in qualitative research, such as cameras, and camcorders, to support the credibility of the data that have been found by researchers.

In this study, to verify the data that has been found, the researcher uses documentation in the form of recorded interviews with photos taken so that the required information will be obtained with a high level of validity.

c. Increasing Perseverance.

In addition, to test the credibility of the data or the trustworthiness of the data from the qualitative research results, the researcher uses "Increasing Perseverance" Activities to increase perseverance can mean making observations more carefully and sustainable. In this way, the certainty of data and sequence of events will be recorded certainly and systematically. So by increasing this persistence, it is hoped that researchers can describe the data accurately and systematically according to what has been observed in the field. Increasing perseverance can be done by reading various reference books as well as research

¹⁹ Dessi Ovrianti, *Kajian Nilai-Nilai Budaya Upacara Adat Nyangku Dalam Kehidupan Di Era Modernisasi* (Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia : Repository.upi.edu, 2015) 75.

results and documentation related to the findings of the data will be researched.²⁰

G. Technique Data Analysis

Data analysis is an effort to systematically search and organize observation notes, interviews, personal documentation, and others to improve the researcher's understanding of the case under study.²¹

In qualitative research, the data analysis technique used is directed to answer the problem formulation that has been formulated in the thesis. Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out during data collection and after data collection is completed within a certain period. At the time of the interview, the researcher analyzed the answers of the interviewees. When the interviewee's answer after the analysis feels unsatisfactory, Then the researcher will continue the question again, until a certain stage, obtained data that is considered credible.²²

Analyzing data in qualitative research while in the field, researchers used the Miles & Huberman model analysis. Those methods are as follows:²³

1) Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data that appears in written field notes or transcriptions. Data reduction/transformation will continue after the fieldwork until the final report is completed. Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns, and discarding the unnecessary.²⁴ Thus, the reduced data will provide a clear enough picture so that conclusions can be drawn and verified.

2) Data Display

After the data is reduced, the next step is to display the data. This stage is done to make it easier for researchers in

²⁰ Burhan Bungin, *Analisis Data Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Jakarta : PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2005), hal. 368

²¹ Neong muhadjir, *Metode penelitian kualitatif edisi IV*, (Penerbit rake sarasin : Yogyakarta, 2002) 142.

²² Sanapiah Faisal, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, (Usaha nasional : Surabaya, 1982) 82.

²³ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Bisnis (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D, 2014)*, Bandung: Alfabeta, hlm. 430.

²⁴ Sugiyono, *op.cit.*, 431.

understanding what has happened in the object of research so that researchers can determine and plan further work with understandable findings. Because this display data is usually in the form of charts, brief descriptions, relationships between categories, and narrative text. By displaying the data, it will be easier to understand what is happening. In qualitative research, the data can be displayed in tabular form, graphs, phi chard, pictograms, and the like. By displaying the data, it is easy for researchers to analyze what is happening with the data presented. And the researcher began to plan further research based on what had been experienced by the researcher.²⁵ Data display is defined as a way to simplify data in form of sentences, narratives, or tables. Therefore, the researcher wants to display the data in the form of a narrative so that it will be easier to understand.

3) Conclusion

After the data is reduced and presented, the third step is drawing conclusions or verification. The initial conclusions put forward are still temporary and will change if no strong evidence is found to support the data collection stage next. However, if the conclusions raised at an early stage are supported by valid and consistent evidence when the researcher returns to the data collection field, then the conclusions put forward are credible.²⁶

²⁵ Sugiono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*. (Bandung: CV. ALFABETA, 2012), 95 .

²⁶ Sugiyono, *op. cit.*, 439.