

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses about the methodology of the research related to :

A. Research Method

Research is an important way to get additional information. In this research, there are certain activities that have to be performed. In this case methodology is have a connection with this research to make the research easy to conduct and also to be effective. In this research used descriptive qualitative method because the researcher collected, classified based on the data analysis.

Descriptive research focuses on describing situation and condition in order to describe them in a study report¹

In this study also used qualitative document analysis (text analysis) is a data analysis method that is distinctly . It was used as an approach to the qualitative study because the result of the analysis was the description of a certain phenomenon that is from practice the Audio Lingual Method for students. In this case, the research was focused on the describing the Audio Lingual Method. Therefore, the researcher collected the data and analyzed Audio Lingual Method from students learning new vocabulary.

B. Setting Subject

The setting of the study aims to explain the location of the study made as an object of study.

1. The location of the study

On qualitative research it requires a clear picture of the location to be used in the research. For this research will be done in MA NU Tamrinut Thullab Undaan Kudus. The reason of the researcher chose the school because of the themes and problem from the research questions also because the school is far from city so the researcher want to know the learning process in this shcool.

2. Research time

The estimated time in the study is approximately one month. The researcher did the research on may 2023 at MA NU Tamrinut Thullab Undaan Kudus.

¹ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik* (Jakarta: Rineks Cipta, 2006).

C. Research Subject

Research subjects are places that are used to obtain troubling information in research. In short a research subject is a person or object who wants information on the problem.² The subject of study can be determined by the need for information to be obtained in accordance with the above problem. The subject of this study is students in the ten grade on the MA NU Tamrinut Thullab Undaan Kudus.

D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

The data source is an important research component in doing research. Therefore, in conducting a study a writer must be able to select the correct source of data so there's no margin for error in research.³

The understanding of data is an explanation used in the composing of a hypothesis.

In this qualitative research the researcher used two data source:

1. Primer Data

The Primary data is the primary source that provides the basis for this study. These primary data sources are derived from interviews and observation, which are done directly to teacher and students.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is data that does not provide information directly to data collectors, such as through documentation or others. Secondary data may also be referred to as a complement to the primary data.

In this case the author receives data from a scientific journal, books, web site, photos, videos, and other data sources.

A data collection technique is a method used in collecting data that will be studied. In this research the data collection techniques to be used were interviews, observation, documentation.

1. Interviews

Interview is data collection by asking questions directly by the interviewer (data collection) to the respondent, and the respondent's answers are recorded or recorded with a recording

² M. Amirin Tatang, *Menyusun perencanaan penelitian* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 1995). Hal 92-93

³ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif: Untuk Penelitian Yang Bersifat Eksploratif, Enterpretif, Interaktif, Dan Konstruktif* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2017), 17.

device (tape recorder). The research will use structured interview techniques, namely questions that have been formulated before dealing with information, so that data processing can be easier.⁴

The Interview is a question and answer session for information done by the researcher and the informant on face to face.⁵ In this interviews the researcher give some questions for teacher also students ten grade in MA NU Tamrinut Thullab Undaan Kudus.

2. Observation

Observation is the action or process of observing something or someone carefully or in order to gain information.⁶

In this observation the reasercher visiting directly to the research school that is MA NU Tamrinut Thullab Undaan Kudus.

3. Documentation

Documentation is a data collection technique used to obtain data in the form of writing, pictures, documents, other reports that are related to the research to be discussed.⁷

Data collection techniques through documentation are able to support the results of observation and interview techniques, the existence of documentation in research studies can strengthen or be used as evidence in research result. Researcher make the documentation method as a technique to obtain data related to research.

E. Research Data Validity

The data source is an important research component in doing research. Therefore, in conducting a study the researcher must be able to select the correct source of data.

Researchers tested the validity of the data with aim of obtaining appreiat research results. The basis for enacting data validity tests is to obtain a level of turst from the results of research that occurs in the field. The stages of testing the validity of the data carried out by researchers:

⁴ S. Nasution, *Metode Research (Penelitian Ilmiah)*, Bumi Aksara, Jakarta, 2003, hlm. 117.

⁵ S. Margono, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan*, cetakan ke-8 (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2010), 123.

⁶ Dictionary Oxford

⁷ Sugiono, *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 329.

1. Credibility

In this types of testing the researcher obtains reliable data from respondents, where the data must have a truth value. Credibility tests can be carried out by means of observation, increasing persistence in research, peer discussion, case analysis and member checking.⁸

a. The Extension of the Observation

The extension of the observation is able to develop data confidence, the extension of the observation is carried out by the researcher so that the researcher can re-check wheter the data that has been provided is valid or not. If the data obtained by the researcher so far is not valid, the researcher will make repeatd observations until the data under study is correct.⁹

The extension of the observation focuses on the tests obtained by the researcher to convince the researcher of the results of the research. Researchers data is still lacking, researchers can extend observations until researcher get valid data. Extension of observations will make it easier for research to obtain the desired data.

b. Triangulation

Triangulations is examining data obtained from several sources, examining with several techniques, and observing the time used during observation. The triangulation chosen by the researcher in the study is as follows :

1) Source triangulation

Triangulation of source to test the credibility of the data by examining data obtained through several sources. Examination of data obtained by several parties regarding research problem, so that the solution is objective.

In this study, researchers used source triangulation because researchers took in-depth data from several sources, namely headmaster, teachers, dan students in MA NU Tamrinut Thullab Undaan Kudus.

⁸ Arnild Augina Mekarisce, “Teknik Pemeriksaan Keabsahan Data Pada Penelitian Kualitatif Di Bidang Kesehatan Masyarakat,” *JURNAL ILMIAH KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT: Media Komunikasi Komunitas Kesehatan Masyarakat* 12, no. 3 (2020): 147, <https://doi.org/10.52022/jikm.v12i3.102>.

⁹ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D)*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2008), 374.

c. Using Reference Material

Reference materials are supporting materials to prove data that has been found by researchers. Interview data needs to be supported by interview recordings. Data about human interaction, or a description of a situation needs to be supported by photographs.

The researcher used reference material to strengthen the results of the study with supporting materials carried out by the researcher during the research process on the analysis of the audio lingual method in increasing the vocabulary of 10 grade students of MA NU Tamrinut Thullab Undaan Kudus.

2. Transferability testing

Transferability is an external validity in qualitative research. External validity indicates the degree of accuracy or applicability of the research results to the population where the sample is taken.¹⁰

Researchers apply transferability tests to research , researchers provide detailed and systematic explanations of research results so that they can be understood easily.

3. Dependability testing

Dependability in qualitative research is called reliability. A research is said to be dependability if other people can repeat or replicate the research process. Researchers can prove a letter from the MA NU Tamrinut Thullab Kudus and several photos which prove that the researcher carried out research activities directly or went into the field.

4. Confirmability testing

Confirmability is testing all research result related to the process carried out. This research can be said to be objective if the research result have been agreed upon by all parties. In Confirmability research, this is almost the same as dependability, so testing can be done simultaneously.¹¹ The researchers can prove by collecting observational data, interviews, and documentation with related parties, school data, research approval certificates from MA NU Tamrinut Thullab Kudus and accompanied by evidence of guidance from supervisors.

¹⁰ Sugiono, *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 376.

¹¹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Kuantitatif dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta,2013), hal 270-276

F. Data Analysis Technique

Data Analysis Technique is a process of compiling data that has been obtained from interviews, field reports, and documentation by grouping data according to categories, describing it into units, compiling it into patterns and sorting out which ones are important to learn so as to produce conclusions so that they can be understood by oneself and others.¹²

In the Miles and Huberman model, there are four activities in data analysis, namely data collection, reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification.

1. Data Collection

Collecting data to do a search on the object under study. Data collection contains what researchers see, feel, and experience that is found when it occurs in the field. The researcher collects data after some data is collected, the researcher will check the data found until the data obtained is valid.

2. Data Reduction

Data reduction is data obtained in the field which is quite a lot. The data should be recorded in detail. The longer the researcher is in the field the more data information is obtained.¹³

Reducing data by making a summary in the form of a brief description, making a focus, and selecting parts that are not important and selecting parts that are important and then drawing conclusions that are found. The data set that has been selected is the right data. Researcher focused on things on the role of the biology laboratory in the biology learning process. Researcher go directly to the field to conduct interviews with research sources.

3. Data Display

After the data is reduced. The next step is data presentation. Presentation of data can make it easier to understand what is happening. Then, develop a work plan according to what is understood.¹⁴ Presenting the data used by researcher in this study, namely narrative text. Presentation of data found by researcher, both in the form of observations through observation collection techniques, interviews, and documentation about the use of the audio lingual method in

¹² Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik* (Jakarta: Rineks Cipta, 2006).

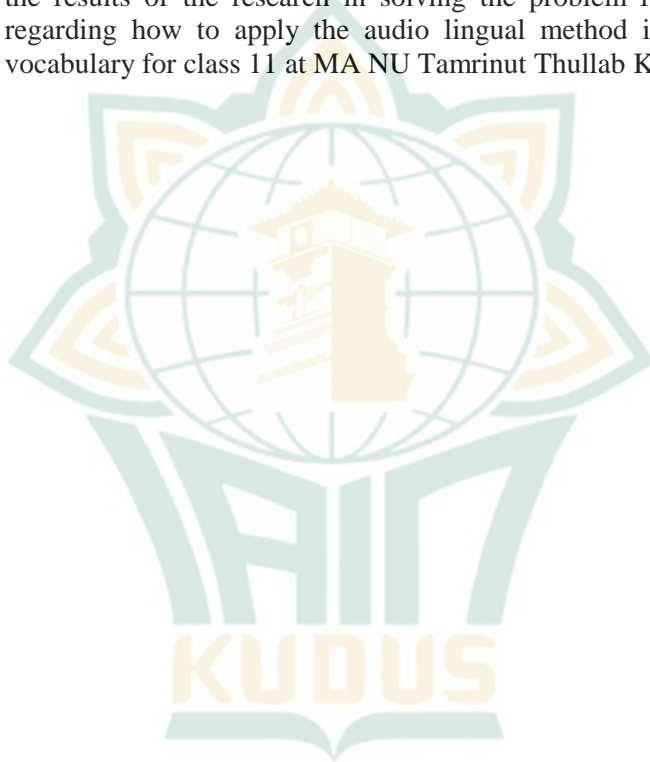
¹³ Sugiono, *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 338.

¹⁴ Sugiono, *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 341.

learning English in class 10 of MA NU Tamrinut Thullab Kudus which the researcher then analyzed.

4. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

The next step in qualitative data analysis according to Miles and Huberman is drawing conclusion and verification. The conclusions remain consistent as in the previous stage, so these conclusions can be said to be valid.¹⁵ The presentation of the data has been completed, then the researcher draws conclusions from the results of the research in solving the problem formulation regarding how to apply the audio lingual method in teaching vocabulary for class 11 at MA NU Tamrinut Thullab Kudus.



¹⁵ Sugiono, *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 345.