

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

This type of research used a type of descriptive qualitative research approach, that is formulating a problem related to research to photograph or explore social situations that are studied broadly, thoroughly and in depth. According to Pupu Saeful Rahmat, basically this qualitative research can be used in research on people's lives, history, organizational functionalization, behavior, social activities, etc. This type of research method is one way that can be used to satisfactorily discover and understand behind the difficult-to-understand phenomena.¹

In another sense, a qualitative approach focuses on understanding the phenomena experienced by research subjects in the form of perceptions, behaviors, motivations, interests, actions by describing them in the form of words and language. This qualitative approach aims to obtain complete information about "The Use of PBL Method to Improve Students' Abilities in Writing Descriptive Texts of the Eighth Grade at MTs. Hasyim Asy'ari Bangsri Jepara".

B. Research Setting and Research Subject

The researcher conducted research at MTs. Hasyim Asy'ari Bangsri Jepara which is located on Pramuka Street, Bangsri Jepara. The researcher chose the school as a field of study because it was based on a school excellence and good accreditation in collecting data regarding the research that the researcher wrote. The time taken for this study was February 20 2023 to March 5 2023 during the even semester of the 2022/2023 academic year in class eighth grade B with a total of 44 female students'.

C. Source of Data

The type of research data used is qualitative data. According to Emzir, qualitative data is a type of data whose collection is taken in the form of words or pictures rather than using numbers. The data to be covered consists of interview transcripts, photography, videos,

¹ Pupu Saeful Rahmat, "Metode Penelitian Kualitatif," *Jurnal Equilibrium*, no. 9, (2009):1-8, <http://yusuf.staff.ub.ac.id/files/2012/11/Jurnal-Penelitian-Kualitatif.pdf>.

field notes, etc.² One of the data sources used by researcher is interview technique where researcher collects informational data from answers that have been made by researcher and these questions can be in the form of written or oral. The data source is the main source of the research process. Sources of data from research are as follows:

1. Primary Data Source

The researcher obtain the primary data source through the main research object or research informant who are used as the actor or who become the object with the most information about the research to be studied and which are collected as the first data source or primary data source.³ In this case, the main research informants are those related to MTs. Hasyim Asy'ari Bangsri Jepara. They are:

- a. Principal. The information to be obtained is regarding the development of students' achievement potential, teacher professional development, students' learning, and students' quality.
- b. English subject teacher. Information to be obtained regarding the condition of students' during the learning process in class and improving students' learning outcomes in class.
- c. students'. Information to be obtained regarding the extent to which students' understand learning in class during the teaching process.

2. Secondary Data Sources

The researcher obtained secondary data sources from brochures, literature, books, and articles that are relevant to the object of the research. Furthermore secondary data is a supporting data to strengthen the result of primary data.

D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

Data collection techniques are very important in a study, especially qualitative research because these data collection technique are used as the basis for developing research instruments.

² Emzir, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Analisis Data*, (Jakarta: PT. Rajagrafindo Perseda, 2011), 3.

³Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, CV, 2017), 193.

1. Observation

The initial step in this research data collection that was carried out by researcher, namely observation technique. In qualitative research observation technique are technique used in the form of direct observation of a condition, situation, object, process, and behavior. Furthermore that researcher can make observations and involve themselves directly in collecting observational data, interview, documentation in collecting data or information that is sought to answer questions that become a problem in research.⁴

2. Interview

The second step in this study is to collect data that was carried out by researcher, namely interview technique. The interview was conducted by 2 parties, the interviewer and the interviewee. The researcher conducted interview technique so that researcher can ask questions both orally and in writing, and get more detailed answers to the questions posed by researcher to participants interviewandinvolveitselfsdirectlyincollectingobservationaldata,interview,documentation.⁵

3. Documentation

The third step in this study is data collection carried out by the researcher, namely documentation technique. Documentation technique is a way that can be done easily results andinvolveitselfsdirectlyincollectingobservationaldata,interview,documentation. The researcher obtain and collect data through documents obtained from research sites and information through interviews becomes more evident, proven in the form of a document.

E. Research Data Validity

To obtain valid data, researcher use a persistence observation system or observations made to obtain more accurate and comprehensive data or information about the subject under study. Observational persistence is used to look for elements and characteristics in situations that are relevant to the problem being sought in detail.

⁴Abdurrahman Fatoni, *Metodologi Penelitian dan Teknik Penyusunan Skripsi* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta,2011), 104.

⁵ Zhahara Yusra, et.al, "Pengelola LKP Pada Masa Pendmik Covid-19," *Journal of Lifelong Learning*, (2021):15-22, doi: [10.33369/joll.4.1.15-22](https://doi.org/10.33369/joll.4.1.15-22).

Valid data is an important concept in the validity of research data. The data that has been collected was checked again by the researcher, therefore the researcher uses a triangulation technique as a qualitative research method which is used for the purposes of checking data in comparisons between the data. The researcher compared the results of the interviews with the results of observations, compare the results with information from people about the object being studied and compare the results of the interviews with the implementation documents.⁶

F. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is an attempt to systematically search for and organize record of observation, interview and other. For this reason, it is important to have an understanding of the case or event being studied.⁷ There are three technique in qualitative data analysis which consist of data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusion.

1. Data Reduction

The data obtained by the researcher during the research process in the field has a large amount of data, for this reason researcher need to record carefully and in detail. Data reduction is an activity of summarizing, choosing the main things, looking for themes and patterns, and focusing on the things that are important.⁸ Reduced data was provide a detailed and clear picture to make it easier for researcher to continue further data collection. Therefore, at this stage, the researcher focused on how the condition of the eighth grade students' MTs. Hasyim Asy'ari Bangsri Jepara, how do English teacher use the PBL method in the process of writing descriptive texts.

2. Data Presentation

The next step after the data is reduced is the presentation of the data. In this type of qualitative research, the presentation of data is in the form of brief descriptions, relationships between categories, charts, etc. However, usually the presentation of data in qualitative research is to present data using descriptive texts.⁹

⁶ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, (Bandung: PT IKPI, 2008), 25.

⁷ Ahmad Rijali, "Analisis Data Kualitatif," *Jurnal Alhadharah*, no.33, (2019):84, <http://dx.doi.org/10.18592/alhadharah.v17i33.2374>.

⁸ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2012), 247.

⁹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Kuantitatif dan R&D*, 249.

3. Conclusion Drawing

Conclusion are drawn in the description which aims to obtain on going, repeated and continuous analysis results according to the size or depending on the collection of field notes. Then the data presented in the form of descriptive texts is concluded by looking back at data reduction and data presentation furthermore that there is no distorted power.

