

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

Research activities in the field of education are an indicator that can be used to assess the development of the education system in a country. Ahmad quotes from Christensen, stating that research in education, like other disciplines, is basically a problem-solving activity that discusses problems, tests hypotheses, or explains phenomena based on certain research approaches, designs, and procedures.¹ As with various topics or subjects, the research methods used in educational research also diverse. Various existing procedures can also be used in various methods and approaches used. So that through research, various problems that occur and that want to be researched have a way out.

Descriptive qualitative research method was used in this study. According to Haryanto qualitative approach refers to research designs involving inductive thinking to reveal hypotheses which in turn will become a substantive theory and even a formal theory.² So that it can be taken as an outline that qualitative descriptive research is a research that seeks to find and understand existing phenomena, processes that occur, or the perspectives and worldviews of the people involved.

The descriptive qualitative research design used for this study because the purpose of the study is to know the perception of the twelfth students of an Indonesian senior high school about idiomatic expressions in comic strips and its improvement of the learning process at one of senior high school in Kudus. Descriptive qualitative research according to Caelli et al as cited by Carmel studies are those that represent the characteristics. The use of a qualitative description approach is particularly relevant where information is required directly from those experiencing the phenomenon under investigation, where time and resources are limited and perhaps as part of a mixed methods approach.

¹ Ahmad Fauzi and Ika Wahyu Pradipta, 'Research Methods and Data Analysis Techniques in Education Articles Published by Indonesian Biology Educational Journals', *JPBI (Jurnal Pendidikan Biologi Indonesia)*, 4.2 (2018), 123–34 <<https://doi.org/10.22219/jpbi.v4i2.5889>>.

² Haryanto Atmowardoyo, 'Research Methods in TEFL Studies: Descriptive Research, Case Study, Error Analysis, and R & D', *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 9.1 (2018), 197 <<https://doi.org/10.17507/jltr.0901.25>>.

B. Research Setting

This research was taking place at one of senior high school in Kudus. This research investigated the perception of the twelfth students of an Indonesian senior high school about idiomatic expressions in comic strips and its improvement of the learning process. The data of this study is from the students that are taught using idiomatic expressions in comic strips. The participants of this study have the different level of mastering English vocabulary. However, not all the students took an action in this study. There were six students from twelfth of language class that were chosen by the writer. This was done due to the writer's condition, time, constraints, and research efficiency. In-depth interviews and analysis of documentation can help writers understand the process of teaching idiomatic expressions through comic strips at one of senior high school in Kudus.

C. Research Participants

Jeovany defines sample as a finite part or subset of participants drawn from the target population.³ In this research, the writer relies on the writer's own judgment and criteria that are used to select the population or members who participate in this research. Although in the teaching and learning process, all of the students in the twelfth grade are involved, but only a few students that are selected by the writer to participate in the research. This is meant to make the writer to be more flexible and easier in digging up data on the research object.

From the final results of the discussion with the curriculum section, the writer had the opportunity to conduct research on twelfth students of Language that had English class schedule on Saturday and Sunday. So that, the writer chose 3 male students and 3 female students from a total of 32 existing students to be interviewed. Of course, the selected students are students who meet the criteria of the writer.

³ Jeovany Martínez-Mesa and others, 'Sampling: How to Select Participants in My Research Study?', *Anais Brasileiros de Dermatologia*, 91.3 (2016), 326–30 <<https://doi.org/10.1590/abd1806-4841.20165254>>.

D. Instrument and Data Collection Technique

1. Instrument

The primary purpose of conducting research is to inform action and or contribute to knowledge development. The selection of the right research instrument is expected to capture data that allows the analysis to lead to the formulation of a convincing and credible answer to the question or objective of the research that is owned and cannot be made carelessly. According to Christopher, in the spirit of improving the quality of research findings, it is expedient that data is collected using the right instruments.⁴ So this is one of the reasons why the writer chose several appropriate instruments to be used in this study.

Qualitative research has quite a number of data collection instruments to choose from depending on their goals. In this study, the writer serves as both an instrument and data collector by doing observation and documentation, also collecting research data. The writer must interact with humans and others during the research process. The other instruments that the writer use in this research is unstructured interviews or open interviews. Because the writer can modify the question, changes the words and sometimes explain or add some question during interview. In this case, the tools needed to make it easier for writer include a recorder and also a tool for documentation. The writer needed two types of assistance when conducting interviews: interview guides and recording equipment. Interview guidelines can be in the form of questions to ask the interviewee. The recording devices used in this study were mobile phones and video recorders if needed in certain circumstances.

2. Data Collection Technique

Data collection of qualitative descriptive studies focuses on discovering the nature of the specific events under study. Thus, the data collection involves minimal to moderate, structured, open-ended, individual or focus group interviews. However, data collection also may include observations, and examination of records, reports, photographs, and documents. Data analysis of qualitative descriptive research, unlike other qualitative approaches, does or use a pre-existing set of rules that have been generated from the philosophical or epistemological

⁴ Christopher Mensah, 'Qualitative Data Collection Instruments: The Most Challenging And Easiest To Use' Institute for Educational Planning and Administration University of Cape Coast, 8 (2020).

stance of the discipline that created the specific qualitative research approach.

As aforementioned, in this research, the writer used three instruments for get the data. There are:

a. Observation

The observation was needed in order to know the place, subject, time, activities, actions, and feelings. The observations' goal is to showing the actual events. The observation conducted on head of curriculum at one of senior high school in Kudus. It is focused in teacher's implementation of the media that the teacher used in teaching learning process. The observation done twice before and at the time of the learning and teaching process.

b. Documentation

Documentation is a method of qualitative that can see the document or analyze documents made by subject. The writer use the document to conclude the research. The writer used handphone to record and take some pictures during the research.

c. Interview

The writer chose interview method because according to David, interviews give the most direct and straightforward approach to gathering detailed and reach data regarding a particular phenomenon.⁵ This method was used because this type of interview used to collect data can be tailored to the research question, the characteristic of participant and the preferred approach of the writer. Furthermore, the writer used open-ended interview in order to gain an in-depth understanding of perceptions or opinions on a topic.⁶ Therefore, the writer verbally asked the participants open-ended questions in individual interviews until the writer got more students' perceptions about the topic that the writer was asked.

The writer used the guideline regarding the topic to lead the interview questions so that the process of the interview can run well. The interview questions were open-

⁵ David Barrett and Alison Twycross, 'Data Collection in Qualitative Research', *Evidence Based Nursing*, 21.3 (2018), 63–64 <<https://doi.org/10.1136/eb-2018-102939>>.

⁶ Bhandari, P. (2022, September 19). *Data Collection | Definition, Methods & Examples*. Scribbr. Retrieved November 11, 2022, from <https://www.scribbr.com/methodology/data-collection/>

ended questions which contained the experiences of mastering vocabulary using idiomatic expressions in comic strips in twelfth grade on one of senior high school in Kudus. In interviews the writer used individual interviews or it can be called one-on-one interviews. In obtaining the interview, the writer utilized a recorder to use a handphone in order to help the writer to analyze the data. By using a recorder, the writer could be more suitable to use in an interview because the writer could be more focused in asking the questions. Additionally, using a recorder enables the writer to focus more on the respondent.

In this study the writer conducted interviews in collaboration with teachers of English literature subjects. Interviews were conducted with one teacher and 6 students of twelfth Language that consist of 32 students. The writer took 3 male students also 3 female students to represent class of Language to be interviewed. The pseudonyms are:

No	Name	Sex	Position	Education background
1	Teacher	Female	English Teacher	Bachelor Degree
2	S1	Male	Student	12 th Grade of Language
3	S2	Male	Student	12 th Grade of Language
4	S3	Male	Student	12 th Grade of Language
5	S5	Female	Student	12 th Grade of Language
6	S6	Female	Student	12 th Grade of Language
7	S7	Female	Student	12 th Grade of Language

E. Research Data Validity

In this research, the writer in examine the data validity and reliability using triangulation technique. According to Patton as cited by Paulo, triangulation makes it possible to compare and to cross-check data, thus assessing the consistency of the information coming from different sources at different times.⁷ According to Olson et al note that triangulation has been one of the most used methods to ensure validity in research.⁸ Triangulation is essentially a multi-method approach that writer use when collecting and analyzing data.

⁷ Paulo Hayashi, Gustavo Abib, and Norberto Hoppen, 'Validity in Qualitative Research: A Processual Approach', *The Qualitative Report*, 2019 <<https://doi.org/10.46743/2160-3715/2019.3443>>.

⁸ Joel Olson and others, 'Applying Constant Comparative Method with Multiple Investigators and Inter-Coder Reliability', *The Qualitative Report*, 2016 <<https://doi.org/10.46743/2160-3715/2016.2447>>.

The basic idea is that the phenomenon under study can be well understood so that a high level of truth can be obtained when approached from various points of view.

Photographing a single phenomenon from different points of view will allow a reliable degree of truth to be obtained. Therefore, triangulation is an attempt to check the truth of data or information obtained by the writer from various different perspectives by reducing as much as possible the bias that occurs during data collection and analysis. So that, in this research the writer uses some instruments in collecting the data, such as; interviews and documentations. After that Then cross-check the data by repeating the outline of what was revealed by the informant at the end of the interview to ensure the data obtained from the interview and correct if there are errors and add if there are deficiencies. Furthermore, the purpose of triangulation is to increase the credibility and validity of the findings.

In this research, the writer used triangulation of data sources. According to Soegiono, as quoted by Andarusni, source triangulation means testing data from various sources of informants whose data will be collected.⁹ Source triangulation can sharpen the reliability of data if it was done by checking the data obtained during research through several sources or informants. By using the same technique, the writer can collect data from several research sources (informants). In this case, the writer wants to know the perspective of students' vocabulary mastery in class 12 Languages at one of senior high school in Kudus through idiomatic expressions in comic strips.

The triangulation was carried out by interviewing the English subject teacher and also 3 male students and 3 female students from Language class. In this case, after the writer obtained data from various sources, the next step was that the data must be described, then categorized, and seen about the same views, which are different, including which of the three data sources is specific. Thus, a conclusion was obtained from data that has been analyzed from various sources by the writer. Through technique triangulation of data sources, the writer tried to compare the data obtained from interviews obtained from each source or research informants as a form of comparison to seek and explore the truth of the information that has

⁹ Andarusni Alfansyur, Mariani 'The Arts Of Data Managing: Application Of Technical, Resource And Time Triangulation To Social Educational Research' *Journal of Historical Education Research & Development*, 5.2 (2020), <<https://doi.org/10.31764/historis.vXiY.3432>>.

been obtained. In other words, source triangulation was cross-checking data by comparing facts from one source to another.

F. Data Analysis Technique

The data of qualitative research gets from the resource by doing observation, interview, and documentation, after that the writer analyze the data continuously until get the saturated data, analysis and the saturated data is necessary for qualitative research to support the theory and conclusion, seeking and composing data the result of interview, field note and other elements called as data analysis. Also explained by LeCompte and Schensul as cited by Barbara define analysis as the process a writer uses to reduce data to a story and its interpretation. Data analysis is the process of reducing large amounts of collected data to make sense of them. Miles and Huberman as cited by Ahmad describes the process of analyzing qualitative research data as follows:

1. Data collection

Data collection in the field is certainly related to technique data mining, and it is also related to the source and type of data.

At least, data sources in qualitative research are: words and actions, the rest is additional data such as documents or written data sources, photographs, and statistics. The words and actions of those observed or interviewed are the main source of data. The main data sources are recorded through written notes or through recording video/audio tapes, taking photos, or films. Meanwhile, additional data sources derived from written sources can be divided into sources from scientific books and magazines, sources from archives, personal documents, and official documents.

2. Data reduction

Data reduction is a selection process, concentration on simplification, abstracting and transforming raw data that emerges from written records in the field. This process continues throughout the duration of the research, even before the data is actually collected as seen from the research conceptual framework, study problems, and the data collection approach chosen by the writer. Summarizing the results of data collection into concepts, categories, and themes, namely data reduction activities, data collection and data reduction interact with each other through conclusions and

presentation of data, it is not one-time, but back and forth, its development is sequential and interactive, even circular.

3. Data display

Presentation of data is an activity when a set of information compiled. Thus, giving the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. The form of presentation of qualitative data can be in the form of narrative text in the form of field notes, matrices, graphs, networks and charts. These forms combine information that is arranged in a coherent and easy-to-reach form, making it easier to see what is going on, whether the conclusions are correct or vice versa to re-analyze

4. Conclusion

Efforts to draw conclusions are carried out by the writer continuously while in the field. From the beginning of data collection, the qualitative writer begins to search for the meaning of things, noting regular patterns (in theory notes), explanations, possible configurations, causal flows, and propositions. These conclusions are loosely handled, remain open, and sceptical, but conclusions are in store. At first it was not clear, but then increased to become more detailed and firmly rooted. The conclusions were also verified during the research, by: (1) rethinking during writing, (2) reviewing field notes, (3) reviewing return and exchange of ideas among colleagues to develop intersubjective agreements, (4) extensive efforts to place a copy of a finding in another data set.¹⁰

¹⁰ Ahmad Rijali, 'Qualitative Data Analysis', *Alhadharah: Da'wah Journal Science*, 17.33 (2019), 81 <<https://doi.org/10.18592/alhadharah.v17i33.2374>>.