CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter's research technique provides a detailed explanation of the researcher's procedures for gathering data and analyzing it to deal with the study topic. The research methodology, research setting, research participants, instruments, data collection technique, and data analysis approach are all covered in this chapter.

A. Research Method

Research can be defined as a process of looking for knowledge. Research can be described as a systematic and scientific study of information related to a particular subject[1]. In addition, Marvasti stated that the research methodology is systematic in that it follows predetermined frameworks and current regulations to define the purpose, manage the data, and communicate the findings[2]. The frameworks and guidelines give researchers advice on what to include in the study, how to conduct the study, and what conclusions are likely to be drawn from the data obtained. Marvasti also added that three approaches are commonly used by researchers to collect data, namely qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods[3].

This research uses a qualitative descriptive method to collect the data. Adawiyah defined qualitative descriptive research as one of the research methods that uses observation, interviews, and documentation to describe or explain social phenomena or events[4]. And to effectively attain the goals or objectives of this research, a qualitative descriptive research method is used as the research design. This research aims to investigate the students' experiences and their difficulties in

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[1] C. Williams, "Research Methods," *Journal of Business & Economics Research* 5, no. 3 (2011): 57.

[2] Amir Marvasti, "Research Methods," *The Cambridge Handbook of Social Problems* 1, no. 3 (2018): 23–37, https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108656184.003.

[3] Amir Marvasti, "Research Methods," 25.

[4] Robiyatul Adawiyah, "Efektivitas Pembelajaran E-Learning Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Pada Mata Pelajaran Bahasa Indonesia Di Sma Negeri 1 Batang Toru," *Jurnal ESTUPRO* 6, no. 1 (2021).

the single-sex classroom in learning English speaking skills at MA NU Ibtidaul Falah Samirejo Dawe, Kudus. More specifically, the researcher wants to find out what kinds of difficulties students face in the Single-sex class, whether there are similarities between male and female classes, or whether there are differences in difficulty in mastering English speaking skills. Then, what factors influence students in learning English speaking skills at MA NU Ibtidaul Falah Samirejo Dawe, Kudus by using observation, interviews, and documentation.

B. Research Setting

This research is conducted at MA NU Ibtidaul Falah Samirejo Dawe Kudus, Kudus which is located on Jl. Dawe-Gebog, Samirejo Dawe Kudus Regency, Central Java, 59353. The research will examine what difficulties are encountered by students in Single-sex classes in MA NU Ibtidaul Falah Samirejo Dawe Kudus. Whether differences or similarities between male and female students and what factors influence students in learning English speaking skills. The data of this research was obtained through the process of observation, interviews, documentation, and questionnaire of the student's difficulties in learning English speaking skills. Furthermore, this research is conducted at the middle of the second semester which started in.

C. Research Participants

To obtain data, the researcher selects the research participant using purposive sampling. According to Etikan, the purposive sampling strategy emphasizes people with specific characteristics relevant to the investigation[5]. By using this technique, sampling is limited to certain types of people who can provide the desired information, either because they are

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[5] Ilker Etikan, "Comparison of Convenience Sampling and Purposive Sampling," *American Journal of Theoretical and Applied Statistics* 5, no. 1 (2016): 1, https://doi.org/10.11648/j.ajtas.20160501.11.

the only ones who have it or meet some criteria set by the researcher[6].

In MA NU Ibtidaul Falah Samirejo Dawe Kudus, the class of students is divided into two, the class for male students and the class for female students in each grade level (10th, 11th, and 12th grades). And due to the situation, time limits, and effectiveness of the research, there are three are six students from 10th grade of MIPA (science class) and IPS (social class) and an English teacher who has been chosen by the researcher as research samples for the interviewees and there are 27 male students from 10th grade of IPS (social class) and there are 31 female students form 10th grade of MIPA (science class) that will fully complete the questionnaire.

D. Instrument and Data Collection Technique

1. Research Instrument

A research instrument is a tool used by the researcher to obtain the data[7], collect, measure, and analyze the data related to the research topic. Additionally, in this study, the researcher directly collected data, and to speed up the analytical process, the researcher conducted the use of interviews, observation, documentation, and questionnaire. Additionally, according to Tylor, the objective of the interview is to look deeper into the participants' "insider perspective," or their ideas, perceptions, feelings, and experiences[8]. Furthermore, Sarasvathy stated that the research instruments that used by the researcher determine the collection methods[9]. Sarasvathy added that the selection of appropriate instruments is very important for research success. Appropriate instruments are useful for measuring or collecting complete data related to research questions.

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[6] Uma Sekaran, "Research Methods for Business, Edisi Keenam", *(Jakarta: Salemba Empat, 2006).*

[7] Saras Sarasvathy, "Research Instruments," *Indian Journal of Continuing Nursing Education* 16 (2015), https://doi.org/10.4337/9781848440197.00027.

[8] M. Clare Taylor, "Interviewing." *Qualitative research in health care* (2005): 39-55.

[9] Sarasvathy, "Research Instruments." p. 59

Depending on the objective of the study, one or more instruments may be combined.

To collect data, the researcher used semi-structured interview where in the process of collecting data, researcher made a list of guide questions and follow-up questions that were developed in the interview process[10]. The interview guideline is used as a researcher's guide to making the interview process go well. Thus, the recording is used to record student speech during the interview process. The researcher uses interview guidelines to collect the data and measure difficulties encountered by students in Single-sex classes in MA NU Ibtidaul Falah Samirejo Dawe Kudus. Whether differences or similarities between male and female students and what factors influence students in learning English speaking skills. Furthermore, the documentation tools such as recorders/cameras are also used by the researcher to record participant speeches and to support the interview process. And for the questionnaire, the researcher listed 8 items that should be answered by the students adapted from strategies in teaching speaking skills conducted by Matra, et al[11].

2. Data Collection Technique

The researcher employs naturalistic observations that occur in the context of natural (original) events in which participants are naturally involved in interactions[12]. Then, this research observation is a non-participant observation that observes directly but is not involved in the activities being observed. Observations were made to

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[10] Heriyanti Tahang et al., "Language Learning Strategies Employed by Gifted Children," *E-Journal Qalam* 7, no. 1 (2018): 56–65.

[11] Ida Bagus Nyoman Mantra et al., "Teaching and Learning Strategies Practiced By Language Teachers To Actively Engage Their Students in Learning," *International Journal of Applied Science and Sustainable Development* 2, no. 2 (2020): 15–21.

[12] Sedarmayanti dan Syarifudin Hidayat, Metode Penelitian, *(Bandung: CV. Mandar Maju, 2011)*, p. 75 cited in Arifah Lutfiah Anggriani, "Efektivitas Pembelajaran E-Learning Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Pada Mata Pelajaran Bahasa Indonesia Kelas IX-IPS 2 SMA Al-Hasra Kota Depok Tahun Pelajaran 2020/2021," *UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta*, 2020, 110.

directly observe the learning process that occurs at MA NU Ibtidaul Falah Samirejo Dawe Kudus, especially in learning English speaking skills.

In the interview process, the open-ended interview is used by the researcher to obtain deeper information from the participants. According to Tylor, Interviews are perhaps the most popular data collection approach in qualitative research which are classified into three types, structured, semi-structured, in-depth, or unstructured[13]. This study employs a semi-structured interview for data collection. The researcher creates a list of guidance questions, and additional questions will be developed during the interview process[14]. The interview process was conducted after students had speaking class because it gives participants more time and space in answering research questions. This is done to find out the difficulties encountered by students in Single-sex classes in MA NU Ibtidaul Falah Samirejo Dawe Kudus and also the differences or similarities between male and female students and what factors influence students in learning English speaking skills. After that, the researcher transcribed the data in the recording and translated it into English. Then, the researcher analyzes and provides conclusions from the study. Thus, the recording devices are used to record students' perspectives and ideas in learning English speaking skill and helps the researcher easier to study over again related to the interview process. And to make the data more credible, the researcher also used a questionnaire to strengthen the data that the researcher had collected through interviews, observation and documentation.

The participants in filling out the questionnaire are 27 male students from 10 grade IPS class (social class) and 31 female students from 10 grade of MIPA class (science class) to analyze their difficulties of these

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[13] M. Clare Taylor. "Interviewing." *Qualitative research in health care.* p. 39.

[14] Tahang et al., "Language Learning Strategies Employed by Gifted Children.", p. 58.

speaking components, including comprehension, fluency, pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary in learning speaking. And for the interview process, one-on-one interview is used by the researcher as the interview technique which conducted face to face. Moreover, the participants of the interview process are consisting of three female students and three male students from various grade levels and an English teacher who has graduated from one of university in Kudus. Below are the pseudonyms of the participants:

Table 3.1. The Pseudonyms of the Participants

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Age	Experience
1.	T1	Male	English Teacher	28	Postgraduate of English Education
2.	MS1	Male	Student	15	10th Grade of Social Class
3.	MS2	Male	Student	15	10th Grade of Social Class
4.	MS3	Male	Student	15	10th Grade of Social Class
5.	FS1	Female	Student	15	10th Grade Science Class
6.	FS2	Female	Student	15	10th Grade Science Class
7.	FS3	Female	Student	15	10th Grade Science Class

E. Research Data Validity

The researcher uses the triangulation technique to examine the validity and reliability of the research's data. In research, triangulation is the use of more than one method to examine an issue[15]. Turner et al stated that a methodological strategy, triangulation refers to the application of several different investigation techniques to the same issue[16]. Ashour

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[15] Roberta Heale and Dorothy Forbes, "Understanding Triangulation in Research," *Evidence-Based Nursing* 16, no. 4 (2013): 98, https://doi.org/10.1136/eb-2013-101494.

[16] Scott F. Turner, Laura B. Cardinal, and Richard M. Burton, "Research Design for Mixed Methods: A Triangulation-Based Framework and Roadmap,"

added that the triangulation technique is a strategy that makes the researcher easier to validate data by combining various research methodologies (data sources, evaluators, methods, or theories) when looking at the same issue[17]. And to collect the data, the researcher uses different techniques, which are observation, interview, documentation, and questionnaire. And, after employing a variety of data-collecting techniques, the researcher double-checked the information collected from the participants by evaluating the outline of the information received to prevent errors and reinforce the sources obtained.

F. Data Analysis Technique

The research data will be classified into specific categories, and then some data needed will be selected to be analyzed. Finally, the researcher will draw conclusions that are simple to understand. The data for this study were gathered through observations, interviews, documentation, and questionnaire. Data analysis will take place after data collection. Qualitative data analysis activities are carried out interactively and continue till the data is completed. Miles and Huberman stated that there are three activities in data analysis: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/ verification[18].

1. Data Collection

Data collection is the first step of the data analysis process. In this research, the data were collected from interviews, observations, documentation, and questionnaire processes from the participants in MA NU Ibtidaul Falah Samirejo Dawe, Kudus.

Organizational Research Methods 20, no. 2 (2017): 243–67, https://doi.org/10.1177/1094428115610808.

[17] Mohammed Lutfi Ashour, "Triangulation As a Powerful Methodological Research Technique in Technology-Based Services," *Business & Management Studies: An International Journal* 6, no. 1 (2018): 193–208, https://doi.org/10.15295/bmij.v6i1.209.

[18] Matthew B. Miles, and A. Michael Huberman. "Drawing valid meaning from qualitative data: Toward a shared craft." *Educational researcher* 13, no. 5 (1984): 20-30.

2. Data Reduction

The data gathered during the study process must be reduced. Data reduction is the process of choosing, concentrating on simplification, abstracting, and transforming raw data received from field notes that occur during the study process or data collection.

Data reduction is a type of analysis that aims to clarify, categorize, focus, eliminate unnecessary information, and arrange data so that researchers can get valid findings[19]. Data reduction occurs after field research has produced the necessary data.

3. Data Display

The researcher will display the results that have been reduced. This is done to improve the organization and arrangement of the data reduction outcomes to make them easier to understand. Data can be displayed using many formats, such as descriptions, narratives, charts, and so on. Utilizing the data display will make it simpler for researchers to plan out future study activities because the data is easier to comprehend, read, and organize.

4. Conclusion drawing/verification

After displaying the data, conclusion drawing/verification becomes the next activity in data analysis. The researcher could evaluate the data and make it more understandable by concluding. And the conclusion drawing of this research is the difficulties encountered by students in Single-sex classes in MA NU Ibtidaul Falah Samirejo Dawe, Kudus and also the differences or similarities between male and female students and what factors influence students in learning English speaking skills.

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[19] Adawiyah, "Efektivitas Pembelajaran E-Learning Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Pada Mata Pelajaran Bahasa Indonesia Di Sma Negeri 1 Batang Toru."

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