

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Research Method

The research method is a scientific way to obtain data with specific purposes and functions. From this statement, there are four keywords that must be considered:<sup>1</sup> (1) Scientific method, the research activity is based on scientific characteristics, including rational, empirical, and systematic; (2) Data, data obtained through research is empirical (observed) which has certain criteria, including valid, reliable, and objective; (3) Purpose, generally the purpose of a study is to describe, prove, develop, discover and create; (4) Certain functions, generally the function of data obtained from research is to understand problems, solve problems, anticipate problems and make progress.

In this research, the type of study used by the researcher is *field research*, which is a study that is carried out directly at the research location in order to illustrate the atmosphere and events systematically, fully and actually, regarding the aspects and characteristics that influence each other and explain the relationship of the problem being studied.<sup>2</sup> So researchers are present directly to the field with the intention to explore, collect, and collect a number of data information needed regarding the *English Learning Model and Curriculum* implemented at PMH Putra Kajen, Margoyoso, Pati.

Meanwhile, the approach used by the researcher is a qualitative approach with characteristics (1) based on the concept of naturalism, (2) reality is multi-dimensional, whole, open, changing, (3) the relationship between researchers and objects interacts, research from outside and inside, researchers as instruments, subjective (judgment), (4) natural research settings related to place and time, (5) analysis, subjective, intuitive, rational, (6) research results in the form of descriptions, interpretations, tentative, situational.<sup>3</sup>

This type of research is used by the researcher because considers the data obtained in the form of words or sentences from the observations made by researchers during the implementation of the research. This study was implemented with the aim of describing how

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<sup>1</sup>Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2019), 2-7.

<sup>2</sup>Husaini Usman and Purnomo S. Akbar, *Metodologi Penelitian Sosial*, (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2003), 81.

<sup>3</sup>Nana Syaodih Sukmadinata, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan* (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2007), 60-61

the form of *English Learning Models and Curriculum* was implemented in PMH Putra, Kajen Margoyoso Pati. This approach and type of research is used by the researcher because the data that the researcher wants to collect is about "*English Learning Models and Curriculum in PMH Putra Kajen Margoyoso Pati*" from the expression of the concept it is clear that what is desired is information in the form of description. On the other hand, the expression of the concept requires more meaning that is behind the description of the data, therefore this study is more suitable if it uses a qualitative approach.

## B. Research Setting

This research was conducted at PMH Putra Kajen, Pati. This Islamic boarding school is located in Nort Polgarut, Kajen Village, Rt 5, Rw 2, Margoyoso Sub-District, Pati Regency.

## C. Research Subject

In this study, those who provided supporting data or information are:

1. Coordinator of LPBA (*Lembaga Pengembangan Bahasa Asing*)  
Through the *Coordinator of LPBA*, the researcher can get a general and comprehensive source of data information about the conditions and situation of the pesantren and more specific source of data information regarding the *curriculum* implemented at PMH Putra Kajen Margoyoso Pati, which the *Coordinator of LPBA* acts as a coordinator of the course of English language learning activities in the Islamic boarding school.
2. Head of PBA (*Pengembangan Bahasa Asing*)  
Through the *Head of PBA*, the researcher can get a general and comprehensive source of data information about the illustration of the implementation of the *English language model* in detail and complete, which the *Head of PBA* acts as a controller and supervisor of the course of English language learning activities in the Islamic boarding school.
3. Tutor  
Through the *tutor*, the researcher can get information about the implementation of the *English learning model* and *curriculum* where the *tutor* plays a role in educating English language learning activities at the Islamic boarding school and special monitoring of santri.
4. 4 Santri  
From these 4 *santri*, researchers can find out how to clearly illustrate the behaviour, actions and attitudes of santri towards the

implementation of the *English learning model and curriculum* as a true output.

#### D. Data Source

Based on the data sources needed in the research, primary and secondary data can be obtained, as follows:

##### 1. Primary Data

Primary sources are data sources obtained based on data that is directly and submitted to researchers.<sup>4</sup> Primary data can take the form of words spoken by someone who is an expert or understands in detail the object of research. As concerned, such as the coordinator of LPBA, head of PBA, tutor, santri and a series of subjects who are the source of the information sought.

##### 2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is data obtained indirectly from researchers through other people or documents that can strengthen the findings.<sup>5</sup> This data source can be obtained from notes, books, articles, books as theories, magazines, and so on.<sup>6</sup>

Secondary data is supporting or additional data obtained from research subjects. Secondary data is in the form of documentation data, books, or official archives.

#### E. Data Collection Technique

Data collection Techniques are a series of methods in research with the aim of obtaining data based on specified standards.<sup>7</sup> Based on this, the researcher conducted a series of methods in data collection, including:

##### 1. Observation

Observation is a series of activities in research on an intended object to obtain information. Observation has the aim of obtaining data or information from a series of events or events in a special time systematically and formulated to obtain a predetermined goal.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>4</sup>Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 296.

<sup>5</sup>Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 296.

<sup>6</sup>Wiratna, *Metodologi Penelitian: Lengkap Praktis dan gampang Dipahami*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Baru Press, 2014), 19.

<sup>7</sup>Afrizal, *Metode Studi kualitatif: Sebuah Upaya Mendukung Pemakaian Studi kualitatif Dalam Sederet Disiplin Ilmu*, (Jakarta: PT Rajagrafindo, 2014), 20.

<sup>8</sup>Wiratna, *Metodologi Penelitian: Lengkap Praktis dan gampang Dipahami*, 32.

The observation used by the researcher in terms of the process of implementing data collection is non-participant observation. So, the researcher is not directly involved in the activities of the people being observed and the researcher is only an independent observer. In this research, the researcher not only observes how English learning activities take place, but also the facilities and infrastructure used to support the running of teaching and learning activities.

## 2. Interview

The interview method is a series of data collection by asking questions to someone as an informant to get answers to the expected and predetermined questions. A series of questions are asked to the informant directly or indirectly to get detailed information about the observed object. This interview is useful for understanding the reality of the research subject because it will be more open.<sup>9</sup>

In conducting interviews, interview guidelines were created by the researcher to ensure that the questions asked during the interviews remained focused and relevant to the research topic. As part of the study, the researcher conducted interviews with the coordinator of LPBA, the head of PBA, the English tutor, and several students.

## 3. Documentation

Documentation is a series of activities carried out to collect data needed in research through document sources or other media. Documentation can be obtained from records compiled by an institution in summarising a series of events or information, in the form of documentation such as: papers, previous research results, and supporting data owned by the place observed with the aim of obtaining information about the object of research.<sup>10</sup> The researcher took documentation from and supporting data owned by the PMH Putra to obtain information about the learning approach, models and methods used in teaching and learning activities and the curriculum implemented. Also, previous research that explains about English learning model and curriculum in general schools to compare it with PMH Putra.

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<sup>9</sup> Wiratna, *Metodologi Penelitian: Lengkap Praktis dan Gampang Dipahami*, 32.

<sup>10</sup> Wiratna, *Metodologi Penelitian: Lengkap Praktis dan Gampang Dipahami*, 32.

## F. Research Data Validity

Data validity is an important concept. The collected data will be rechecked by the researcher on the data subject and if it is not appropriate the researcher makes improvements to build the degree of trust in the information obtained. Therefore, to find the validity of the data collected, the researcher use the data credibility test to test the trustworthiness of the qualitative research data, including:

### 1. Triangulation

According to William Wiersma Triangulation is qualitative cross-validation. It considers the adequacy of data to the verification of convergence of multiple data collection procedures.<sup>11</sup> Triangulation is an activity carried out with the aim of testing credibility in verifying data obtained at a period of time and in ways that have been carried out by researchers.

#### a. Source triangulation

Source triangulation is carried out to test the credibility of the data by verifying the data that has been obtained through several sources.

#### b. Triangulation technique

Triangulation of techniques to test the credibility of data is carried out by verifying data on similar sources with different techniques. For example, data obtained by interview, then checked by observation, documentation, or questionnaire.

#### c. Time triangulation

Time is also used in order to test the credibility of the data which can be done by carrying out verification by interview, observation or other techniques in different times or situations.

### 2. Using reference materials

Reference materials are supporters to prove the data that has been determined by the researcher.<sup>12</sup> The reference materials used include cameras and audio recorders as support in collecting interview and observation data, as well as books and journals as a form of previous research that is in line with the implementation of the basic concept.

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<sup>11</sup>Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 368-370.

<sup>12</sup>Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 370.

## G. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is a process of searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes and other materials that are carried out systematically, so that it can be easily understood and the findings can be informed to others. Data analysis is carried out by organising data, breaking it down into units, conducting synthesis, arranging it into patterns, choosing which ones are important and which ones will be studied and making conclusions that can be told to others.

The data analysis technique used in this study uses the concept of Miles and Huberman, which says that the motivation in qualitative data analysis is carried out in an interactive manner and takes place continuously at each stage of the research until it is complete, so that the data becomes saturated.<sup>13</sup> So, the data that has been obtained in the research, whether in the form of primary data or secondary data, will be analysed using the following steps.

### 1. Data reduction

Reducing data can be interpreted as summarising, selecting a number of key things, focusing on a number of important things, looking for themes and patterns and discarding unnecessary ones. So, it will provide a clearer illustration of the data that is really needed and make it easier for the researcher to carry out further data collection.<sup>14</sup>

### 2. Presentation of data

The next step after the researcher reduces the data is to present the data. This was carried out by the researcher with the intention of conveying information by describing the data along with explanations that have to do with the English language learning model and curriculum applied at the PMH Putra Kajen Margoyoso Pati.

The data that has been obtained by the researcher is then presented in the form of words or brief text explanations complemented by tables and pictures.<sup>15</sup> So that this study belongs to the descriptive qualitative category.

### 3. Verification

After the data has been reduced and presented, the next step is drawing conclusions and verification. In this study, drawing conclusions at the same time answers the formulation of problems

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<sup>13</sup>Sukmadinata, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, 114.

<sup>14</sup>Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 323.

<sup>15</sup>Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 325.

that have been formulated before. But, it may not be the case. As has been said the problems and problem formulations in research are still temporary and will develop after being in the field. Conclusions in qualitative studies are new findings that have never existed before.<sup>16</sup>

## H. Research Ethics Considerations

In carrying out this research, researchers consider research ethics in obtaining data, such as

### 1. Ethics in interviews

During the interview, the researcher informs and requests permission from the source to meet, be interviewed, and be asked numerous questions. The researcher then arrived at the source's place as a guest after obtaining authorization. The researcher next asked secondary data questions linked to the formulation of the problem that had been gathered. In the final stage, the researcher requests permission to contact the source via chat in case there is still confusing data later.

### 2. Ethics in observation

In carrying out observations, researchers provide a letter of permission for the observation that has been given by the Faculty to the Foundation to be processed and submitted to the caregiver of the boarding school. After the letter of permission was received and given permission, the researcher began observations accompanied by one of the LPBA administrators by recording the situation and atmosphere when carrying out English language learning and photographing the situation outside and inside this Islamic Boarding School related to the PMH Foundation.

### 3. Ethics in documentation

In conducting documentation, the researcher asked permission from one of the LPBA administrators to borrow the English Learning Syllabus of this Islamic Boarding School as additional data, by first asking the LPBA director about the existence of the syllabus book. Then after it was stated that the book was available, the researcher asked the LPBA sender for permission to allow the researcher to borrow the book. after getting permission, then the researcher met with him to start borrowing the book.

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<sup>16</sup>Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 329.