

## CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### A. Research Method

This research used a qualitative approach, qualitative methods are proven by several sentences and images, and the researcher must compile text and images for qualitative research databases. Qualitative methods are descriptive that describe data collection and descriptions from participants. Qualitative methods are carried out intensively, researchers act as instruments in data collection activities, and during the research, the researcher needs to be precise in collecting data, analyzing documentation field, and reporting the results in detail<sup>1</sup>. The research model is a case study. This research is based on one group of cases used by researchers who aim to get a detailed description and an understanding of the case, case studies use multiple methods in collecting data, such as interviews, observations, and archives.

In this study, the researcher collects the data with the qualitative method from the activity of an English-speaking program. Starting from the teachers' creative style in teaching speaking using picture media with five pillars of Islam as the material and then observing the students' understanding, activeness, and courage during the English-speaking program. Then, the researcher is going to conduct deep interviews with the teachers and the students. Then, the result of the data is in the form of a description.

### B. Research Setting

This research took place at IPNU IPPNU Tegalsambi Jepara. This research investigated the students' English speaking through picture media with five pillars of Islam as the material in that activity, its activity runs every week at 19.00 WIB. IPNU IPPNU Tegalsambi Jepara is located at Jl. Sunan Mantingan, Kec Tahunan, Kab Jepara, Jawa Tengah. This study aims to observe the teachers' techniques and media in teaching

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<sup>1</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan Rnd*, (Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta, 2016), P. 14

speaking through picture media with five pillars of Islam as the material at IPNU IPPNU.

### C. Research Participants/Subjects

The participant of this research is the teacher of an English-speaking program at IPNU IPPNU. The researcher chooses this participant because the participants are appropriate to the researcher's topic. Besides that, the teacher is also capable of making fun classes while English-speaking programs.

### D. Data Collection Technique

Data collection is an effective step in doing research, by collecting data as a research subject, the data will fulfill what is required by the researcher<sup>2</sup>. Qualitative researchers commonly collect various kinds of data, such as interviews, findings, and notes, rather than focusing on a single data source<sup>3</sup>. In this research, the researcher uses three techniques, observation, interview, and documentation.

#### 1. Observation

Observation is the first step to the broader focus of attention that is participant observation, to practical observation as a method in its capacity<sup>4</sup>. This research uses structured observation. Structured observation is an observation that contains factors and specific characteristics of each factor observed and emphasizes the frequency and time interval by paying attention to the content and extent of observation adjusted to the purpose of observation (responses and events observed can be recorded more thoroughly)<sup>5</sup>. The purpose of observation is to describe the settings studied, the activities that take place, the people involved in the activity, and the meaning of an event that can

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<sup>2</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan Rnd*, P. 224

<sup>3</sup> Garry Anderson And Nancy Arsenault, '*Fundamentals Of Educational Research*', 31 March 1998, <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203978221>.

<sup>4</sup> Hasyim Hasanah, 'Teknik-Teknik Observasi (Sebuah Alternatif Metode Pengumpulan Data Kualitatif Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial)', *At-Taqaddum*, 8.1 (2017), 21 <<https://doi.org/10.21580/At.V8i1.1163>>.

<sup>5</sup> Hasyim Hasanah, 'Teknik-Teknik Observasi (Sebuah Alternatif Metode Pengumpulan Data Kualitatif Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial)', *At-Taqaddum*, 8.1 (2017), 21 <<https://doi.org/10.21580/At.V8i1.1163>>.

be seen based on the perspective of those involved in English-speaking programs using pictures as media in teaching the five pillars of Islam at IPNU IPPNU.

## 2. Interview

An interview is a form of exchange of ideas and information between two people through several questions, thus producing the tools for research. Interviews are the most frequently used form of data collection in qualitative research. Interviews in qualitative research are conversations that have a purpose and are preceded by some informal questions<sup>6</sup>. Semi-structured interviews are interviews that focus on a specific subject area under study but can be revised after the interview as new ideas come up later<sup>7</sup>. This research uses semi-structured interviews. This semi-structured interview is organized based on general questions, and pre-determined topics and usually discuss many of the same topics in more or less the same way across cases. To obtain the proper data, this interview was given to the teacher and Students of the English-speaking program at IPNU IPPNU.

## 3. Documentation

Document content review is a data collection technique by utilizing records, archives, images, films, photographs, and other documents<sup>8</sup>. The purpose of documentation activities is to obtain information about activities that have been carried out. Documentation in this study is in the form of pictures that prove the research such as photos of learning activities, teaching media, photos of interviewing teachers and students, IPNU IPPNU profile, and lesson plan.

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<sup>6</sup> Imami Nur Rachmawati, 'Pengumpulan Data Dalam Penelitian Kualitatif: Wawancara', *Jurnal Keperawatan Indonesia*, 11.1 (2007), 35–40 <<https://doi.org/10.7454/jki.v11i1.184>>.

<sup>7</sup> Imami Nur Rachmawati, 'Pengumpulan Data Dalam Penelitian Kualitatif: Wawancara', *Jurnal Keperawatan Indonesia*, 11.1 (2007), 35–40 <<https://doi.org/10.7454/jki.v11i1.184>>.

<sup>8</sup> Farida Nugrahani, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, 2014.

## E. Research Data Validity

Each research must validate the data collected by the researcher. This is essential to ensure the quality of research, validity is the degree of precision of the accuracy between the object of research and the competence of the researcher in what happens to the object of research. Therefore, the data report must be relevant to the phenomena that occur in the object of research. The researcher investigated deeply to get the legitimacy of the data by conducting triangulation. Triangulation is essentially a multi-method approach that researchers take when collecting and analyzing data. The basic idea is that the phenomenon under study can be well understood so that a high level of truth is obtained if it is approached from various points of view. Triangulation is a technique of checking the validity of data by utilizing something else outside the data to check and compare the data involved<sup>9</sup>.

According to Sutopo<sup>10</sup>, there are four types of triangulation techniques:

1. Data triangulation, which involves determining the fact of science by using a variety of data collection with various methods and sources.
2. A triangulation researcher collects and analyzes data with the help of some people.
3. Methodological triangulation, which requires comparing data or knowledge by various methods.
4. Theoretical triangulation: A formulation of knowledge or thesis statement is the result of qualitative analysis. The data is subsequently compared with related theories to avoid individual bias in the outcomes.

The triangulation process is known as a process of strengthening evidence from the results of notes in the field of observation, interviews, and documentation which aims to increase the accuracy of research. The benefits of triangulation are: (1) to correct imperfections in the instrument; (2) to increase the trustworthiness of the research results; and (3) to

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<sup>9</sup> Farida Nugrahani, 'Metode Penelitian Kualitatif', 2014.

<sup>10</sup> H.B. Sutopo, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif (Dasar Teori Dan Terapannya Dalam Penelitian)* (Surakarta: Sebelas Maret Press, 2006).

develop further questions to dig deeper into the data<sup>11</sup>. In summary, the triangulation technique is the researcher's effort to compare the data generated by asking the surrounding people verbally about the report to understand and know the problem, then comparing the observation data with the interview data and then the results of the research are combined so that they become accurate and complementary<sup>12</sup>.

## F. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is an effort to systematically search and organize records of observations, interviews, and others to improve the researcher's understanding of the case under study and present it as findings for others. Several things are implied that need to be underlined, such as (a) the effort to find data is a field process with various pre-field preparations of course, (b) organizing the findings in the field systematically, (c) presenting the results of field findings, (d) searching for meaning, searching for meaning continuously until there is no other meaning that can block it, this is where the need for increased understanding for the researcher of events or cases that occur<sup>13</sup>.

In this research, there are 3 methods for analyzing data such as:

### 1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing attention on simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the rough data that emerged from written notes in the field<sup>14</sup>. The data collection process affects the amount of data. The data collected is very large, complicated, and complex. Therefore, after collecting data, the researcher reduced the data to make it simpler and make it simple for the researcher

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<sup>11</sup> Farida Nugrahani, 'Metode Penelitian Kualitatif', 2014.

<sup>12</sup> Wiwin Yuliani, 'METODE PENELITIAN DESKRITIF KUALITATIF DALAM PERSPEKTIF BIMBINGAN DAN KONSELING', 2.2 (2018).

<sup>13</sup> Ahmad Rijali, 'ANALISIS DATA KUALITATIF', *Alhadharah: Jurnal Ilmu Dakwah*, 17.33 (2019), 81 <<https://doi.org/10.18592/Alhadharah.V17i33.2374>>.

<sup>14</sup> Ahmad Rijali, 'Analisis Data Kualitatif', *Alhadharah: Jurnal Ilmu Dakwah*, 17.33 (2019), 81 <<https://doi.org/10.18592/Alhadharah.V17i33.2374>>.



to collect further data. The researcher collected any data from the field until getting the data that is saturated and following the research objectives, therefore the data should be recorded carefully and in detail. The researcher summarized, analyzed, and made reflective notes about the object, activity, or even situation during research.

## 2. Data Display

The further analysis step after data reduction is data display. Data display is displaying data briefly, and more simply<sup>15</sup>. Displaying data will make it easier for the researcher to understand what is happening, so the researcher can do further analysis. The researcher displayed data using text which tends to be narrative text or table.

## 3. Conclusion

The final step in analyzing data is conclusion drawing or verification. Concluding is an activity that the researcher does continuously while in the field (data collection, notes, explanations, possible configurations, causal flows, and propositions)<sup>16</sup>. To make everything clear and directed, there are several steps in drawing conclusions the researcher did: rethinking during writing, reviewing field notes, exchanging ideas with peers, and reconfirming with data/documents that have been obtained in the field to get clear, directed, and reliable results.

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<sup>15</sup> Wiwin Yuliani, 'Metode Penelitian Deskriptif Kualitatif Dalam Perspektif Bimbingan Dan Konseling', 2.2 (2018).

<sup>16</sup> Ahmad Rijali, 'ANALISIS DATA KUALITATIF', *Alhadharah: Jurnal Ilmu Dakwah*, 17.33 (2019), 81  
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