

## CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### A. Research Method

The research method is a series of scientific procedures based on a rational, empirical, and systematic way to obtain data with a specific purpose<sup>58</sup>. The function of the research method is to facilitate researchers in conducting research, as a plot and design in research, as an instrument in data validity, and as a tool in solving the problem formulation. Research methods are used to collect new findings that have never been researched on the same research topic, to demonstrate and evaluate the reliability and accountability of research data sources, and to obtain research with an appropriate theoretical basis<sup>59</sup>.

In this study, researcher used qualitative research methods. Qualitative research is a way of analyzing data by putting it in a descriptive form. Qualitative research frequently focuses on particular people, occasions, and circumstances and is well suited to an ideographic analysis method<sup>60</sup>. The goal of the qualitative method is to understand a phenomenon, fact, or reality comprehensively<sup>61</sup>. Qualitative methods in this research are used to investigate and analyze teacher strategies in the implications of using Total Physical Response. In this research, researcher conducted observations, interviews, and documentation on the subject of study.

### B. Research Setting

This research was conducted at Islamic Junior High Schools/MTs Miftahul Huda 02 Piji, Dawe, Kudus. Some of the reasons for conducting research at this location because the school was located in the rural Kudus district. There were several phenomena, such as a lack of student motivation to participate in learning activities, students with very low English proficiency, lack of innovation in the development of learning activities, the materials taught by the

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<sup>58</sup> Arikunto Suharsini, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik* (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2010).

<sup>59</sup> C.R Khotari, *Research Methodology Methods and Techniques (SECOND REVISED EDITION)*, *Nucl. Phys.*, Second, vol. 13 (Jaipur: NEW AGE INTERNATIONAL (P) LIMITED, PUBLISHER, 2004).

<sup>60</sup> John Gerring, "Qualitative Methods," *Annual Review of Political Science* 20 (2017): 225–29, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0309132515596880>.

<sup>61</sup> J.R Racco, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Jenis, Karakter, Dan Keunggulannya* (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Widiasarana, 2010).

teacher, and inappropriate methods used by the teacher. However, due to some teaching experience in that school, the TPRS method has been used to improve students' English language skills.

### C. Research Subject and Object

Research subjects are the parameters within which studies are conducted and to which study variables may be attached in the form of things, persons, or both<sup>62</sup>. The research subject of this study was the teacher and the students of seventh grade at Islamic Junior High Schools/ MTs Miftahul Huda 02, Piji Dawe, Kudus.

At the same time, the object of research is a characteristic or nature and value of a person, thing, or activity that the researcher determines to research and conclusions reached<sup>63</sup>. The object of this study was the implementation of TPRS combined with Islamic values in teaching descriptive text.

### D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

The researcher collected the information and data necessary to address the research's crucial question. After deciding on and defining the research question and plan, the researcher collected information. The researcher gather information and data through interviews, observation, and documentation for this research.

In this study, the researcher's role was as the research instrument. It means that the researcher determined the research focus and sources, collected data, assessed data quality, analyzed data, interpreted data, and draws conclusions<sup>64</sup>.

#### 1. Observation

Observation is a method that is frequently used in research. In this view, the scientist can continue with the investigation while looking for information on the respondent. Data that corresponds to what is now happening can be achieved under the perception. In the observation that carried out, the researcher used a passive participatory observation model. Passive participatory observation is an observation technique where the researcher is present in the activity to be studied but is not involved<sup>65</sup>.

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<sup>62</sup> Suharsini, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*.

<sup>63</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013).

<sup>64</sup> Sugiyono, *METODE PENELITIAN KUALITATIF* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2018).

<sup>65</sup> Sugiyono.

In the observation step, the researcher attended the class instructed by using TPRS and watched the students practicing their English. Here, the researcher recorded, photograph and observed the teacher's TPRS implementation activities in teaching descriptive text in grade 7.

## 2. Documentation

The researcher in this study used journals and pictures. The function of documentation is a valuable source for sources of evidence in studies to broaden knowledge about something being investigated<sup>66</sup>. The researcher mengambil beberapa dokumen yang diperlukan yaitu, lesson plan, learning material, learning media, and arsip file of the school. The researcher took several required documents, namely, lesson plans, learning materials, learning media, and archive files of the school.

## 3. Interview

The interview is a process of collecting data by asking several questions directly to the informants. The researcher in this study used semi-structured interviews. Semi-structured interviews are a group of in-depth interviews that, in practice, are more independent than structured interviews. Semi-structured interviews are used to gather information regarding ideas and opinions more openly. In its use, the researcher listen carefully and record the information the informant presents<sup>67</sup>.

The researcher conducted this interview to obtain the necessary information clearly and comprehensively. In this research, the researcher interviewed a teacher who have used the TPRS method in teaching English. Then the researcher interviewed several students after being taught to use TPRS to obtain additional data. The following of the demographic data participants of this study:

No	Name	Gender	Age	Education
1.	S	Female	36	S1
2.	KAK	Female	13	7 <sup>th</sup> Grade of junior high school
3.	SAP	Female	13	7 <sup>th</sup> Grade of junior high school

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<sup>66</sup> Sugiyono.

<sup>67</sup> Sugiyono.

4.	IM	Female	13	7 <sup>th</sup> Grade of junior high school
5.	SJ	Female	42	S1

*Table 3. 1 Data Demographic of Participants*

In this study, the researcher chose the subjects because S is an English teacher in class 7 who has implemented the TPRS method in English language learning. Students KAK and SAP are volunteers chosen by the teacher to retell the story in front of the class. The researcher interviewed student IM because the student was a representative of the students who were not selected to retell the story in front of the class. Then, the researcher interviewed SJ as the deputy head of curriculum at MTs NU Mifathul Huda 02 Piji, Dawe, Kudus, to gather information related to the English curriculum used and English language learning carried out using the TPRS method.

#### **E. Research Data Validation**

Research data validity in qualitative research in the data testing process states that the research being conducted is valid if the research results are by the actual conditions of the research object, and the data presented can be accounted for that. Data validity aims to protect data quality and ensure that data remains authentic<sup>68</sup>.

In this study, the researchers found the data's validity using credibility. Credibility is a parameter in completing data and information. The collected data must contain a truth value, which means that the research results can be accounted for by the readers and accepted by the respondents, who are the research subjects and objects, so there is no doubt about scientific work<sup>69</sup>.

The technique used in testing the credibility of this research is to use the triangulation technique. Triangulation is a data validity checking technique by verifying various data collection methods and sources. The data verification process is more comprehensive than the three aspects of triangulation. It is permissible to use two elements of verification if the angles used are sufficient in the validation process<sup>70</sup>. Therefore this study uses two aspects of triangulation including:

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<sup>68</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D*.

<sup>69</sup> Sugiyono.

<sup>70</sup> Sugiyono.

### 1) Triangulation Source

Triangulation source is a test of data credibility by verifying the data that has been obtained through various sources<sup>71</sup>. This study obtained data from a teacher at Islamic Junior High Schools/ MTs Miftahul Huda 02, Piji Dawe, Kudus, who teaches seven grades, the students of seven grades at MTs Miftahul Huda 02 Piji, Dawe, Kudus, and Assistant Principal of Academic Affairs and Curriculum MTs Miftahul Huda 02 Piji, Dawe, Kudus.

### 2) Triangulation Technique

The triangulation technique is the method to test the data credibility by verifying the same source using different ways<sup>72</sup>. This research implemented the triangulation techniques by comparing observation, interview, and documentation obtained.

## F. Data Analysis Technique

According to Sugiono stated that data analysis techniques compile data obtained systematically. The data analyzed are the results of observations, along with notes from field research, interviews, and documentation. According to the problems analyzed in this study. Finally, the researcher make a conclusion from those analyses<sup>73</sup>. The following steps were used to analyze this research data:

### 1. Data Reduction

Data reduction includes summarizing, selecting the major points, focusing on what is significant, looking for themes and patterns, and deleting irrelevant information<sup>74</sup>. Accordingly, the condensed data will present a clearer picture and make it simpler for researchers to collect additional data and hunt for it when necessary. In this research, the researcher eliminated interview answers that are not related to TPRS.

### 2. Display Data

In qualitative research, text and narrative are the two methods most usually employed to display data. During this study, the researcher delivers the data that has been condensed to the report in a systematic manner. This research present the data obtained

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<sup>71</sup> Sugiyono.

<sup>72</sup> Sugiyono.

<sup>73</sup> Sugiyono.

<sup>74</sup> Sugiyono.

from observations and interviews as a systematically arranged narrative/descriptive analysis.

Descriptive analysis is a technical stage of data analysis by presenting data in a narrative/descriptive form that is systematically arranged and mutually sustainable<sup>75</sup>.

This study used a descriptive analysis technique to understand the teaching strategies in implementing the Total Physical Response Storytelling (TPRS) method with Islamic values in learning descriptive text at MTs Miftahul Huda 02, Piji, Dawe, Kudus, and to investigate the challenges and opportunities in implementing the Total Physical Response Storytelling (TPRS) method with Islamic values in learning descriptive text at MTs Miftahul Huda 02, Piji, Dawe, Kudus.

### 3. Conclusion

Forming conclusions and verifying them is the third step in the study of qualitative data. The initial inferences are still tentative and subject to revision if more data collection yields no conclusive evidence to back them up. Conclusions in qualitative research can answer the formulation of problems from the start. However, they may not because problems and problem formulations in qualitative research are still temporary and will develop after field study<sup>76</sup>. In this research, the writer concluded the data that has been presented in narrative form.

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<sup>75</sup> Sobry Sutikno and Prosmala Hadisaputra, *Penelitian Kualitatif Mengurai Seputar APA Dan Bagaimana CARA PRAKTIS Menulis Dan Melakukan Penelitian Kualitatif Secara Benar Dari A Sampai Z*, ed. Nurlaeli, *Jurnal EQUILIBRIUM*, vol. 5 (Lombok: Holistica, 2020).

<sup>76</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D*.