CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

This research uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative research is a research process to understand individual or social events by creating a comprehensive and complex portrait that can be presented in words, expressing detailed views obtained from informant sources, and carried out in different setting naturally.[1]

The type of research used in this research is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive research is research that aims to provide facts, symptoms or events in an orderly manner, regarding the characteristic of a particular population or area. In descriptive research, there is no need or explain interrelation and test hypotheses.[2]

All data were collected to find out the clarity of the research problem that will be presented in the study. This research is devoted to the Students' motivation and strategies in improving speaking skills. Explaining the analysis of the motivations' strategies technique by English teachers, the benefits, supporting factors, obstacles, and solutions to the problems of applying the motivation in improving speaking skills in secondary class at MA NU Kudus.

B. Research Settings

The focus of this research was conducted at MA NU Kudus. It is located on Jl. Raya Pati-Kudus, Jekulo, Kudus, Central Java 59382. Because MA NU Kudus have many students who of course have motivation to learn speaking English at difference levels from the weak levels up to high level. By building learning strategies to increase students'

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[1] Hardani M.Si et al., *Buku Metode Penelitian Kualitatif & Kuantitatif* (CV Pustaka Ilmu Group Yogyakarta, 2020), https://opac.perpusnas.go.id/DetailOpac.aspx?id=1408150.
[2] Sandu Siyoto and Muhammad Ali Sodik, *DASAR METODOLOGI PENELITIAN* (Literasi Media Publishing, 2015).

interest in speaking English. Of course it will have an impact on maximum learning result. In this school there are also not few students who do show their interest in learning English, they just need to always be encouraged to be enthusiastic in learning because maybe most students feel that learning English is very boring thing regardless of the way the material is delivered or learning methods and so on.

C. Research participants

The subjects or participants in this study is English teachers and class XI MIPS 1, totalling 28 students, 12 boys and 16 girls at MA NU Kudus. The researcher took one class from the school and also adds the data through interview with English teacher to make sure that the data obtained are valid.

D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

In this research, the researcher used several instruments to support the qualitative data, which are follows: observation, documentation, and interview.

1. Observation

Observation is widely used in research as a method to collect data that can help the researcher to understand the educational settings and to assess the effectiveness of educational activities.[3] Observation is flexible for practitioners and can be combined with other types of data collection method.[4] According to Marshall and Rossman, observation is systematic definition of activities and objects in the social context selected for research.[5] During the observational activity, the researcher observed the implementation of project-based learning in the process of learning English in the class XI MIPS 1.

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[3] Angi Malderez, "Observation," *ELT Journal Oxford Academic* 02 (2003): 179.

[4] Christine Urquhart, "Observation Research Techniques" 11 (2015).

[5] Catherine Marshall and Gretchen B. Rossman, *Designing Qualitative Research* (SAGE Publications, 2014).

2. Interview

Interview can be defined as a form of collecting in which the researcher seeks to learn more about the topic from the subject being interviewed.[6] In this study the researcher used semi-structured interviews. The researcher prepared some question to ask the research subject. Semi-structured interviews are usually organized around a set of predetermined open-ended questions to be asked, with other questions arising from the conversation between the researcher and research subject.[7] The questions talked about their motivations in speaking ability in learning English in XI MIPS 1. The interviewees are some of students in the class XI MIPS 1 and the English teacher and the headmaster.

3. Documentation

Documentation is a method of collecting data by reviewing existing documents, such as field notes, student worksheets, videos of student activities, interview notes, and images from the research process. Documentation is required to demonstrate that research is indeed being conducted.[8] Files include field notes, picture of student activities in the class, and videos of MA NU Kudus Grade XI MIPS 1 students, students' speaking transcription, etc.

E. Research Data Validity

There are several ways in qualitative research to ensure the validity and reliability of data. Here, the researchers used

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[6] Essa Ali R. Adhabi and Christina B. lash Anozie, "Literature Review for the Type of Interview in Qualitative Research," *International Journal of Education* 9, no. 3 (September 20, 2017): 86–97, https://doi.org/10.5296/ije.v9i3.11483.

[7] Barbara DiCicco-Bloom and Benjamin F Crabtree, "The Qualitative Research Interview," *Medical Education* 40, no. 4 (2006): 314–21, https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2929.2006.02418.x.

[8] Sugiyono, "Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif Dan R&D," *2012*, accessed July 28, 2023, https://www.academia.edu/44502098/Prof_dr_sugiyono_metode_penelitian_kuantitatif_kualitatif_dan_r_and_d_intro_PDFDrive_1_.

the data acquisition technique triangulation. According to Sugiyono, the data collection technique used triangulation to ensure the credibility of the data, we use different techniques to cross-check with data from the same source.[9] The triangulation that the researcher conducted was as follows:

1. Source Triangulation

Triangulation of sources to test the credibility of data is done by checking the data that has been obtained through several sources. The sources in this research are secondary class at senior high school in Kudus.

2. Technique/Method

Technique triangulation is a way to test the credibility of data by checking data with the same source but with different technique. Researchers in conducting this research used various techniques, namely observation, interviews, and observation. The researcher used various techniques, namely observation, interviews, and documentation.

F. Data Analysis Technique

In this study, the researchers used descriptive qualitative approach analyze data. According to Sugiyono, there are three steps analyzing data in descriptive qualitative research as follows:[10]

1. Data reduction

Data reduction is described as a selective process, define, classify and code the data under consideration very important. Researchers will have access to large amounts of data research. Researchers must select the data that provide important information for the research.

Based on the principle of data reduction, the reduction data in this research is were selected by according to the definition implementation project-based learning for advancement students' motivation in their speaking skills and abilities.

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[9] Sugiyono.

[10] Sugiyono.

2. Data display

Data presentation is a way of simplifying data in the form of sentence, narratives, or tables. Data display is to display the reduced data in the form of patterns. It helps researchers understand data. Data presentation is qualitative research is mostly done in the form of narrative text easy understanding.

3. Conclusion and verification

The nature of reasoning and verification in qualitative is tentative. That could change if researchers can not find conclusive evidence to support the next data collection process. However, if the conclusions in the previous data prove to be valid and consistent as the researchers continue their study relate to the implementation of project-based learning to increase students' motivation in speaking skills.

G. Research Ethical Considerations

The following ethical considerations are put into place for the period of research:

1. The researcher protected the students' privacy and well-being times.
2. The data of the research remained confidential during the research and researcher is allowed to use the students' real names in order to support the research data.