

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Research Method

This research uses qualitative research, qualitative research is a data retrieval procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written words from certain phenomena and behaviors. A research approach, directed at the background and the individual is naturally and holistically (whole) so as not to 'isolate' the individual or organization into a variable/hypothesis.<sup>1</sup> This research will conduct from March 27 2023 until April 30, 2023, in the MA Miftahut Thullab Putatsari. According to Tohirin Qualitative research is "research that seeks to build the views of the person who are studied in detail and formed with words, holistic (thorough and in-depth) and complicated picture." which is using the data from the subject of research. Researcher try to research the The researcher thought that this approach can be the best way to research the way of technology-based learning that is used by the subject of research.

#### B. Research Setting

The setting of this research is MA Miftahut Thullab Putatsari. The researcher chooses the first grade students of senior high school in english subject. Researcher choose the class is because that class has experienced the TGT method. Based on that reason, researcher try to prove the quality and students' points of view on the learning style.

#### C. Research Participants / Subjects

The participant of this research is an English Teacher in MA Miftahut Thullab Putatsari in english subject. The next participants are the student of the first grade of senior high school in english subject. The researcher chooses this participant because the participants are appropriate to the researcher's topic and know about the TGT method in teaching english. The researcher needs the data not only from the

---

<sup>1</sup> David Hizkia Tobing, et al., *Bahan Ajar Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Universitas Udayana, 2016), 8.

teacher but also researcher need the data from the student too in order to prove the validity of data.

#### **D. Instrument and Data Collection Technique**

##### **1. Observation**

According to Arikunto observation is collecting data or information that must be carried out by making observation efforts directly to the place to be investigated<sup>2</sup>. The purpose of observation is to describe/describe the settings studied, the activities that take place, the people involved in the activity, and the meaning of an event that can be based on the perspective of those involved in an observed event. In this research, the observation is about the learning style that is used by a lecturer in teaching.

##### **2. Interview**

According to the Oxford Dictionary, Interviews are questions and answers with someone (officials and so on) to be asked for information or opinions on a matter, published in a newspaper, broadcast on the radio, or shown on a television screen.<sup>3</sup> In order to obtain the proper data, this interview will take place at MA Miftahut Thullab Putatsari, the lecturer, students.

##### **3. Documentation**

According to the Oxford Dictionary, Documentation is the collection, selection, processing, and storage of information in areas of knowledge; giving or collecting evidence and captions (images, citations, newspaper cutouts, and other reference materials)<sup>4</sup>. The purpose of documentation activities is to obtain information and information on knowledge and evidence. The documentation of this research is kinds of the picture that proves the research such as interview

---

<sup>2</sup> Suharsimi Arikunto. *Prosedur Penelitian*. (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta), 124

<sup>3</sup> [KBBI Online - Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia \(KBBI\) Online \(typoonline.com\)](http://KBBIOnline.com) accessed on 27 December 2022

<sup>4</sup> [KBBI Online - Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia \(KBBI\) Online \(typoonline.com\)](http://KBBIOnline.com) accessed on 27 December 2022

form, participant's picture, material, schedule, learning process, and other documents that can use for the data.

Based on the definition above, the researcher uses observation, Interview, and Documentation to collect the data.

## **E. Research Data Validity**

This data validity is based on the certain whether the research is accurate from the researcher, participants, and reader's point of view.

### **1. Triangulation**

Triangulation is an attempted approach to synthesizing data from multiple sources. According to Bachtiar There are some kinds of triangulation such as:

#### **a. Source Triangulation**

Source triangulation is to compare by double-checking the degree of confidence of information obtained from a variety of different sources. Such as comparing the results of the interview with existing documents.

#### **b. Time Triangulation**

Time triangulation is used for data validity through changes in a behavioral process since human behavior changes every time. Therefore, this triangulation does not only make observations once researcher use some kinds of data collection techniques such as observation, interview, and documentation.

#### **c. Triangulation Theory**

This triangulation uses a way of combining two theories to obtain valid data.

#### **d. Triangulation of Researcher**

This triangulation is using more than two informants which have the same topic in doing the observation and interview.

#### **e. Triangulation Method**

Triangulation of methods is an effort to check the validity of data through research findings. Triangulation of methods can be performed by using more than one data collection

technique to obtain the same data. The implementation also uses checks and rechecks.

From all these kinds of triangulation, the researcher uses the Triangulation source and Triangulation method to test the validity of the data.

2. Peer debriefing

Peer debriefing is a kind of data validity technique by evaluating the research with other people so that researcher can get more points of view.

**F. Data Analysis Technique**

According to Miles and Hubermen, there are 3 techniques for analyzing data such as:

1. Data Reduction

There are some steps in data reduction such as:

- a. Summarize data on direct contact with people, events, and situations of the study site.
- b. Coding, in this case, there are four things to be aware of including, symbol/summary, the code is built in a certain structure, the code is built with a certain level of detail, and the whole is built with an integrative system.
- c. The analysis during data collection is the creation of objective records. Researcher need to record and classify and edit answers or situations as they are, factual or objective-descriptive.
- d. Make reflective notes  
Write what the researcher thinks about the object under study.
- e. Create marginal notes.
- f. Data retention. Three things need to be considered in this case, including labeling, having a uniform format and certain normalizations, using index numbers with the best organizational system
- g. Data analysis during data collection is the creation of memos.
- h. Interlocation analysis.
- i. Creation of a temporary summary.

2. Data Display

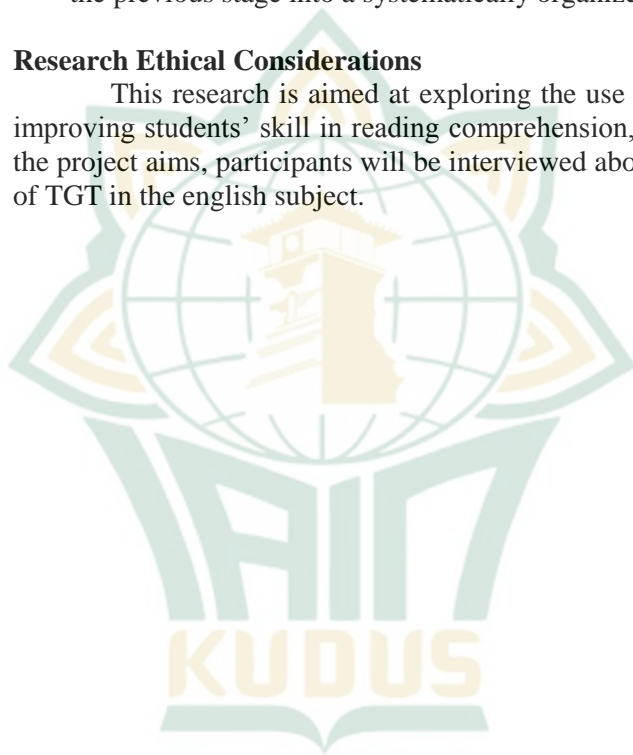
The presentation of data is directed so that the data from the reduction is organized, and arranged in a relationship pattern so that it is easier to understand and plan the next research work.

3. Conclusion Drawing

This process is the withdrawal of the results from the previous stage into a systematically organized whole.<sup>5</sup>

**G. Research Ethical Considerations**

This research is aimed at exploring the use of TGT in improving students' skill in reading comprehension, regarding the project aims, participants will be interviewed about the role of TGT in the english subject.




---

<sup>5</sup> Mathew B Miles. A Michael Huberman. Mulyarto Tjetjep Rohendi Rohidi. *Analisis data kualitatif : buku sumber tentang metode metode baru / Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman*, (Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia), 128-130.