

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

In this study, the writer used qualitative methods as a source of data. Qualitative research method is a method used to examine the conditions of natural objects. The researcher is the key instrument. Data collection techniques are carried out in triangulation. Data analysis is inductive, and the results of qualitative research emphasize more meaning rather than generalization. In qualitative research, data collection is not guided by theory but guided by facts found during field research. In this qualitative research, data collection techniques can be carried out using observation, interviews, questionnaires, documentation, or a combination of the four.¹ Therefore, the data analysis carried out is inductive based on the facts found and can be constructed into a hypothesis or theory.²

Qualitative research aims to gain a deep understanding of human and social problems, not to describe the surface part of reality as quantitative research does with its positivism. Because researcher interprets how subjects get meaning from the surrounding environment, and how that meaning influences their behavior.³ In this study, all the data collected to find out the clarity of students constraints and how students solve these constraints in dialogues and monologues in Basic Spoken English Class at IAIN Kudus.

B. Research Setting

This research was directed by students of IAIN Kudus majoring in English Education Department in the first semester of Basic Spoken English class at V3 of Tarbiyah Building. This research was conducted to reveal the constraints faced by English Education Department students in dialogue and

¹ Zuchri Abdussamad., *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Syakir Media Pass, 2021), 143.

² Zuchri Abdussamad., *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Syakir Media Pass, 2021), 81.

³ M. Rizal Fadli, Memahami Desain Metode Penelitian Kualitatif, *Humanima Kajian Ilmiah Mata Kuliah Umum*, vol 21, no 1, 2021, p 36.

monologue. Besides that, the writer tried to find the solutions that students can do to overcome the constraints based on their experience.

C. Research Subject

The subjects of this research took Basic Spoken English class of the first semester students of the English Education Departement in IAIN Kudus. The writer choosed second semester students because they were new students which from various background. The number of the students were 38.

D. Instruments and Data Collection Techniques.

Data collection techniques are the most strategic steps in research, because the main goal in research is to obtain data. Without knowing data collection techniques. Researchers will not get data that meets the established data standards. To collect data in the field in order to answer the research focus, the following data collection method are used:⁴

1. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a data collection technique that is carried out by giving a set of questions or written statements for respondents to answers. In this procces, researcher used a questionnaire to collect data. The writer asked the students to fill the questionnaire through google form. The questionnaire were filled out by all students of English Education Department first-semester class B and contained several questions related to students' constraints in dialogue and monologue and how students overcome these constraints.

2. Interview

Interview are a form of verbal communication, a kind of conversation that aims to obtain informatio or is interpreted as a data collection technique that is carried out by asking and answering questions between the researcher and the onject under study. In this method the creativity on the interviewer is needed, because the results of the

⁴ Zuchri Abdussamad., *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Syakir Media Pass, 2021), 143

interviews studied depend a lot on the investigators ability to find answer, notes and interpret each answer.⁵

Interviews were conducted by three students from students of English Education Department first-semester class B , they are student one, student two, and student three. Interviews were conducted to find out more information regarding to students' constrains in dialogue and monologue and how students overcome these constraints.

3. Observation

Observation is a data collection technique that is carried out systematically and deliberately through observing and recording the symptoms investigated.⁶ The writer used this technique to observe students constraints in dialogue and monologue in Basic Spoken English class IAIN Kudus. In this qualitative research, the writer used direct observation. The writer was involved with the activity along the day. Persons were being observed or being used as a source of research data.

Observations were carried out in room V3 of the IAIN Kudus Tarbiyah building. Observations were carried out three times. The first observation on October 2, 2023, at 8:00 PM. The second observation was on October 10, 2023, at 8:00 PM. And the third observation on December 12, 2023, at 8:00 PM.

4. Documentation

Documentation is a record of past events. Documents can be in the form of writing, pictures, or monumental works of a person.⁷ Documentation is used to complement the data obtained from the result of interviews and observations originating from documents and recording. In qualitative research, there are data sources that come from documents, photographs and statistical material. Documentation method is one of the easiest forms of data collection, because the writer only observe inanimate objects

⁵ Zuchri Abdussamad., *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Syakir Media Pass, 2021), 143

⁶ Zuchri Abdussamad., *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Syakir Media Pass, 2021), 147

⁷ Zuchri Abdussamad., *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Syakir Media Pass, 2021), 149

and if they make mistakes it is easy to revise them, because the data source is fixed and does not change. Documentation data in the form of a list of student names and permanent study cards From first-semester students class B English Education Department.

E. Research Data Validity

In this qualitative research, the writer used triangulation sources to obtain accurate data. Triangulation is defined as a data collection technique that combines various data collection techniques and existing data sources. The writer collects data by triangulation, so the writer also tests the credibility of the data, namely checking the credibility of the data using various data collection techniques and various data sources.⁸ The triangulation used by the writer is divided into two, there are:

1. *Technical Triangulation* to test the data is done by checking the data to the same source as the technique different. The technique used in this research by questionnaire, interview, observation and documentation.
2. *Time Triangulation*, time also often affects the credibility of the data, it can be done by checking with questionnaire, interviews, observation or other techniques at different times or situations. In this research, the author needed approximately three months.

If the test results produce different data, than it is carried out repeatedly so that data certainly is found.

F. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is the process of finding and systematically compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing data into categories, describing it into units, synthesizing, compiling others into patterns for choosing which ones are important and which will be studied, and making conclusions so that others are easy to

⁸ Zuchri Abdussamad., *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Syakir Media Pass, 2021), 156

understand by the writer and other. The steps to analyzing the data in this research areas follows:⁹

1. Data collection

Data collection is the process of obtaining the facts found during field research in accordance with the results of interviews and observations obtained in the field. Then additional data sources come from written sources such as books, scientific journal, articles and so on.

2. Data reduction

Data reduction means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the things that are important, looking for themes and patterns and removing those that are deemed unnecessary. This means that the reduced data provide a clearer picture, and make it easier for researchers to carry out further data collection, and search again if needed. Data reduction can also be assisted by electronic tools by providing certain aspects to facilitate the process of data reduction.¹⁰

3. Data presentation

Presentation of data is an activity the a set of information is compiled, thus giving the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. The form of presentation of qualitative data can be in the form of narrative text in the form of field notes, matrices, graphs, networks and charts. These forms combine information that is arranged in a coherent and easy-to-reach form, making it easier to see what is going on, whether the conclusions are correct or vice versa to re-analyze.¹¹

4. Conclusion and Verification

Sugiyono explains there steps in the analysis of qualitative descriptive data, namely, drawing conclusions and verification. The initial conclusions put forward are still temporary, and will change if strong evidence is not found to

⁹ Ahmad Rijali, Analisis Data Kualitatif, *Jurnal Alhadharah*, vol 17, no 33, 2018, 92.

¹⁰ M. Rijal Fadli, Memahami Desain Metode Penelitian Kualitatif, *HUMANIKA, Kajian Ilmiah Mata Kuliah Umum*, vol 21, n0 1, 2021, 44.

¹¹ Ahmad Rijali, Analisis Data Kualitatif, *Jurnal Alhadharah*, vol 17, no 33, 2018, 94.

support the next data collection stage.¹² However, if the conclusions put forward at an early stage are supported by valid and consistent evidence then the researcher returns to the field to collect data, then the conclusions put forward are credible conclusion.



¹² Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, Bandung: Alfabeta, 2017.