CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

The type of research used in this research is field research. In accordance with the problem to be researched, data collection must be done through field research. Then, the approach used in this research method is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive qualitative is a research procedure which is presented not in the form of numbers but in the form of an arrangement of writing or words. The qualitative approach prioritizes the research process which tends to analyze data based on the information that has been obtained.[1] Based on this expression, in collecting data, qualitative research does not rely on theory but on facts found during the research process. Research using qualitative methods focuses on data collection and analysis, which is more important than conclusions from the results found.[2]

Qualitative approaches have a variety of research designs. The research design used in this research is a case study. The type of case chosen in a qualitative case study must be appropriate and the problem can be studied from various points of view.[3] The aim of research using the case study method is to broaden the researcher's insight regarding events or phenomena found related to the study topic. The focus studied in this method is slightly different from other research methods because it is more specific.[4]

Therefore, researchers chose this method to increase knowledge about the media used in the English learning process, namely realia medium. Apart from that, it is also to

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[1] Salim and Syahrum, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif: Konsep Dan Aplikasi Dalam Ilmu Sosial, Keagamaan Dan Pendidikan* (Bandung: Citapustaka Media, 2012), 45-46.

[2] Zuchri Abdussamad, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Makassar: Syakir Media Press, 2021).

[3] Sri Wahyuningsih, *Metode Penelitian Studi Kasus: Konsep, Teori Pendekatan Psikologi Komunikasi, Dan Contoh Penelitiannya* (Madura: UTM Press, 2013), 4.

[4] Sri Wahyuningsih, *Metode Penelitian Studi Kasus: Konsep, Teori Pendekatan Psikologi Komunikasi, Dan Contoh Penelitiannya*, 15-16.

gather information regarding its relation to the process of integrating Islamic values at Al-Hidayah Islamic Boarding School Gebog Kudus. Through this method, researchers also examined the supporting factors and obstacles faced by English teachers and students during class. All data that has been collected is then analyzed and presented in the form of in-depth descriptions.

B. Research Setting

The research setting consisted of the location and time of the research. The research location is the place where the research is carried out. Meanwhile, research time is the time when the research is carried out. The location of this research is at the Al-Hidayah Islamic Boarding School. It is located in Getassrabi village, Gebog sub-district, Kudus city. This research was carried out in early 2024, precisely in March. The researcher chose the Al-Hidayah Islamic Boarding School because this location has the right criteria according to the topic to be researched, namely teaching English classes at the Islamic boarding school by using realia medium.

C. Research Subject

The research subjects in this research are informants or participants who will be sources, consisting of:
1. The caretaker of the Al-Hidayah Islamic Boarding School Gebog Kudus.
2. English teacher who applies realia as an English language learning media at Al-Hidayah Islamic Boarding School Gebog Kudus.
3. The students consist of 10 female students in class IX from the Tahfidz class program at Al-Hidayah Islamic Boarding School Gebog Kudus.

D. Data Source

In qualitative research, data sources are all parties interviewed as informants, or documents and events observed, which are related to the problem topic of the research being

carried out.[5] Based on type, data is classified into several categories. Judging from its degree, data is divided into two, namely primary data and secondary data.[6]

1. **Primary data**

   Data obtained directly by data collectors is called primary data.[7] In other words, primary data is a source of data found at the research location and comes directly from the first person. This primary data was obtained through data collection techniques in the form of interviews. The primary data sources in this research are the caretaker, English teachers, and students of class IX from the Tahfidz class program at the Al-Hidayah Islamic Boarding School Gebog Kudus.

2. **Secondary data**

   Secondary data is the opposite of primary data. Secondary data is not obtained directly by researchers.8 Data collected by researchers through the process of observation and analysis of documents related to the problem is part of the type of secondary data.[9] The purpose of secondary data collection is to support, strengthen and complement incomplete primary data.

E. Instruments and Data Collection Techniques

1. **Interview**

   The quality of instruments and data collection techniques in a study has a major impact on the quality of research results. The first instrument and data collection technique is interview. Interview is conducted with the aim of exploring more detailed and in-depth information from respondents or interviewees. In selecting interviewees, researchers must be careful and ensure that the information

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[5] Syafrida Hafni Sahir, *Metodologi Penelitian* (Yogyakarta: Penerbit KBM Indonesia, 2022), 43.

[6] Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian* (Banjarmasin: Antasari Press, 2011), 71.

[7] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013), 137.

[8] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D*, 137.

[9] Syaifudin Azwar, *Metode Penelitian* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2015), 91.

to be conveyed is accurate, true and trustworthy. There are two types of interviews, namely structured and unstructured. A structured interview involves preparing a list of questions and answers. Meanwhile, unstructured interviews only prepare instruments in the form of an outline of the problem and the answer is not yet known.[10]   In this research, researcher used unstructured interview techniques. The interview process can be carried out in two ways, namely face-to-face and by telephone. In this research, interviews were conducted face-to-face together with the caretaker, one of the English teachers, and 9th grade students from the Tahfidz class program at the Al-Hidayah Islamic Boarding School Gebog Kudus.

2. **Observation**

Observation is the process of monitoring a research object in the form of a research place or location, a group of people, or activities carried out by someone at that location.[11] In observation, observers can participate directly or indirectly. Researcher used directly observation or also called participatory observation.[12] In this research, observation was made at the research location, namely the Al-Hidayah Islamic Boarding School, as well as English teaching and learning activities using Realia medium in class IX of the Tahfidz program at the Al-Hidayah Islamic Boarding School, Gebog Kudus.

3. **Documentation**

Documentation is the process of collecting data through analysis of existing documents, whether in the form of notes, books, transcripts, newspapers, magazines, and so on. Documentation can also take the form of images or photos.[13] The data obtained from this documentation process is intended to strengthen and complement the data obtained through interview and observation. Related to the context of this research, documentation was carried out on variables related to the problem, namely Islamic values and realia

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[10] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D, 140.*

[11] Salim and Syahrum, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif: Konsep Dan Aplikasi Dalam Ilmu Sosial, Keagamaan Dan Pendidikan, 114.*

[12] Abdussamad, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif, 68.*

[13] Abdussamad, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif, 149.*

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medium and English language learning at the Islamic boarding school.

F. Data Validity

In conducting research, the validity of the data obtained through whatever data collection technique is used must be tested. The validity of data obtained through qualitative methods can be tested using triangulation techniques. Triangulation is a way to check whether the data obtained is correct or not. Triangulation is divided into three, namely technical triangulation, source triangulation, and time triangulation.[14]

In this research, researchers tested the validity of the data using technical triangulation and source triangulation. The following is a brief description of the validity test:

1. Technical Triangulation, namely the process of checking data using different techniques on the same source. For example, researchers obtain initial data through an interview process, then the validity of the data obtained can be checked through observation or documentation techniques. So, it can be seen whether the data obtained through interviews is similar to the data obtained through observation and documentation or not. If similarities are found, then the data can be said to be valid.[15]

2. Source triangulation, namely the process of checking data using the same technique but with different sources. For example, if the researcher collects data through an interview technique with A, the validity of the data can be checked through an interview with B. The suitability of the data from the two sources proves that the data obtained is valid. However, if it is different, it is necessary to check again until the data obtained is proven to be correct.[16]

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[14] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D, 273-274.*

[15] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D, 274.*

[16] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D, 274.*

G. Data Analysis

Data from interview, observation and documentation are arranged systematically based on categories, explained by considering the important parts, then a conclusion is drawn, which is part of the data analysis process.[17] The importance of data analysis is so that writing or research results can be easily understood by other people who read it. The following are researchers' activities in analyzing data for this research based on the Milles & Huberman model:

1. Data collection

Data collection in qualitative methods is a series of processes in the form of interview, observation and documentation carried out by researchers. This process is carried out over a certain period of time at the research location. After the required data was collected, the researcher then carried out the next stage, namely data analysis.

2. Data reduction

In general, the amount of data obtained from the field is quite large. From the large amount of data obtained, researchers need to carry out data reduction in the first stage of data analysis. The aim is to formulate patterns by summarizing and selecting data that is considered important and basic.[18] With this reduction, data which was previously very large and still random, becomes easier to process further.

3. Data display

Data that has gone through the reduction process then enters the data presentation process. In this process, data can be presented in the form of short descriptions, charts, flowcharts, and the like. In contrast to quantitative research which uses tables or graphs, qualitative research more often presents data in the form of narrative text.[19] The purpose of presenting data is to make it easier for researchers to understand and determine the plans that will be carried out at the next stage.

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[17] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D,* 244.

[18] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D,* 247.

[19] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D,* 249.

In this case, the researcher displays data in the form of a summary regarding the application of realia medium in English language learning, the role of realia medium in integrating Islamic values in English language learning, as well as supporting factors and obstables in the implementation process in Islamic boarding school educational institutions.

4. Conclusion/verification

The final stage in the data analysis process is drawing conclusions.[20] At the start of the findings, the conclusions were still tentative. So further research is needed to confirm the conclusions obtained initially. The correct conclusion is that the final results are the same between those found in the initial research and in further research. This stage is referred to as the verification process.

H. Research Ethical Consideration

This research was carried out after obtaining approval from several related parties, namely IAIN Kudus and Al-Hidayah Islamic Boarding School Gebog Kudus. During the research process, researchers tried to minimize things that might make participants feel uncomfortable. Apart from that, researchers also respect every opinion shared by the participants. In compiling research results, researchers first manage the data responsibly and honestly according to what is obtained in the field.

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[20] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D,* 252.