CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter will examine research methodology including research method, research settings, participants, sources of data, techniques for data collection, research data validity, and data analysis techniques

A. Research Method

This study applied a qualitative approach. For qualitative researcher, in-depth interviews allow a careful understanding of phenomena through dialogue with subjects. Additionally, can be done by observing the place where the phenomenon occurs. Qualitative research examines information gathered through direct observation in the field, extensive interviews with the public, and written documentation. Its practitioners adopt a naturalistic approach to study real-world settings and produce detailed narrative reports, as well as constructing case studies. By analyzing patterns and themes across cases, researcher conducting qualitative studies gain insights into the phenomena under investigation.[1]

The design of this research is a case study. A case study can be defined as a focused study of an individual, a group of individuals, or an entity to generalize across multiple entities.[2] Therefore, the qualitative case study method requires tools that allow scholars can study the big picture in the context. When used appropriately, this method is useful for scientific research, program evaluation, and theory development and participation.[3] In addition, when describing the procedures used the case study approach allows this research method to: A researcher who deals with complex and broad topics and phenomena and narrows them down to easily tackled research questions that are easy to handle). By collecting both qualitative and quantitative data sets, the researcher can gain a deeper understanding of the phenomenon under study. It is important to note that relying on only one type of data may not provide a complete picture of the phenomenon.[4]

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[1] Patton, Michael Quinn. *Qualitative Research.* Encyclopedia of statistics in behavioral science. 2005. (https://doi.org/10.1002/0470013192.bsa514).

[2] Gustafsson, Johanna. *Single Case Studies vs Multiple Case Studies: A comparative study.* (Academy of Business, Engineering and Science Halmstad University Halmstad, Sweden). 2017.

[3] Baxter, P., & Jack, S. *Qualitative Case Study Methodology: Study Design and Implementation for Novice Researcher.* The Qualitative Report, 13(4), 544-556. 2008.

[4] Heale, Roberta, and Alison Twycross. *What is a case study?.* Correspondence to Dr Roberta Heale, School of Nursing, Laurentian University, Sudbury. Vol. 21. Issues.

In this study, data were collected naturally by observing English teacher in enhancing students' speaking activeness in the eighth grade at Islamic Junior High School and by conducting interviews at the school. Researcher took teacher and eighth grade students at Islamic Junior High School to obtain data. In this study, the researcher acted as an observer and interviewer, and subsequently analyzed the data and presented it in a descriptive format. Moreover, her instruction features a diverse range of high-quality techniques. The impetus for interviewing the teacher was due to her employment of innovative strategies that enhance student comprehension, activity, and particularly encourage class participation in speaking. For instance, the teacher utilized short Islamic animated films to facilitate student learning.

B. Research Setting

This research took place at Islamic Junior High School. This research focused on Students Activeness in Speaking Class By Using Short Islamic Animated Films: A Case Study at Islamic Junior High School. Researcher took this location or place with the consideration that the data needed in the research was easy to obtain. This study aims to find out the strategies used by teacher in enhancing students' speaking activity in learning English at Islamic Junior High School.

C. Research Participant

The research subject is the subject that the researcher wants to study, namely the subject that is the center of attention or the target of the research. The primary data of the research are English teacher of eighthh grade, four students of eighthh grade at Islamic Junior High School, and Headmaster Islamic Junior High School. Primary data is information collected directly by researcher.[5] Primary data are determined based on data obtained directly through interviews, observations, and other. On the other hand, secondary data refers to information that cannot be directly obtained through analysis and is derived from sources other than the primary ones used to create the work. This may encompass published or unpublished research that relies on primary resources other than those employed to produce the work.[6] Secondary data sources are used to supplement the primary

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1. 2018. (http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/eb-2017-102845).

[5] Rabianski, Joseph S. *"Primary and secondary data: Concepts, concerns, errors, and issues."* The Appraisal Journal 71.1 (2003): 43.

[6] Rabianski, Joseph S. *"Primary and secondary data: Concepts, concerns, errors, and issues."* The Appraisal Journal 71.1 (2003): 43.

data obtained from the studies conducted.

D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

        Research Instruments are tools utilized in a research activity, especially as a measurement and data collection. This research instrument is the researcher himself. While data sources or informants are people who provide information about the information needed by researcher. Informants in this research are Eighthh grade English teacher,four eighthh grade students at Islamic Junior High School and Headmaster Islamic Junior High School.

        Data collection techniques are the main step in research because the purpose of research is to obtain data. Without knowledge of data collection techniques, researcher cannot obtain data which meets the specified data requirements.[7] The technique of collecting data in this research used observation, interview, and documentation.

1. Observation

        Observation is the mindful awareness and careful examining of a participant's behavior in a near-natural setting. In applied linguistics, this would include a classroom, staff room, or any environment where the language is spoken.[8] Qualitative observation, researcher take field notes about people's actions and activities in the research environment. In these fieldnotes, the researcher records unstructured or semi-structured activities at the research site.

        The data was obtained from what the researcher saw, experienced and heard. The information received confirms the implementation of the action plan that has been prepared. And the observation technique of this research uses the type of direct observation of the data source for the research. Many researcher favor systematic and direct behavioral observations as the most accuracy and preferred method for documenting students behavior. By direct observation, researcher observe and record participant behavior rather than relying on reports from parents or teacher.[9] About the type of observation by unstructured observation. This is done without considering structured

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[7] Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D* (Bandung : Badan Penerbit Alfabeta, 2019). 296.

[8]Neil, Cowie. *Observation*. Qualitative research in applied linguistics: A practical introduction. (2009). 165-181.

[9] Morgan, George A., and Robert J. Harmon. *Data collection techniques*. Journal-American Academy Of Child And Adolescent Psychiatry. 40.8 (2001): 973-976.

features.[10]

In this research, observation was conducted to observe the way teacher "The Analysis of The Use of Short Islamic Animated Films in Enhancing Students Activeness at Speaking Class: A Case Study at Islamic Junior High School". The researcher observed how the teacher taught English using animated films and found out the improvement of students' activeness in speaking in class.

2. Interview

An interview is a gathering between two people who share information and some ideas through Q&A, so that meanings can be established on a topic.[11] In qualitative interviews, researcher conduct face-to-face interviews with participants or participate in focus group interviews with eighth respondents in each group. These interviews included unstructured, generally open-ended questions aimed at eliciting the participants' views and opinions.[12]

In the process of research interviews conducted by a researcher to the Teacher and several students of Islamic Junior High School by asking about things that are felt when learning is carried out. The interview was conducted to ask their opinions about "The Analysis of The Use of Short Islamic Animated Films in Enhancing Students Activeness at Speaking Class" which the results of the interview will be used as evaluation and reflection material for subsequent activities.

This interview uses the personal interview method. In this method, as the interviewer, ask questions, usually face-to-face with another person. The respondent can review the specific questions and answers given by the interviewer, but usually, it is the interviewer who initiates the interview and gathers the facts. As for the type of interview using a semi-structured interview type. Semi-structured interview: the interview refers to a set of open-ended questions. This method enables new questions to

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[10] Mazhar, Syeda Ayeman, et al. *Methods of data collection: A fundamental tool of research*. Journal of Integrated Community Health. (ISSN 2319-9113) 10.1 (2021): 6-10.

[11] Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D* (Bandung : Badan Penerbit Alfabeta, 2019), 304.

[12] John W. Creswell. *Research Design : qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches 3th ed*. (United States of America : SAGE Publications, Inc., 2009), 181.

emerge because of the answers given by the interviewees.[13]

       In conducting interviews, semi-structured interviews use feedback mechanisms to guide the flow of the conversation along the investigation. Researcher create new questions based on respondents' responses to gather more in-depth and authoritative information about their research topic. Questions are based on problem descriptions because the source or respondent has a deep knowledge of the situation on the ground and is given the best chance of gathering the information needed to support the survey data. The informants in this study were teacher, four eighth grade students at Islamic Junior High School and Headmaster Islamic Junior High School. By conducting interviews with teacher, researcher can find out the efforts that can be made in enhancing student speaking activeness in class through the media short Islamic animated films.

3. Documentation

       Documentation is the final step in the data collection process and should be documented at every step of the process. Therefore, it is recommended that all investigation steps be documented in an understandable manner.[14] Through documentation, researcher can find news, information about students such as learning achievements, and pictures that describe the situation when the research takes place. This documentation is very useful for data collection and to support the research process. This research used documentation techniques to better inform researcher about the description of the subject under study.

       In this research, the selection of documents was conducted in accordance with the stated purpose and focus. In order to achieve the objective and scope of the research, researcher employed. The documentation in the form of photographs serves to corroborate the completeness of the research data. These photographs depict the implementation of direct learning in the classroom, which involved the use of short Islamic animated films, animated films adapted to learning materials, and English learning modules for eighth grade.

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[13] Antonius, Boby, et al. *Structured or Semi-structured Interview*. 2021.

[14] Pan, Yuling, and Manuel de La Puente. *Census Bureau guideline for the translation of data collection instruments and supporting materials: Documentation on how the guideline was developed.* Survey Methodology 6 (2005).

E. Research Data Validity

Data validity is considered a very important topic in scientific research. Therefore, testing is required to measure the accuracy of the data. To test the validity of the information obtained, so that it is truly in accordance with the research concerned, the researcher applies the triangular technique in its implementation.

It claims "triangulation of data analysis techniques" and states that such triangulation enhances the reliskill of the results. Data generated by a particular data analysis technique.[15] The triangulation technique itself is one of the approaches that researcher use to study and apply qualitative data techniques. This triangle technique can be compared with the technique of checking the truth of the data by compare the results of interviews with research subjects.

Test the credibility of the data there are several types.

1. Triangulation of Sources

The first is triangulation of sources in testing the credibility of data using data checking methods.[16]This research tests the credibility of data related to enhancing student's activeness in speaking class, it will test and collect data obtained through the teacher. Collect data obtained through English teacher, as well as students of eighth grade at Islamic Junior High School, then the two sources will be grouped based on different, similar, and specific opinions things from the two data sources which are then described and can be drawn conclusions with the two data sources.

2. Triangulation of Technique

A variety of different or heterogeneous techniques are used in data compilation to obtain what is defined as technical triangulation. Respondent data for this research interview was validated using a variety of techniques, including documentary and observational techniques.[17] In this study, interview data were collected from informants at Islamic Junior High School and compared with documents and observations at the same location.

3. Time triangulation

Data validation based on unequal time to test data reliskill is called data validation use time triangulation. A strategy of

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[15] Lauri, Mary Anne. *Triangulation of Data Analysis Techniques.* (Department of Psychology, University of Malta). Vol. 20, No. 2, p. 34.1-34.15. 2011.

[16] Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Pendekatan kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan RnD.* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2014), 373.

[17] Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Pendekatan kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan RnD.* (Bandung : Alfabeta, 2014), 373.

getting plausible data in the morning, if the informants are still fresh and don't have many problems.[18]Using interviews, documentation, and observations to enhance language learning of eighth grade students at Islamic Junior High School, with the aim of ascertaining whether there are differences from previous studies.

In this study, the researcher used the source triangulation technique, where researcher must find out the truth of certain information by questioning various sources of information such as documents, archives, interview results, observations or more than one subject. There are different points of view. This study uses the content validation type. Content validity is the quality that is estimated by assessing the validity or the relevance of the test content through a rational analysis by a qualified panel or expert judgement. Content validity is the content or material being tested that is relevant to the experience, skills, knowledge, or background of the test subject.[19]

F. Technique Data Analysis

Once the data was collected, the researcher began the analysis. Qualitative data analysis is the process of finding and organizing data from observations, interviews, and documentation. For data analysis techniques, used three concurrent activity streams: data reduction, data display, and data verification/conclusion drawing.[20] This is the research design.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is not separate a part of the analysis. Data reduction is a type of analysis that refines, classifies, focuses, removes, and organizes data so that "final" conclusions to be drawn and verified.[21] This study collected data on "The Analysis of The Use of Short Islamic Animated Films in Enhancing Students Activeness at Speaking Class: A Case Study at Islamic

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[18] Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Pendekatan kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan RnD.* (Bandung : Alfabeta, 2014), 374.

[19] Hendryadi. *Validitas Isi: Tahap Awal Pengembangan Kuesioner.* Jurnal Riset Manajemen dan Bisnis (JRMB) Fakultas Ekonomi UNIAT Vol.2, No.2, Juni 2017: 169 - 178 ISSN 2527 – 7502.

[20] Indah Komsiyah. *Implementation of Internal Quality Assurance to Improve the Quality of Islamic Education.* (Al-Islah Jurnal Pendidikan). Vol. 13, No. 3. 2021. 2241-2248.

[21] Namey, Emily, et al. *Data reduction techniques for large qualitative data sets.* Handbook for team-based qualitative research 2.1 (2008): 137-161.

Junior High School." The use of media in enhancing students' speaking activeness in the classroom in English language learning. Then grouping the types of data in accordance with the problems that have been formulated to get a clear picture.

2. Data Display

Visual displays help present conclusions and suggest ways to organize, summarize, synthesize or modify the data. Data displays include matrices and graphical representations that are often used to enhance data analysis and are used more frequently in quantitative research than qualitative research.[22]

This research, presents data in accordance with the results of data analysis in the field, this research data is presented in the form of descriptions, presentation of data or information about English language learning using short islamic animated films media which is used as a reference to enhance student speaking activeness in class.

3. Conclusion Drawing/ Verification

The next step after data reduction is drawing conclusions. Conclusion drawing/verification is not intended to draw 'final' conclusions, leaving it open-ended as additional data is collected and the patterns and conventions of transcripts or field note data validation is related to the concept of validity in quantitative research.[23] This research draws conclusions based on data collection, in accordance with the conditions and facts in the field to produce valid data obtained during the research regarding the research "The Analysis of The Use of Short Islamic Animated Films in Enhancing Students Activeness at Speaking Class: A Case Study at Islamic Junior High School."
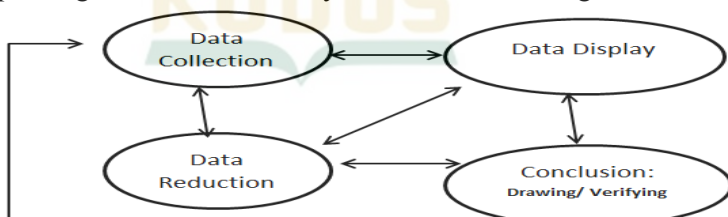

Figure: Components in data analysis (Miles, Huberman, and Saldana 2014).[24]

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[22]Verdinelli, Susana, and Norma I. Scagnoli. "Data display in qualitative research." International Journal of Qualitative Methods 12.1 (2013): 359-381.

[23] Mistry, Kamila B. *Qualitative research methods*. Pediatrics in Review.33.11 (2012): 521.

[24] Miles, Huberman, Saldana. *Interactive Model of Data Analysis*. 2014