CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents rationale methodology of the research and analysis used by the researcher. It consists of Research Method, Research Setting (place and time), Research Participants, Instruments and Data Collection Technique, Research Data Validity, Data Analysis Technique, and Research Ethical Considerations.

A. Research Method

As mentioned in chapter one, the aim of this study is to describe the implementation of Project-based learning to encourage students' self-confidence in speaking ability on online learning system and finding out its challenges. In order to answer the research questions. The researcher used field research. Field research is a learning situation in which the researcher needs to consider their actions and activities as well as those of the people they are investigated. The main instrument of the study is the researcher has to learn their culture, live among the people, and participate in their activities to obtain detailed data.[1] Bailey states that field research is a systematic study of common activities in the environment in which they occur. Its main goal is to understand these activities and what they mean to those who participate in them. To acquire this understanding, field research collects the data by interacting, listening, and observing people in their activities.[2] The researcher chose SMK Walisongo Pecangaan Jepara as the setting of place in this research because SMK Walisongo Pecangaan Jepara has applied Project-based learning in their teaching-learning process. The researcher intended to observe the

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[1] Anne Akeroyd and Robert G. Burgess, *Field Research: A Source-Book and Field Manual* (London: Unwin Hyman Ltd, 1982), https://doi.org/10.2307/2801612.

[2] Carol Bailey, "Introduction to Qualitative Field Research," in *A Guide to Qualitative Field Research* (Sage Publication, 2006), 1, https://doi.org/10.4135/9781412983204.n1.

implementation of Project-based learning to encourage students' self-confidence and its challenges.

Furthermore, this research also utilized qualitative method to analyze the data. Qualitative research is a comprehension and subjective methodology designed to illustrate and describe everyday life experiences and to make them meaningful.[3] Berg and Howard define qualitative research refers to the meanings, concepts, symbols, characteristics, and definitions of objects. Qualitative research attempts to evaluate the object quality using words, pictures, and descriptions. The researcher needs to be more careful in describing the objects.[4]

B. Research Setting

The research conducted at SMK Walisongo Pecangaan Jepara. It is located on Jl. Kauman No. 1, Pecangaan, Jepara. SMK Walisongo Pecangaan Jepara has four majors, there are; Kriya Kreatif Batik dan Tekstil (KKBT), Teknik Komputer dan Jaringan (TKJ), Teknik Kendaraan Ringan Otomotif (TKRO), and Perbankan Syari'ah (PBS). Meanwhile, the researcher started to investigate the topic in three weeks during SMK Walisongo applying online class to support the research.

C. Research Participants

The subject of the research was the twelfth-grade students Perbankan Syari'ah (PBS) of SMK Walisongo Pecangaan Jepara. In this study, the researcher chose XII PBS B class. It consists of 22 students; 3 boys and 19 girls. The researcher took twelfth-grade students as the subject of the research because based on the interview with the English teacher, they need this material and it is useful for the students after graduating from SMK Walisongo Pecangaan Jepara.

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[3] Mohajan dan Haradhan, "Qualitative Research Methodology in Social Sciences and Related Subjects," *Journal of Economic Development, Environment and People* 7, no. 01 (2018): 3.

[4] Howard Lune and Bruce L. Berg, *Qualitative Research Methods for the Social Sciences*, Ninth Edit (England: Pearson Education Limited, 2017).

D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

In this research, the researcher used several instruments to support the qualitative data which are as follows; observation during online class, students' speaking transcription, and interview.

1. Observation

Observation is widely used in research as a method to collect the data that can help the researcher make sense of educational circumstances and to assess the effectiveness of educational activities.[5] Observation is flexible for practitioners and can be combined with other kinds of data collection methods.[6] According to Marshall and Rossman, observation is a systematic definition of activity and objects in the social context chosen for research.[7] The researcher uses non-participant observation. It means the researcher observes in the field without interacting with the research participants and adapts their roles to the requirements of a particular case.[8] During the observation activity, the researcher observed the implementation of Project-based Learning in the English learning process on online class and its challenges in XII PBS B.

2. Interview

Interview can be defined as a form to collect information where the researcher seeks to know more about the issue from the subject being asked.[9] In this study, the researcher used semi-structured interviews. The researcher prepared some questions to be asked to the

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[5] Angi Malderez, "Observation," *ELT Journal* 57, no. 2 (2003): 179.

[6] Christine Urquhart, "Observation Research Techniques," *Journal of EAHIL* 11, no. 3 (2015): 31.

[7] Catherine Marshall and Gretchen B. Rossman, *Designing Qualitative Research* (United State of America: Sage Publication, 1989).

[8] Malgorzata Ciesielska, Katarzyna Wolanik Bostrom, and Magnus Ohlander, "Observation Methods," in *Qualitative Methodologies in Organization Studies* (Sweden: Palgrave Macmillan, Cham, 2018), 40, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-65442-3.

[9] Essa Adhabi and Christina Blash Anozie, "Literature Review for the Type of Interview in Qualitative Research," *International Journal of Education* 9, no. 3 (2017): 88, https://doi.org/10.5296/ije.v9i3.11483.

research subjects. 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 subjects.[10] The questions talked about the implementation of Project-based learning to encourage students' self-confidence in speaking ability on online learning and its challenges in XII PBS B.

3. Documentation

Documentation is a way of collecting data by reviewing existing documents such as; field notes, students' worksheets, videos of the students' activities, transcript of interview, and images during the research process. Document is needed to prove that the research is actually occurs.[11] The documentation comprises field notes, students' activity in online learning, and videos of the students twelfth-grade PBS B of SMK Walisongo Pecangaan Jepara.

E. Research Data Validity

There were some methods for ensuring data validity and reliability in qualitative research. Here, the researcher utilized the data collection technique triangulation. According to Sugiyono, data collection technique triangulation which is used to ensure the credibility of data is done by checking the data with the same source through different techniques.[12] The obtained data from the interview were verified with the data of observation and documentation. It was aimed to reach data validity.

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[10] Barbara Dicicco-bloom and Benjamin F Crabtree, "The Qualitative Research," *Medical Education* 40 (2006): 315, https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2929.2006.02418.x.

[11] Sugiyono, *METODE PENELITIAN KUANTITATIF, KUALITATIF, DAN R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2012).

[12] Sugiyono.

F. Data Analysis Technique

In this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative to analyze the data. According to Sugiyono, there are three steps to analyze the data in descriptive qualitative research, which are as follows:[13]

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is described as a process of selecting, defining, classifying, and coding the data that are deemed to be important. The researcher will get a lot of data in conducting the research. The researcher has to select the data that will provide significant information in research. Based on the principle of data reduction, the reduction of data in this research is chosen by defining the implementation of Project-based learning to encourage students' self-confidence in speaking ability and its challenges on online learning system.

2. Data Display

Data display is defined as a way to simplify the data in the form of sentences, narratives, or tables. Data display refers to reveal the data that have been reduced in the form of patterns. It helps the researcher to understand the data. Mostly, the data display in qualitative research is narrative text in order to make it easier to understand.

3. Conclusion and Verification

The character of conclusion and verification in qualitative research is temporary. It will change if the researcher does not discover strong evidence to support the next data collection process. Nevertheless, if the conclusion in the previous data showed by validity and consistency when the researcher returns to the research field, so the conclusion is reliable. The conclusion of this research is related to the implementation of Project-based learning to encourage students' self-confidence in speaking ability and its challenges on online learning system.

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[13] Sugiyono.

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 the researcher is allowed to use the students' real names in order to support the research data.