

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Methode

In carrying out this research, the researcher chose to use this type of field research. In this study, researchers collected various data from the research field to find data that was related to this research. So that researchers go directly to one of Vocational High School on Indonesia to collect data about teaching and learning activities in English subjects on Passive Voice material and also researchers looking for data about what factors make students difficult to learn English.

The approach model in this research is to use a descriptive qualitative research approach which is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism, which is used to examine natural object situations, (the opposite of which is experiment) where the researcher becomes the principal actor or guide for the course of the research, to the sampling method for data sources was done purposively and snowball, for the data collection technique was done by triangulation (combined), the data analysis was qualitative, for the qualitative research results prioritized on meaning rather than generalization.⁵² With this descriptive qualitative research, the researcher tries to get a complete and detailed picture of the occurrence of certain phenomena that are objects and subjects that have specificities. The reason from researcher use this research because the problems brought by researchers are still temporary and will change and are expected to develop after researchers enter the field to conduct

⁵² Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013), 15

research. In addition, the researcher also intends to explore the factors that make students feel difficult to learn English on the Passive Voice material in one of Vocational High School on Indonesia. This researcher will be carried out directly by visiting resource persons or field information.

B. Research Settings

1. Research place

The place of this research was conducted at one of Vocational High School on Indonesia it has difficulty learning English on the Passive Voice subject.

2. Research time

The time of this research starts on February until March 2021.

C. Research Subjects

Research subjects that are used as support in this study “Exploring Students Barriers In Passive Voice Class: Qualitative Research On Indonesian Vocational High School” are:

1. Headmaster from one of Vocational High School on Indonesia.
2. English teacher from one of Vocational High School on Indonesia.
3. Students from one of Vocational High School on Indonesia.

D. Instrument And Data Collection Technique

Every scientific research requires data in solving the problems it faces. Such data must be obtained from appropriate data sources, so that the data collected is relevant to the problem being studied and produces accurate data. To facilitate the collection of

data needed during the research, the researcher took several data sources, including as following:

1. Primary data sources

Primary data or first-hand data is a source of data that is given directly to data collectors⁵³. Primary data in this study were obtained from the principal, teachers, and students one of Vocational High School on Indonesia. The criteria for teachers who become informants in primary data are teachers who have experience in the field of English, teachers who have the ability to teach English and have long enough experience in the world of education, especially in English teaching.

2. Secondary data sources

Secondary data is a source for which data is not provided directly to data collectors, for example through other people or documents⁵⁴. In this case the secondary data can be obtained by researchers from other sources that serve as support. This secondary data source can be obtained through books or other official documents in accordance with the research being studied, namely what factors can make students difficult to learn English on one of Vocational High School on Indonesia.

Data collection techniques are methods or strategies used by researchers to collect data. In this research, the researchers used a qualitative approach and descriptive research type. So that the data collection techniques used in this research are interviews, observation and documentation. In the

⁵³ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D*, 305.

⁵⁴ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D*, 309

following, the researcher will explain each of the techniques used:

1. Interview

Interviews are used as a technique as a way to collect data when the researcher takes the first steps to be able to find a problem to be researched, besides that it is also used when the researcher wants to find out something from the respondent that is more detailed in which the respondent is few/small.⁵⁵ To get some research subject information from students, teachers and headmaster can also be done by means of interviews. The topic of the interview with the speakers is about the things that have been described in the research focus. There are two types of interviews, namely:

- a. A structured interview is an interview that is used as a technique in data collection, when the researcher knows exactly what information will be obtained⁵⁶.
- b. Unstructured interviews are interviews that can be conducted freely, which means that the researcher does not use any interview guidelines.⁵⁷

Interviews in this research were conducted with English teachers in Vocational High School as learn implementers and are expected to be able to explore and obtain deeper data related to the implementation of English learning in Passive Voice material to students from one of Vocational

⁵⁵ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D*, 194.

⁵⁶ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D*, 194.

⁵⁷ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D*, 197.

High School on Indonesia as learning subjects as well as to the principal in policy maker.

2. Observation

Compared with other techniques, namely interviews and questionnaires, the observation technique is a data collection technique that has special characteristics. Sutrisno Hadi (1986) argues that observation is a broad data collection process and it can be said that observation is a data collection process composed of various biological and psychological processes.⁵⁸ By using this observation method, the researcher hopes to be able to know the real conditions that occur in the field and are expected to be able to capture what factors make students experience difficulty in learning English on the Passive Voice material. This observation method the researcher uses for English subject teachers who are teaching in class, including observing the teacher's ability when starting teaching and learning activities, delivering Passive Voice material, communicating with students, how to solve problems in class, using learning media, selecting appropriate learning methods and evaluating or assessing students in Passive Voice learning. The results of the observations will later be used as data for further analysis.

3. Documentation

According to Sulistiyo Basuki, documentation is an action related to the collection, handling and dissemination of information, especially on library materials in the form of semi-published scientific

⁵⁸ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D*, 203.

reports, statistics and others.⁵⁹ In this research the documentation technique used to find written data that is documentary in nature, such as school organizational structures, student data, teacher data, student achievement data and documents related to Passive Voice learning activities. This method serves as reinforcing evidence.

E. Research Data Validity

In this research, the data obtained must be in accordance with the research guidelines and be valid. It can be said to be valid, if the data reported with the data under research there is no difference, the meaning must be the same. In order for the data obtained to be valid in relation to research on what factors make students in Vocational High School occur difficulty learning English on the Passive Voice material, the researchers used several techniques in the validity of the data. In this research, there is a data validity test that can be done by researchers, namely the credibility test which can be done by extending observation techniques, increasing persistence, triangulating sources and using reference materials. Here's the explanation:

1. Credibility Test

The credibility or trust test of qualitative research data was carried out in several ways, including extension of observations, increasing research persistence, triangulation, discussions with peers, peer analysis, negative case analysis and member checks.⁶⁰ However, what researchers use is the extension of observations, increasing

⁵⁹Agung Nugrohadhi, "Pengorganisasian Dokumen Dalam Kegiatan Kepustakawan", *Khizanah Al-Hikmah*, no. 1. Vol. 3 (2015): 3.

⁶⁰ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D*, 36.

persistence, triangulating sources and using reference materials.

a. Extension of observation.

Extension of observations means that by carrying out the extension of these observations the researcher hopes that the relationship between the researcher and the interviewees will be closer (there is no distance anymore), more open, trusting each other so that no information is covered.⁶¹ In this study, researchers focused on examining the data that had been obtained from Vocational High School.

b. Increase Persistence

Increasing persistence means making observations more carefully and continuously. In this way, data certainty and the sequence of events will be recorded in a certain and systematic manner.⁶² In this research, the researcher did several things, including examining the correctness of the documents obtained, examining the data obtained from interviews, observation and documentation and recording and collecting related factors related to the difficulty of learning English on the Passive Voice material.

c. Triangulation

Triangulation can be interpreted as checking data from various sources to be compared with the data so that the data obtained can be called to be valid.⁶³ There are

⁶¹ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D*, 369.

⁶² Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D*, 370.

⁶³ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D*, 372.

several triangulations used by researchers in this research, including:

1) Source Triangulation

It is used to test the credibility of the data by checking the data that has been obtained through several sources.⁶⁴ Triangulation of sources in this research, does not only focus on one source, but looks for sources from other informants.

2) Technique Triangulation

Used to test data credibility by checking data on the same data source but with different techniques.⁶⁵ This triangulation is to compare and ensure data obtained from interviews, observations and documentation obtained from research so that the data obtained do not conflict with each other.

d. Using Reference Materials

The purpose of using reference material is the presence of supporting material to prove the data obtained by the researcher.⁶⁶ In this stage when the researcher obtains some data such as interviews, the researcher uses supporting tools such as voice recorders, stationery and photos.

F. Data Analysis Technique

The definition of qualitative data analysis according to Miles and Huberman is the process of compiling or processing data so that it can be

⁶⁴ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D*, 373.

⁶⁵ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D*, 373.

⁶⁶ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D*, 375.

explained further. So that, the data obtained were analyzed using an interactive model of qualitative data analysis.⁶⁷ To be able to carry out this qualitative data analysis, it is necessary to carry out several stages and steps as follows:

1. Data reduction

Miles and Huberman (1980) explain that data reduction is defined as selection, focusing attention on simplifying, abstracting and transforming crude data that arise from field data records that take place continuously during the study.⁶⁸

The stages in data reduction include making a summary and compiling a complete and detailed report. After all of the research data has been collected, the data reduction process is carried out by separating the important and inappropriate data. The data that the researcher chooses is data collected from interviews, observations, and documentation.

2. Presentation of data

Data presentation is a set of structured information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action on presenting data in the form of narrative text which is converted into various types of matrices, graphs, networks and charts.⁶⁹

Presentation of data in this case is the delivery of information based on data obtained from Vocational High School in accordance with

⁶⁷Salim and Syahrums. *Qualitative Research Methodology: Concepts in Social, Religious and Educational Applications* (Bandung: Citapustaka Media, 2007), 147.

⁶⁸ Salim and Syahrums, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif: Konsep Dalam Aplikasi Sosial, Keagamaan Dan Pendidikan*, 148.

⁶⁹ Salim and Syahrums *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif: Konsep Dalam Aplikasi Sosial, Keagamaan Dan Pendidikan*, 149-150.

the focus of the research to be arranged properly, coherently so that it is easy to see, read and understand about an event and action or event related to the difficulty factor of learning English at Passive Voice material in the form of narrative text.

3. Conclusion / verification.

After the data was presented which is also in the series of data analysis, the next process is drawing conclusions or data verification. In the verification process this research it is a review of existing records in the field, exchanging ideas with colleagues to develop an “intersubjectivity agreement”.⁷⁰

At this stage, a study of the conclusions that has been drawn is carried out with comparative data for certain theories, as make general conclusions to be reported as a result of the research that has been done.

⁷⁰ Salim and Syahrums, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif: Konsep Dalam Aplikasi Sosial, Keagamaan Dan Pendidikan*, 150-151.