

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter has been investigated to discuss the method of the study related to research design, research location, research subject, data source, technique of data collection, checking the data validity, technique data analysis.

A. Research Method

This research applies a qualitative approach. For a qualitative researcher, the phenomenon can be understood carefully if conducted through interaction with the subject by deep interview. Besides, it can be done through observation of the location of the phenomenon. A qualitative research study is needed to explore this phenomenon from the perspective of distance education students. A central phenomenon is the key concept, idea, or process studied in qualitative research.¹ Qualitative researchers request to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. The goal is a holistic picture and depth of understanding rather than a numeric analysis of data.

The design of this research is a case study. A case study is a type of ethnographic research study that focuses on a single unit, such as one individual, one group, one organization, or one program. The researcher used one group case study in this research. The goal is to arrive at a detailed description and understanding of the entity (the “case”). Case studies use multiple methods, such as interviews, observations, and archives, to gather data.²

In this research, the data is collected naturally by observing the English teachers’ in teaching grammar to the tenth, eleventh, and twelve grade students of MA Salafiyah and by conducting an interview with English teachers of the school. Because of the pandemic era, the researcher just took

¹John W. Creswell, *Educational Research Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, (Boston : Pearson Education, Inc, 2002), 16.

²Ary Donald, *Introduction to Research in Education*, (Belmont USA : Wadsworth, Cengage Learning, 2006), 29.

the eleventh grade teacher of MA Salafiyah to get the data. In this research the researcher as an observer and interviewer. Then, the data was analyzed and presented in the form of a description. The reason why the researcher had the desire to interview the teacher is because he uses creative ways that can make the students more understanding and interested in learning grammar and he has good quality and various strategies in teaching. It also describes fostering students' engagement in learning grammar through youtube videos.

B. Research Setting

This study was taken place in MA Salafiyah Kajen Margoyoso Pati. The research was conducted on 27 April 2021. This research focused on Fostering Students' Engagement in Learning English Through Youtube Videos at MA Salafiyah Kajen Margoyoso Pati. It is located at Jalan Salafiyah Kajen, Kec. Margoyoso, Kab. Pati. 59154. This research sets out to observe the strategies used teachers in fostering students engagement on teaching english grammar in MA Salafiyah Kajen Margoyoso Pati.

C. Research Participant

The subjects were used as a support in the research of observing the phenomenon entitled "Fostering Students Engagement in Learning English Through Youtube Videos: A study at MA Salafiyah Kajen Margoyoso Pati".

D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

Data collection is a subject or somebody who can give data as material or analysis for research. Data was obtained from the population that was determined by the sample. Data source in the research was the subject of obtainable information.³ It means that the data source in a research was the subject where the data can be obtained.

Therefore, data sources in this research are words (the information about Fostering Students' Engagement in Learning English Through Youtube Videos to the eleventh

³Suharsini Arikunto, *Procedure Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta,1992), 172

grade students of MA Salafiyah Kajen Margoyoso Pati from the respondent and from some related documents and actions). The observation is about the Fostering Students' Engagement in Learning English Through Youtube Videos to the eleventh grade students of MA Salafiyah Kajen Margoyoso Pati.

The technique of collecting data in this research used observation, interview, and documentation.

a. Observation

A qualitative observation is when the researcher takes field notes on the behavior and activities of individuals at the research site. In these field notes, the researcher records, in an unstructured or semi structured way, activities at the research site.

Qualitative observers may also engage in varying roles from a nonparticipant to a complete participant. Observing in field research is often detailed, tedious work. Instead of the quick flash, motivation arises out of deep curiosity about the details.⁴ In this research, observation was conducted to observe the way teachers Fostering Students' Engagement in Learning English Through Youtube Videos to the eleventh grade students of MA Salafiyah Kajen Margoyoso Pati.

It took two days to do an observation. The researcher observed the way the teacher teaches English through youtube videos and the students' engagement in learning English grammar.

b. Interview

In qualitative interviews, the researcher conducts face-to-face interviews with participants, or engages in focus group interviews with eight interviewees in each group. These interviews involved unstructured and generally open-ended questions that are few in number and intended to elicit views and opinions from the participants.⁵

⁴W. Laurence Neuman, *Basic of Social Research Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches*, (Boston : Pearson Education, Inc, 2004), 287

⁵John W. Creswell, *Research Design : qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches 3th ed*, (United States of America : SAGE Publications, Inc., 2009), 181.

Interview is when the investigator follows a rigid procedure and seeks answers to a set of presonceived questions through personal interviews. This method of collecting data is carried out in a structured way where output depends upon the ability of the interviewer to a large extent.⁶ In this research, an interview was conducted to catch the information about the Fostering Students' Engagement in Learning English Through Youtube Videos to the eleventh grade students of MA Salafiyah Kajen Margoyoso Pati.

The interviews were all conducted by the researcher, who met with each of (8) the students separately at the schools. Each interview lasted for (10-15) minutes. For the teacher lasted 20 minutes

c. Documentation

During the process of research, the investigator collected qualitative documents. It was public documents (e.g., minutes of meetings, official reports, and lesson plan) or private documents (e.g., personal journals and diaries, letters, e-mails).⁷ Some of the photographs and file documentation used as documents in this research.

E. Research Data Validity

Validity is an important key to effective research. If a piece of research is invalid then it is worthless. Validity is thus a requirement for both quantitative and qualitative/naturalistic research.⁸ To get data valid and reliable, the researcher must be deeply accompanied in the location. Because in qualitative research, the researcher is an instrument. It means the degree of data validity can be checked with interview and triangulation.

According to Cohen triangulation is the use of two or more methods of data collecting in the study of some aspect

⁶C.R.Khotari, *Research Methodology Method and Technique Second Edition*, (New Delhi : New Age International (P) Ltd, 1990), 17.

⁷John W. Creswell, *Research Design : qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches 3th ed*, (United States of America : SAGE Publications, Inc., 2009), 181.

⁸Louis Cohen, Lawrence Manion and Keith Morrison, *Research Methods in Education sixth edition*, (NewYork : Routledge, 2007), 135.

of human behaviour⁹. Thus, triangulation technique means the researcher uses two or more techniques in the collecting data to get validity. The purpose of triangulation is to increase the credibility and validity of the findings. In order to check the validity and reliability of data, the writer is going to use a triangulation method. Here, that writer will compare the findings obtained by the interview. By doing so, validity of data can be achieved.

F. Technique Data Analysis

After the data have been collected, the researcher turns to the task of analyzing them. Qualitative data analysis was a process of searching and arranging the data taken from the observation, interview, and documentation. Qualitative data analysis consists of three current flows of activity: data reduction, display, and data verification.¹⁰ Each of the stage was presented in the following:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcription. Data reduction occurs continuously throughout the life of any qualitatively oriented project. The data reduction/transforming process continues after fieldwork, until a final report is completed. Data reduction was a form of analysis that sharpens, sorts, focuses, discard, and organizes data in such a way that final conclusion can be drawn and verified

2. Data Display

Data display was a stage in an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. The display includes many types of matrices, graphs, charts, and networks. All are designed to assemble organized information into an immediately accessible, compact form so that the

⁹ Louis Cohen, Lawrence Manion and Keith Morrison, *Research Methods in Education sixth edition*, (NewYork : Routledge, 2000), 112.

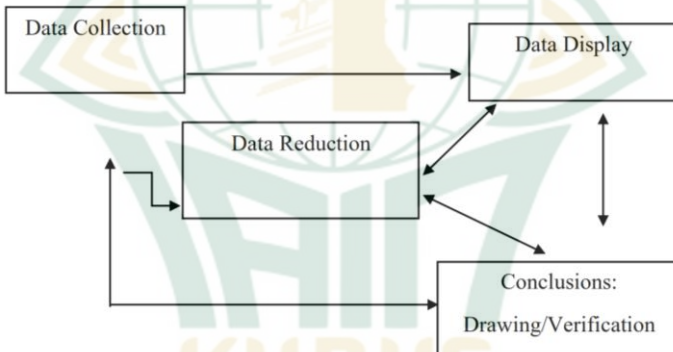
¹⁰Marthew B. Miles et al, *An Expanded Sourcebook Qualitative Data Analysis*,(California: Sage Publication, 1994), 10

analysis can see what is happening and either draw justified conclusions or move on to the next step of analysis the display suggests may be useful.

3. Conclusion Drawing/ Verification

Conclusions are verified as the analyst proceeds. Verification may be as brief as a fleeting second thought crossing the analyst's mid during writing, with a short excursion back to the field notes, or it may be thorough and elaborate, with lengthy argumentation and review among colleagues to develop "intersubjective consensus" or with extensive efforts to replicate a finding in another data set.¹¹

Data analysis steps shown in the picture as below:



¹¹Marthew B. Miles et al, *An Expanded Sourcebook Qualitative Data Analysis*, (California: Sage Publication, 1994), 11.