

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In analyzing deixis in recount text, researcher took a qualitative method, which was carried out at MA Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo, Kudus. This research discuss the types and approaches of research, Settings of the Study, Research Subjects, Data Sources, Technique of Collecting Data, Data Validity Testing, and Technique of Data Analysis. In order to achieve clear and accurate research results, in this case the researchers put forward several methods that are related to this research, namely:

#### **A. Types and Approaches**

The type of research that carried out by researcher in this research is the type of field research. Field research is a research activity carried out in a particular community environment, both in social institutions and organizations, as well as government agencies, by visiting the place.<sup>1</sup> As for obtaining real data in the field, the researcher must go directly to the field, namely MA Darul Ulum Kudus in order to obtain accurate and clear data. In this study, the researcher analyzed the deixis used by students in analytical recount text written by the students of MA Darul Ulum Kudus grade X.

The approach that researcher use in this research is a qualitative approach. A qualitative approach is a type of research where data is not obtained through statistical procedures or other calculations. In the data collection process, there was an interaction between the researcher and the data source.<sup>2</sup> So, in this study, researcher must go directly to the field, namely at MA Darul Ulum Kudus in order to obtain data from the social situation in the research location. The social situation consists of actors or members of the madrasah, a place, namely MA Darul Ulum Kudus, and an activity, namely the teaching and learning process in the classroom.

Qualitative research methods. Thus, the data obtained will be more complete and more in-depth and it is hoped that

---

<sup>1</sup> Mahmud, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan* (Bandung: Pustaka Setia, 2011), 31.

<sup>2</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 21.

the objectives of this research can be maximally achieved. Research is expected to obtain clearer and more accurate data, so that it can have high credibility. Researchers will look at the facts in MA Darul Ulum Kudus in order to obtain complete and credible data, and the research analyzed the deixis used in analytical recount text written by the students of MA Darul Ulum Kudus grade X.

Qualitative research method. Thus, the data obtained will be more complete and more in-depth and it is hoped that the objectives of this research can be maximally achieved. Research is expected to obtain clearer and more accurate data so that it can have high credibility.<sup>3</sup> Researcher will look at the facts in MA Darul Ulum Kudus in order to obtain complete and credible data, and will analyse how far students understand deixis and the use of deixis in students writing of analytical recount text written by the students of MA Darul Ulum Kudus grade X.

Several characters in qualitative research are carried directly to the data source and the researcher is a key instrument. The data collected is descriptive. The form of descriptive research is in the form of a description of a process of subject behavior in accordance with the problem being researched and information is compiled to formulate hypotheses and theories.<sup>4</sup> This study used a qualitative approach because the data obtained from on-site research were words not numbers.

In this study, researchers are required to understand and master the field of science to be studied in order to provide justification for the concepts and meanings contained in the data.<sup>5</sup> Through the descriptive analysis research form, the researcher tried to describe and describe the objective conditions that existed in the students grade X at MA Darul Ulum Kudus, namely the extent to which students understood deixis and the use of deixis in recount text.

---

<sup>3</sup> Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2005), 205-206.

<sup>4</sup> Amirul Hadi dan Haryono, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan*, (Bandung: C.V Pustaka Setia, 1998) 17.

<sup>5</sup> Jamal Ma'mur Asmani, *Tuntunan Lengkap Metodologi Praktis Penelitian Pendidikan* (Bandung: Diva Press, 2011), 75.

## B. Setting of the Study

Researcher conducted this research at MA Darul Ulum, on the grounds that the location is close to where the researcher lives and no one has ever researched and analysed the use of deixis in recount text in tenth grade at MA Darul Ulum, also in accordance with the wishes of researcher, namely helping students understand deixis , reference, and motivate students to improve their ability to understand and learn English.

MA Darul Ulum is located in the village of Ngembalrejo Rt: 05 Rw: 04, Bae District, Kudus Regency. This school is located behind PR. Jambu Bol or 100 meters north of the Kudus-Pati highway. The location is strategic because this school stands close to the shortcut road, besides that it is also close to the Al Huda mosque, Darul Ulum Madrasah (TK, MI, MTS and MA) adjacent to Madrasah Diniyah Darul Ulum, and also adjacent to the Darul Ulum Islamic boarding school. Which is if students from out of town can stay at the Darul Ulum Islamic boarding school.

## C. Research Subject

Research subjects are often termed informants.<sup>6</sup> The subjects of qualitative research can be in the form of behavior, perceptions, motivation, actions, etc. by means of descriptions in the form of words and language in a special natural context by utilizing natural methods.<sup>7</sup>

How to choose the subject in this study on purpose. The deliberate mechanism is that before conducting the research the researcher determines certain criteria that must be owned by the person who will be the research subject. This is determined before the researchers go to the field.<sup>8</sup>

For the subject of this study, the researcher used the subject the students of MA Darul Ulum Kudus in The School Year 2020/2021.

---

<sup>6</sup> Afifuddin dan Beni Ahmad Saebani, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Pustaka Setia, 2012), 88.

<sup>7</sup> Muh Fitrah dan Lutfiah, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif, Tindakan Kelas dan Studi Kasus* (Jawa Barat: CV Jejak, 2017), 152.

<sup>8</sup> Afrizal, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2015), 140.

## D. Data Sources

The data source referred to by the researcher is the subject where the data is obtained. The data source is a determining factor for the success of research because the data source is the main source of knowledge and information needed by researchers, can be library materials or respondents.<sup>54</sup> Seen from the way of obtaining the data sources, there are 2 (two), namely primary data sources and secondary data sources.

### 1. Primary Data

This primary data source is the main data source which is directly collected from the research object by the researcher. In collecting this data source, the researcher appreciation of the object under study is very necessary because it is a very important factor. This kind of source can also be called first hand sources of information.<sup>9</sup>The primary data in this study are as follows:

- a. The results of observations at the research site, namely the writer with the teacher ask the students to write a short monolog based on the topic that have been given by the teacher. Then to support the completeness of the data, the writer collected the submitting assignment of students writing in the English writing class.
- b. Documentation when making observations.

### 2. Secondary Data

This secondary data source is all data obtained indirectly from the object under study or additional sources that support the main data.<sup>10</sup> The secondary data used in this research are in the form of documents related to supporting data for the research, such as:

- a. School documents at MA Darul Ulum Kudus
- b. Organizational structure board at MA Darul Ulum Kudus.

## E. Technique of Collecting Data

Data collection techniques are the first and foremost step in research, because the main purpose of research is to get data. Without knowing the techniques in data collection, the

---

<sup>9</sup> Mahmud, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, 151.

<sup>10</sup> Mahmud, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, 152

researcher will not get data that meets the established data standards.<sup>11</sup>

As for the techniques that researchers do to collect the required data, the research uses the following techniques:

### 1. Observation

This study uses straightforward observation techniques. The frank observation was that in collecting data the researcher stated frankly to the informants (the head of Madrasah MA Darul Ulum Kudus, English teachers, and students).<sup>12</sup> The researcher also uses passive participatory observation, in which the researcher comes to the research site but does not participate in activities at the research site.<sup>13</sup> used observation method to collect the data. While, collecting the data is important to the research. Therefore, collecting the data must be paid more attention to support successful research. The researcher used observation. Whereas, from the observation the researcher gathered some data from student work by the students of MA Darul Ulum grade X.

### 2. Interview

is a data collection technique used by researcher if they want to know things from respondents in depth.<sup>14</sup> Researcher get information from respondents by conversing and face to face with the resource person directly. In the interview process, the researcher uses a structured interview technique, where the researcher prepares written questions. This is done so that researcher take data and determine the focus and formulation of the problem. Interview are the tenth grade English teacher at MA Darul Ulum.

### 3. Documentation

This documentation technique is used to collect data from non-human sources, this source consists of photos and archives. The archive is a list of class X students, student

---

<sup>11</sup> Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, 309.

<sup>12</sup> Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosadakarya, 2017), 208.

<sup>13</sup> Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, 216.

<sup>14</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 231.

evaluation results, interview results.<sup>15</sup> Documentation is a complement to the use of observation and interview techniques in qualitative research.

Documents are records of events in the form of pictures, writings, or monumental works of someone. This technique is used to collect data related to research originating from documents at MA Darul Ulum, namely school profiles, school organizational structures, journals, books, and school infrastructure.

#### **F. Test Data Validity**

The researcher conducted a triangulation to test the validity of the data collected. Triangulation is a data analysis technique that is a combination of various existing data techniques. When researchers perform data by triangulation, the researcher actually do the data while testing the credibility of the data.<sup>16</sup> The triangulation that the researcher did is as follows:

##### **a. Source Triangulation**

Triangulation of sources to test the credibility of the data is carried out, namely by checking the data that has been obtained through several sources.<sup>17</sup> The sources of this study were the students of MADarul Ulum grade X in the year 2020/2021.

##### **b. Triangulation technique / way**

Technique triangulation is a way to test the credibility of the data by checking data from the same source but using different techniques.<sup>18</sup> Researcher in conducting research using various techniques, namely observation, interviews, and documentation.

---

<sup>15</sup> Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penleitian Kualitatif*, 186.

<sup>16</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 273.

<sup>17</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 274.

<sup>18</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 274.

## G. Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of simplifying data into a form that is easier to read and interpret.<sup>19</sup> The data analysis technique used in this research is qualitative data analysis which is carried out when data collection takes place and after completing data collection in certain studies based on the data obtained, then it is developed into a hypothesis. At the time of the interview, the researcher had conducted an analysis of the interviewee's answers. If the answer to the interviewee after the analysis is not satisfactory, the researcher will ask questions again at a certain stage, so that data that is considered credible is obtained.

If the amount of data obtained during observation is sufficient, it is necessary to record it in detail and carefully. And immediately carried out data analysis through data reduction. The data analysis was carried out in an interactive manner and took place continuously at each stage of the research so that the data were complete.

The next step is that the researcher completes the data, which is an activity to improve the results of data analysis and arrange how to present them. Data analysis begins with compiling facts from the findings in the field. Then the researchers made diagrams, pictures, tables, and other forms of integration of facts. Then the results of the data analysis are interpreted, developed into propositions and principles. After the data is collected, the data is analyzed to obtain a conclusion.

The analytical method used in the discussion of this thesis is the same as the technique used by Matthew B, Milles and Michael Huberman, namely using a thought pattern of reduction data and conclusion drawing/verification.<sup>20</sup>

### 1. Data Reduction

Data reduction means choosing main things, summarizing, focusing on important things, looking for themes and eliminating unnecessary things in research data.<sup>21</sup>

---

<sup>19</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 245.

<sup>20</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 246.

<sup>21</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 338.

Thus the data that has been reduced will provide clearer data and make it easier for researchers to carry out further research. This data reproduction can be assisted by electronic equipment such as computer or laptop by providing codes on certain aspects.

As in this study, what is looking for is data about the use of deixis in writing recount text for tenth grade students at MA Darul Ulum.

## 2. Data Display

The next step after data reduction is to present the data in the form of tables, graphs, pie charts, brief descriptions, relationships between categories, flowcharts, pictograms and the like.<sup>22</sup> Through the presentation of this data, the data is more organized, arranged in a relationship pattern, so that it will be easier to understand what happened and plan the next work based on what has been understood.

## 3. Conclusion Drawing / Verification

The last process after data reduction and data display is drawing conclusion and verification. Data verification is an examination of whether or not the results of the report data are correct.<sup>23</sup> Conclusion is a review of the notes in the field or conclusion can be viewed from the meanings that appear from the data that must be verified. After all the data in the research are structured and collected, then conclusion can be drawn. This conclusion can later answer the problem formulation that was formulated from the start.

The initial conclusion expressed are still provisional and will change if no strong evidence is found to support it at the next data collection stage. However, if the conclusion put forward at an early stage are supported by consistent and valid evidence when the researcher returns to the field to collect data, then the conclusion put forward are credible conclusion.<sup>24</sup>

---

<sup>22</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 249.

<sup>23</sup> Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, 345.

<sup>24</sup> Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, 187.



The conclusion drawn is to see and review field notes at MA Darul Ulum Kudus to obtain a more precise understanding.

