

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

The type of this research is qualitative research. The study aimed to analyzing phenomena, events, social activities, as well as attitudes or thoughts of people individually or in groups and produce descriptive data in the form of written and spoken words from people and observed behavior.¹

Approach of used in this research is a descriptive approach, namely data analysis by collecting data, managing data, and then presenting observational data. The other parties can more easily get a picture of the object being studied in the form of words and language.

This research is a descriptive qualitative research which describes the phenomena that exist in the learning process of writing descriptive texts by implementing the Small Group Discussion method in the tenth grade of Walisongo Senior High School Pecangaan Jepara. Covers the implementation of Small Group Discussion method carried out by English teacher during the learning process, the problems of Small Group Discussion method, and solutions to overcome the problems of Small Group Discussion method.

B. Research Setting

The choice of research location is very important and needs to be considered carefully because it relates to determining the unit, group, and place where the people in it are involved in the activity or event that you want to research. This research is a field research and was carried out in an Islamic Educational Institution under the auspices of the Walisongo Pecangaan Foundation, namely Walisongo Senior High School Pecangaan Jepara. Located on Jalan Raya Jepara – Kudus Gang. Kemantren No. 9, Pecangaan Kulon Jepara. The target of this research is tenth grade at the second semester of learning. The considerations of this study are:

¹ Nana Syaodih Sukmadinata, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan* (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2011), 60.

1. The school location is strategic and close to where the community lives.
2. All of the parties in school are willing to help to conduct research and share information to complement research data.
3. Based on the researcher's observation, the English teacher at Walisongo Senior High School Pecangaan teaches not only using conventional methods but also using a variety of learning methods by adjusting the situations and conditions of students during the learning process.

C. Research Subjects

According to Meleong research subjects are defined as informants, namely people are related to research and can be used to provide information about the situation or condition of the research background. The research cannot be separated from the parties who are the research subjects.² The research subjects of this research are English teacher as an implementer of the classroom learning, tenth grade students, headmaster of Walisongo Senior High School Pecangaan, and all of could assist the researcher in exploring the data needed in this study.

D. Research Ethical Considerations

Based on the origin of the data. The data sources consist of two types, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained from the first source. Meanwhile, secondary data is data obtained from second parties, third parties, and so on. There are two sources of data in this study, namely:³

1. Primary Data

Primary data is data taken and collected from the first source in the field. The primary data sources in this study

² Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D* (Bandung: CV Alfabeta, 2010), Mold X, 297 – 298.

³ Andi Prastowo, *Metode Kualitatif dalam Perspektif Rancangan Penelitian* (Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media, 2012), 204 – 205.

were English teachers, tenth grade students, headmaster of Walisongo Senior High School Pecangaan.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is data obtained from other people or documents to support research, in the form of documented data in schools, school organizational structures, a brief history of the school, and financial reports of Walisongo Senior High School Pecangaan Jepara.

E. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

Data collection techniques are used by researchers to collect and obtain the desired data, both those produced from literature studies and data generated from empirical data. In this descriptive qualitative research, the researcher tries to examine the documents or files related to the research theme to be used as a reference or the main tool for the practice of this field research.

The empirical instruments and data collection techniques used by the researcher in this study are:

1. Observation

Observation techniques are used to collect data relating to human behavior or work processes by systematically observing and recording the symptoms that appear on the object under study. In terms of the implementation process of data collection, this study uses participant observation data collection techniques.

Participant observation is the involvement of researchers in the daily activities of the object being observed, the researcher can really experiences and feels the life of the object of observation.⁴ The observation was carried out to obtain and collect data by directly observing the learning process of writing descriptive text in tenth grade at Walisongo Senior High School Pecangaan Jepara by implementing the Small Group Discussion learning method and observing the surrounding environment.

⁴ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, 203 - 204.

2. Interview

The interview is a technique for finding problems that must be researched in order to find out more in-depth variables from the respondent. In this study, the researcher used semi-structured interview techniques (wawancara semiterstruktur) in their implementation. The goal is that the researcher can find problems more broadly and openly from the opinions and ideas requested from the interviewee.⁵

The researcher conducted interviews by giving oral questions to the headmaster, English teacher, and students especially the tenth grader. The questions raised by the researcher are related to the implementation of the Small Group Discussion method in writing descriptive text for tenth grade of Walisongo Senior High School Pecangaan Jepara.

3. Documentation

Documentation is a technique of collecting data on matters in the form of transcript notes, books, minutes, and so on.⁶ The researcher used documentation to obtain data regarding the school's organizational structure, student data, teacher and employees data, and other data contained in Walisongo Senior High School Pecangaan, Jepara. These data are complementary data that are not obtained from observations and interviews.

F. Research Data Validity

Data validity testing can be done in various ways, one of which is triangulation. Triangulation is an activity of checking data obtained from various sources, various methods or techniques, and various times.

⁵ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, 317 - 320.

⁶ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, 329.

In this study, there are 3 triangulation namely source triangulation, technique triangulation, and time triangulation. Here are the explanation.⁷

1. Source Triangulation

Source triangulation had done by checking the data obtained through data sources and the data obtained cannot be averaged but described, categorized, which are the same views, different views, and which are specific from the data source. The data has been obtained are analyzed and produce a conclusion. This conclusion calls for agreement with the data sources.

2. Technique Triangulation

Technical triangulation had done by checking data against the same data source but using different techniques. For example, data obtained from interviews are then checked using observation and documentation techniques. The produce of data is different from the three techniques for assessing the credibility of the data, the researcher needs to carry out further discussions with the data source concerned to ensure the data is considered correct or it could all be correct because it is based on different points of view.

3. Time Triangulation

Time is one of the factors to influence the credibility of the research data. Based on this, time triangulation was carried out to check the credibility of the data at different times.

For example data collected using interview techniques in the morning when the informant is still in a fresh body and mind has not been burdened by many thoughts or problems, it could be the source will provide more valid data and the data is considered more credible. In order to test the validity of data by triangulating time through interview, observation, documentation, or other techniques in different times and situations.

⁷ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, 372 – 374.

G. Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique used in this qualitative research is descriptive analysis technique. The data analysis process and data collection are carried out during the field process, as well as data analysis takes place during the data collection process rather than after data collection.

Descriptive analysis is a technique used to analyze data by describing the collected data as it is from the results of interviews, observations, and documentation and not in the form of numbers but in the form of descriptive data descriptions.⁸ The descriptive analysis technique in this research is used to describe the data from the results of interviews, observations, and documentation which the researcher collected during research at Walisongo Senior High School Pecangaan on “The Implementation of Small Group Discussion Method In Writing Descriptive Text for Tenth Grade of Walisongo Senior High School Pecangaan Jepara” then the data had processed and analyzed inductively in accordance with the characteristics of qualitative research.

The method of analysis is carried out with several steps. The steps including:

1. Make direct observations by coming to the research location at Walisongo Senior High School Pecangaan Jepara
2. Conducted interviews with informations English teacher, tenth graders, headmaster of Walisongo Senior High School Pecangaan Jepara related to the problem in this research. In this interview it is expected to be able to explore the required data, such as get answers to questions about how to implementation the Small Group Discussion method, problems that occur from the implementation of the Small Group Discussion method, and solutions to overcome the problems that occur from the implementation of the Small Group Discussion method

⁸ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, 207 -208.

3. Accumulate and examine the documents was obtained from research activities at Walisongo Senior High School Pecangaan Jepara
4. Data display
5. Conclusion.

