

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

Research methodology is the best approach to finding the result of the research problem. Research methodology is the best way to take care of the issue efficiently. It could be perceived as the information to investigate how the research will be done deductively. The researcher has to know about the technique that identifies with the research and how to demonstrate the mean.

When viewed in terms of procedures and patterns adopted by the researcher, the researcher will use qualitative research. Qualitative research is research that is intended to understand a phenomenon about what is experienced by research subjects, which is obtained from data either in writing, oral speech, or observed actions through observation, interviews, and documentation. Qualitative research is to find out with regards to the issue from participants and to address the research to acquire that information.¹ In this research, the researcher will research that relies on observations, interviews, and documentation on the object of research.

B. Research Subject and Object

This research will use the subject of class XII AKL 1 English teachers at Islamic Vocational High School 2 Welahan, amounting to 38 people. The object of this research will use strategy, namely humor strategy during the teaching and learning process to improve students' speaking skills.

C. Source of Data

The main data sources in qualitative research are words, actions, and additional data such as documents and others. So that some of the data sources that will use in this research included:

1. People

People are data sources that can provide in the form of oral answers through interviews. In this study, the researcher recorded the confession of sources, both directly related and

¹ Cresswell, *Research design: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approach*, (London: Sage Publication, 2009) p. 235

helping parties such as English teachers and students of Islamic Vocational High School Al-Hikmah 2 Welahan.

2. Place

Qualitative research takes place in a natural setting like a school, home, and office.² In this research, the researcher is going to take the set in Islamic Vocational High School Al-Hikmah 2 Welahan.

The place is a data source that presents a display in the form of a still and moving state, silent as a room, completeness of moving infrastructure facilities such as performance, and data generated in the form of recorded images or photos. The researcher will describe the activities of teachers and students in the teaching and learning process in English lessons at Islamic Vocational High School Al-Hikmah 2 Welahan. The researcher will observe the teacher's creativity in using humor in the classroom during the learning process. In addition, the researcher will see the state of students in the learning process when the teacher uses humor strategies in learning.

3. Paper

Sources of data can be obtained in the form of theories and specific data sources. The researcher will use sources in the form of books, and other literature in general in the form of written documents.

D. Instrument and Data Collection Technique

In this stage, the researcher should gather the data to answer the issue and the information to answer the issue of the research. Information assortment starts after the researcher chooses and characterizes the research problem and research plan. In this research, the researcher will use interviews, observation, and documentation to collect the information and data.³

1. Interview

In this research, the researcher will use structured interviews. A structured interview is an interview using pre-prepared questions. This interview was conducted by the

² Cresswell, *Research design: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approach*, (London: Sage Publication, 2009) p. 181

³ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan ,dan R&D*, (Bandung : Alfabeta, 2010) p. 308

researcher to find out clearly and in detail the information needed.

2. Observation

Observation is a strategy that is typically utilized in studying conduct. In this perception, the scientist can look for the data about the respondent without losing the inquiry. Under the perception, the data that identifies with what is as of now happening can be accomplished. The researcher will join the class where the teacher was teaching and observe the class during learning English.

3. Documentation

In this research, the researcher will use journals and images. The researcher also took notes about the situation in the class when learning English.

E. Research Data Validity

To obtain the validity of data, the researcher will use triangulation Those are the explanations:

1. Triangulation

Triangulation is a data validity checking technique that utilizes something else, checking data for various sources, techniques, and at various times.⁴ But in this research, the researcher will use source triangulation and triangulation techniques.

Source triangulation is to test the validity of data by checking data that has been obtained through several sources. The source triangulation of this research is students of Islamic Vocational High School Al-Hikmah 2 Welahan, teachers, and student's classmates. And triangulation technique is to test the validity of data by checking data to the same source with different techniques. The triangulation technique of this research is an interview, observation, and documentation.

2. Diligence in Observation

Diligence in observation is to find characteristics and elements in a situation that is relevant to this research and focus on the thing in detail. The researcher uses various references, research, or documentation related to this research.

⁴Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan ,dan R&D*, (Bandung : Alfabeta, 2010) p. 373

F. Data Analysis Technique

According to Sugiyono, data analysis techniques is the process of searching for data, systematically compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing data into categories, describing it into units, synthesizing, compiling into patterns of choosing which ones are important and which will be studied, and making conclusions so that they are easy to understand by the researcher and others. The steps to analyze the data in this study are as follows:

1. Data Collection

Data collection is to search, record, and collect all objectively and as is in accordance with the results of observations and interviews in the field, namely data recording and various forms of data in the field.

2. Data Reduction

Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the things that are important, looking for themes and patterns and removing unnecessary things. Thus the data that has been reduced will provide a clearer picture, and make it easier for researchers to carry out subsequent data collection, and look for it when necessary.

3. Display Data

The most frequently used to present data in qualitative research is with text and narrative. At this research the researcher presents the data that has been reduced to the report systematically. Data is presented in the form of a narrative.

4. Conclusion

The third step in qualitative data analysis according to Miles and Huberman quoted by Sugiyono is conclusion drawing and verification. The initial conclusions put forward are still temporary, and will change if no solid evidence is found that supports it at the next stage of data collection. Conclusions in qualitative research may be able to answer the formulation of problems formulated from the beginning, but they may also not, because the problems and problem formulations in qualitative research are still temporary and will develop after research in the field.⁵

⁵ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan ,dan R&D*, (Bandung : Alfabeta, 2010) p. 335