CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

This research aims to know about the implementation of role play in teaching speaking. This research used a qualitative approach. According to Nenny qualitative research is the research aimed to describe and analyze phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, perceptions of each individual and certain groups in natural settings[1]. Natural means that the data is obtained by the way the researcher is in the place where this research will be conducted[2]. The data was found directly from the first source, namely the researcher themselves. In this research, The researcher is the primary tool (human instrument) in data collection. So the researcher must be directly involved in research both in terms of data collection through interviews or observation as well as data analysis and interpretation. The researcher who is fully involved in the research can present a situation clearly and not artificially[3]. Basically, the "natural" of qualitative research requires the existence of reality[4]. The purpose of qualitative research is to gain a deep understanding, find concepts or theories, find patterns of interactive relationships, models, patterns, or describe complex realities[5]. This research is descriptive, where the researcher describes an object, phenomenon, or social setting that will be written in narrative form. Then the researcher writes down the data and facts collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers[6].

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[1] Nenny Ika Putri Simarmata, et.al, *Metode Penelitian Untuk Perguruan Tinggi* (Medan: Yayasan Kita Menulis 2021), 70, https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=id&lr=&id=uG8yEAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA1&dq=info:eNlp-8MEckUJ:scholar.google.com/&ots=0KovEcR3Ri&sig=XRcMMFz36UXCx0Q8ybB8-QlAWKI&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false.

[2] J. R. Raco, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Jenis, Karakteristik, dan Keunggulannya* (Jakarta: PT Grasindo. 2010), 56.

[3] J. R. Raco, *Metode Penelitian…* 57.

[4] Nenny Ika, *Metode Penelitian…*73.

[5] Supaat, et.al, *Pedoman Penyelesaian Tugas Akhir Program Sarjana (Skripsi).* (Kudus: LPM IAIN KUDUS, 2018), 25.

[6] Albi Anggito & Johan Setiawan, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Sukabumi: CV Jejak, 2018), 11.

B. Research Setting

The research was conducted at MTs Al-Alawiyah Karangrandu Pecangaan Jepara. The researcher chose MTs Al-Alawiyah Karangrandu as a place of research because the school is different from other schools, this school uses role play to teach speaking in new normal era. MTs Al-Alawiyah is located on the street of Pecangaan-Kedung KM.2, Karangrandu, Pecangaan district, Jepara regency, Central Java.

C. Research Subject

Research subjects are people in the research setting, namely people who provide information about the situation and conditions of the research setting[7]. The subject of this research is adjusted to the information needed by the researcher by referring to the type of discussion that can provide information about the research being studied. Thus, the subjects in this study are the headmaster, the English teacher and 7th grade class A students of MTs Al-Alawiyah Karangrandu.

D. Instrument and Data Collection Technique

The data collection technique is the most important step in the research. Because the main purpose of the research is to obtain data[8]. The data collection techniques used by the researcher in this research are:

1. Interview

The interview is a technique of extracting data through conversations conducted by two or more people for a specific purpose[9]. In this study, the researcher used a semi-structured interview technique for data collection, where the researcher conducts the interview process, which does not have to be the same or rigid as in the interview guide. Here the researcher still makes interview guidelines to ensure that the questions asked are focused and directed and do not widen from the research topic. In this research, the researcher interviewed the headmaster, the English teacher, and some students of 7th grade class A.

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[7] Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. (Bandung: Rosda Karya, 1990), 43, cited in Farida Nugrahani, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Solo: Cakra Books, 2014), 61.

[8] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009), 224.

[9] Farida, *Metode Penelitian…*125.

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2. Observation

Observation is a data collection technique by which researchers come directly, see and feel what is happening in the object of research[10]. Data collection techniques with observation are used when the research is related to human behavior, work processes, natural phenomena, and when the respondents observed are not too large[11]. This study used participant observation. Participant observation means that the researcher is involved in the activity being observed[12]. While doing observation, the researcher participates in doing what the data sources do and shares the joys and sorrows[13]. So, the researcher not only observed how the process of implementing role play to enhance EFL students' speaking skills in the new normal era, but the researcher also participated in implementing role play to enhance EFL students' speaking skills in the new normal era. In addition, the researcher also observed the facilities and infrastructure of school.

3. Documentation

This research used the documentation technique. Various existing documents or archives can be used as data sources, to complement the data that has been extracted through interviews and observations[14]. Documentation techniques used by the researcher to explore data in the form of documents such as lesson plans, teaching materials, profile of school or other relevant documents. It means that the data documentation obtained by the researcher will further strengthen the interview data, and observations or vice versa.

E. Research Data Validity

In qualitative research, the level of validity is more emphasized in the data obtained[15]. Validity is the degree of accuracy between the data that occurs in the object of research and that which is reported by the researcher[16]. The data can be declared valid if there is no difference between the data reported by the researcher and the data that occurs in the object of research[17]. In this study, the validity of the

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[10] Nenny Ika, *Metode Penelitian*…79.
[11] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian*…145.
[12] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian*…227.
[13] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian*…227.
[14] Farida, *Metode Penelitian*…63.
[15] Nenny Ika, *Metode Penelitian*…81.
[16] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian*…267.
[17] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian*…267.

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data was done by triangulation. Triangulation is a multi-method approach used by the researcher when collecting and analyzing data[18]. According to Sugiyono, there are 3 types of triangulation. They are:

1. Source Triangulation

   Source triangulation is done by checking the validity of the data obtained from several sources[19]. Similar data will be more stable when it is extracted from different sources[20].

2. Technique Triangulation

   Technique triangulation is done by checking the data from the same source with different techniques[21].

3. Time Triangulation

   Time triangulation is done by collecting data at different times and conditions[22].

   In this research, to fulfill the validity of the research data, the researcher used technique triangulation and source triangulation. The technique triangulation is used by the researcher to crosscheck the data obtained from interviews and then re-check it with observation and documentation. While source triangulation is used by the researcher to check the truth of the data obtained through interviews from several different data sources. The data sources are the English teacher, students, and the headmaster. Thus, the validity of the data in this study can be achieved

F. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is an effort by the researcher to interpret data, whether in the form of text or images, which is carried out thoroughly[23]. Data analysis is the most important part of the scientific method because data analysis is used to solve research problems. Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out simultaneously with the data collection process and continues until the research

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[18] Nenny Ika, *Metode Penelitian*...81.

[19] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian*…274.

[20] Farida, *Metode Penelitian*...116.

[21] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian*…274.

[22] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian*…274.

[23] Jhon W. Creswell, *Research Design* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2010), cited in Adhi Kusumastuti & Ahmad Mustamil Khoiron, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Semarang: Lembaga Pendidikan Sukarno Pressindo, 2019), 126.

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questions can be fully answered[24]. Qualitative data is a collection of data obtained from interview, observation, and document analysis.

After the researcher collected data from interview, observation, and documentation, the next process is the data analyzed using the model from Miles and Huberman. There are 3 steps that the researcher must take to analyze the data:

1. Data Reduction

During the process of extracting data in the field, the longer the researcher is in the field, the more the amount of data will be complex and complicated. For this reason, the data needs to be noted in detail immediately and data analysis is carried out through data reduction[25]. Reducing data means summarizing, selecting the main research data, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns[26].

The data that the researcher has collected will later be selected, summarized according to the research needs, and set aside data or information that is not important. Thus, the data that has been reduced will provide a clearer overview, and make it easier for the researcher to conduct further data collection.

2. Data Display

After the data is reduced, the next step is to display the data. Data display is a set of information that gives the researcher possibility to draw conclusions and take action[27]. This data display contains a collection of information or data, the main findings of which have been reduced are then compiled using logical and systematic language and presented in the form of narrative text[28]. So that the data presented will be more organized and easily understood by the researcher and reader.

3. Conclusion Drawing/ Verification

The final step in qualitative data analysis is drawing conclusions and verification. Drawing conclusions is an activity of interpreting the results of analysis and interpretation of data[29]. The initial conclusions put forward are still tentative and will change if strong evidence is not found to support the next stage of data collection[30]. However, if the conclusions raised at an early stage

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[24] Farida, *Metode Penelitian*…171.

[25] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian*…247.

[26] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian*…247.

[27] Farida, *Metode Penelitian*…175.

[28] Farida, *Metode Penelitian*…175.

[29] Farida, *Metode Penelitian*…176.

[30] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian*…252.

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are supported by valid and consistent evidence when the researcher returns to the field to collect data, then the conclusions put forward are credible[31]. Because of this, the conclusion needs to be verified during the research in order to be accountable.

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[31] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian…*252.

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