

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter looked into the research design, research location, research subject, data source, data collection technique, data validity check, and data analysis technique. The research method comprises the methodology that the researchers chose and applied in this research. The research setting includes field observation. Research participants contain research objectives. The instrument and data collection techniques include measurement and techniques to collect the data. The validity of a piece of data is described by research data reliability. The parts in Chapter three are explained in greater detail below.

A. Research Method

This study employs a qualitative methodology. Qualitative methodology, or qualitative research approach, is a type of research that focuses on untested and unmeasurable processes and meanings with descriptive data.¹ Verstehen said that qualitative methods are based on phenomenological properties that emphasize appreciation. Statistical processes or other forms of calculation are not used to acquire the results in this type of study. Qualitative methods strive to comprehend and interpret the significance of human behavior interaction occurrences in specific contexts from the researcher's own point of view. The goal of qualitative research is to gain a thorough understanding of the object under investigation.²

This study is structured as a case study. According to Yin, the researcher can interact continuously with theoretical problem studied and data collected. Meanwhile, it can also use various sources of research evidence about events that have real-life contexts. Case studies are aimed at providing and comprehensive picture of conditions in a context, about what actually happened in accordance with what was in the research field. Case studies are closely related to descriptions of what

¹ A. Strauss, J. Corbin, "Teknologi, Badan Pengkajian Dan Penerapan," *Pengolahan Air Limbah Domestik Individual Atau Semi Komunal* (2007): p 157.

² Gunawan, Imam. "Metode Penelitian Kualitatif," *PEDAGOGIA: Jurnal Pendidikan* 2, no. 1 (2015): 3-4, Academia.

phenomena the researcher wants to study, why the researcher is researching these phenomena, and what the results of the research provide an understanding of the meaning of a phenomenon under study.³

The data of this study is obtained manually by seeing an English teacher instructing eighth-grade students on pronunciation of MTs Annur Daren Nalumsari Jepara. The researcher served as an observer and interviewer in this study. The data is then processed and presented in a description. The researcher give some questions for interviewing the teacher because She used an interesting method that could make students understand more and be interested to practicing good and correct pronunciation. It also describes implementing the tongue twisters method to improve students' pronunciation of pure vowels and diphthongs.

B. Research Setting

This study took place in MTs Annur Daren Nalumsari Jepara. This research focused on the use of tongue twister method to improve students ability in pronouncing pure vowels and diphthongs at MTs Annur Daren Nalumsari Jepara, which is located at Desa Daren, Kecamatan Nalumsari, Kabupaten Jepara. It has a postal code of 59154.

C. Research Participant

The participants in this study are eighth grade students at MTs Annur Daren Nalumsari Jepara. The participants are expected to contribute and support the research entitled "The Use of "Tongue Twister" Method to Improve Students Ability in Pronouncing Pure Vowels And Diphthongs (Case Study at MTs Annur Daren Nalumsari Jepara)".

D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

The researcher uses interviews and observation to obtain and collect the data. The researcher conducted direct field observations to determine the active participation of students in

³Farida Nugrahani, "Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dalam Pendidikan Bahasa" (Surakarta, 2014), p 92.

learning pronunciation using the tongue twister method. The techniques are described in detail as follows:

1. Interview

An interview is a characteristic of qualitative study data collection. It is a process of interaction or communication to collect information through questions and answers between researchers and resource people. It provides a direct approach to collecting detailed data about a particular phenomenon. The type of interview can be adapted to the research question. Data from interviews must be accurate but still provide freedom for informants to carry their own personality and perspective on their information. Finally, the interview becomes structured.⁴

2. Observation

Observation is a qualitative data collection technique that provides data points to be described and analyzed. In this technique, the researcher goes directly to the field and takes some field notes, such as a description of some things that have been observed, the chronology of things that happened, and the place to be observed.⁵

E. Research Data Validity

Validity is the certainty with which test results can be described, depending on the purpose of the test (measurement of the underlying structure).⁶ In qualitative research, the concept of effectiveness is described through various expressions. Some qualitative researchers claim that the term validity does not apply only to qualitative research. At the same time, they recognize that their research requires some kind of qualification check or assessment. According to Creswell and Miller, validity depends on the researcher's perception of the validity of the study and the assumptions of the paradigm used. Therefore, many researchers develop their own definition of

⁴ David Barrett et al, "Data Collection in Qualitative Research," *Evidence-Based Nursing* 21, No. 3 (2018) p 63.

⁵ David Barrett et al, "Data Collection in Qualitative Research" *Evidence-Based Nursing* 21, No 3 (2018) p 63-64.

⁶ L, Carole. et al, "Validity and Reliability of Measurement Instruments Used in Research," *American Journal of Health-System Pharmacy* 65, no. 23 (2008): p 2278.

validity, and they often find or accept more relevant words, such as: "*quality, thoroughness, trustworthiness*".⁷

The researcher uses the triangulation method to ensure that the information obtained from the research data is accurate and reveals the truth about the phenomenon under investigation. Triangulation is a method to increase the reliability, validity, and legitimacy of research findings, which includes credibility, confirmability, and transferability.

Triangulation provides a better understanding of the truth about a phenomenon by providing a more complete view of the research variables. Various types of triangulation can be used in the research process. Triangulation is beneficial to research since it enhances the amount of data collected.⁸ Thus, the validity of the data can be achieved.

F. Technique Data Analysis

In qualitative data, analysis is very important because it has a significant impact on the results of any research conducted. This is one of many other steps in the research process. According to Punch, the three basic components of qualitative data analysis are data reduction, data display and data verification or conclusion.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is an important aspect of the analysis and happens all the time. The primary goal, which is in line with quantitative analysis, is to reduce data without sacrificing information. It is also crucial to keep formation in context when doing qualitative research. From early editing and summarizing, through coding and scraping in the middle, to conceiving and explaining at the end, there are many different ways to reduce data..

2. Data Display

The purpose of the data display is to provide details on the current status of the research and to serve as a foundation for the next research. Reduction and presentation

⁷ Golafshani, N, "Understanding and Validity in Qualitative Research," *The Qualitative Report*, Vol 8 no. 4 (2003): p 602.

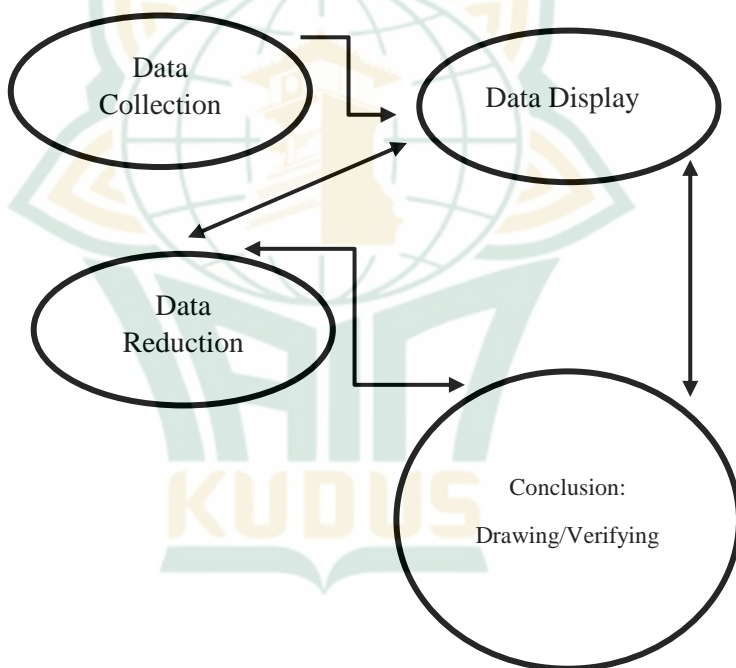
⁸ Michael D. Moon, "Triangulation: A Method to Increase Validity, Reliability, and Legitimation in Clinical Research," *Journal of Emergency Nursing* 45, no. 1 (2019): p 103–104.

are crucial for drawing and validating results. This step follows the first two steps in a logical sequence. However, in the early stages of the research, plausible conclusions can be drawn in a hazy manner and then strengthened as the analysis progresses.

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verivication

After analyzing all the data, conclusions can be formulated as propositions that must then be confirmed.⁹

The following are the steps in data analysis:



⁹ Isabella Mayer, "Qualitative Research With A Focus on Data Qualitative Data Analysis," *Internation Journal Sales, Retailing and Marketing* 04 No 09 (2015): p 58-59.