

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research methodology and analysis used as follows: Research Method, Research Setting, Research Participant, Instrument and Data Collection Technique, Research Data Validity, and Data Analysis Technique.

A. Research Method

The method employed in this investigation to Improve the Ability of Simple Present Tense by using a word composing game was qualitative. The research will use a qualitative approach to analyze the data. Qualitative research is observing people in their environment, interacting with them, and understanding their language and their interpretation of the world around them.¹ For qualitative research, researchers will carefully understand the purpose of the phenomenon, it will be done through interviews and interactions with the subject or it can be done by observing the phenomenon.²

According to Fachurahman, qualitative research is procedure research that produces descriptive data in the form of speech or writing and the observed behavior of the people (subjects) themselves.³ This research produces data in the form of words derived from interviews, documentation, or research in which the priority is the analytical description of an event or process that occurs in the environment. This approach is a systematic and intensive data collection process. A qualitative approach is used to reveal the descriptive power of information about what is being done and is being experienced towards the focus of the research.

B. Research Setting

Data collection was carried out at MA Ihyaul Ulum Pati. This school is located on Jl. Raya Pati - Tayu, Chef, Wedarijaksa, kec. wedarijaksa, kab. Pati . This school has 20 permanent teachers, 15 temporary teachers, 4 employees and 244 santri students. The first research accompanied by an English teacher named Mr. Kudlori was carried out on Wednesday, 21 July 2022 in class X IPS. There are 31 students in this class. The research was conducted in the 3rd hour of

¹AjatRukajat, *PendekatanPenelitianKualitatif(Qualitative Research Approach)*, (Yogyakarta: Deepublish, 2018), P.1

² John W. Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Approaches* (United States of American: Sage, 2008), P.70

³AriefFachurahman, *PengantarMetodePenelitianKualitatif (Introduction to Qualitative Reseach Methods)*, (Surabaya: Usaha Nasional, 1992), P.21

learning from 12.30-13.30. Further interview with Mr. Kudlori on a different day. This interview was held in the teacher's room, on Saturday, 28 July 2022, 09.30-10.30.

C. Research Participant

In this section, the subject of study will be conducted on X-IPS students at MA Ilyaul Ulum Wedarijaksa, Pati. The type of data in this study is qualitative data. the data source in this study is written data sources, interviews, and learning simple present tense using a word composing game in MA Ilyaul Ulum Wedarijaksa, Pati.

The Sources of data used in this study are as follows:

- a. Data primary is the data that researchers directly collect from their first source.⁴ Researcher used this data to obtain direct information about the focus of the research by conducting interviews with English language teachers, students, the head of the madrasah, and waka curriculum MA Ilyaul Ulum Wedarijaksa, Pati.
- b. The data secondary is the data that researchers directly collect as a backup from the first source. It can also be said that data is arranged in the form of documents.⁵ In this study, documentation is a secondary data source.

The subject was used as a support in the research of observing the phenomenon entitled “Improve The Ability To Analyze *Simple Present Tense* by using Word-composing Game In The New Normal Era At MA Ilyaul Ulum Wedarijaksa, Pati Year 2021/2022”.

D. Research Instruments

A research instrument is a means to collect data. the research instrument is the tools of facilities used by the researcher in collecting the data, hope the result of the research is more accurate, complete, and systematic, so the process is easier. Every researcher needs some instrument to collect data. the research instrument had been designed by considering the characteristics of the research variables.⁶

In this research, the researcher will get data through three instruments, such as observation, interview, and documentation.

⁴SumadiSuryabrata, *MetodePenelitian (Research Methods)*, (Jakarta: Rajawali, 1987), P.93

⁵*Ibid.*, 94.

⁶IneAmirmanYousda and Zainal Arifin, *PenelitiandanStatistikaPendidikan (Research and Statitical Education)*, (Jakarta: BumiAksara, 1993), P.45

E. Data Collection Technique

Data collection is a subject or person who can provide data as material or analysis for research. Population data is determined by the sample. The data sources for this research are available subject information.⁷ This means that the data source for the research is the subject for which data is available.

Therefore, data sources in this research are words (the information about Improve The Ability To Analyze *Simple Present Tense* by using Word-composing Game In The New Normal Era At MA Ilyaul Ulum Wedarijaksa, Pati from several respondents, several documents, and related actions). The observation is the Improve The Ability To Analyze *Simple Present Tense* by using Word-composing Game In The New Normal Era At MA Ilyaul Ulum Wedarijaksa, Pati.

The Data Collection Technique in this research used observation, interview, and documentation:

1. Observation as Participant

Qualitative observation is when the researcher makes field notes about the behavior and activities of individuals in the research setting. Observation attempted to get a comprehensive picture of a situation and the product of those observations was noted or narrative. Observation is a technique or a way to collect data by observing certain events or activities.⁸ According to Paulin V.Y “*Observation may be defined as systematic viewing couplet with consideration of the seen phenomena*”.⁹ What this means: observation is defined as a systemic view by observing visible symptoms.

The observation research is divided into three types. There are non-participant observation, participant observation, and ethnography. The first is non-participant observation; the observer does not direct interact with the object of observation. In order words, the observer is not involved in the situation that is to be observed. The second is participant observation, the observer follows a participant in the situation that is to be observed. The last is ethnography; it involves data collection of data on many

⁷SuharsiniArikunto, *Procedure Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Prakti*, (Jakarta: PT.RinekaCipta, 1992), 175

⁸ Nana Syaodih, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan (Educational Research Methods)*, (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2005), P.220

⁹ Paulin V. Young, *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*, (New Delhi: Prentice hall, 1973), P.161

variables over an extended period, in a naturalistic setting.¹⁰ In this study, the writer uses a type of research that is participant observation.

In this research, observation of Participants was conducted to observe the Improve Ability To Analyze *Simple Present Tense* by using Word-composing Game In The New Normal Era At MA Ilyaul Ulum Wedarijaksa, Pati.

2. Interview

In qualitative interviews, researchers interviewed participants face-to-face. These interviews have a number of unstructured and usually open-ended questions and are aimed at obtaining the opinions and views of the participants.¹¹ The interview is a special kind of conversation or speech event that is used by the researcher to explore the informant's experience and interpretation.¹² The importing if the researcher does the interview, the researcher just gives the relevant question for the interview there are four tips for a good interviewer such as, the first is clear the topic, the second is to give question-based on the research question, the third is the good respondent, the fourth is good, the fourth is good management of time, the last is take the transcript of the interview.

Interview is when the researcher follows the correct procedure and finds answers to the previously asked questions through personal interviews. This data collection method is applied in a structured manner, so the results are highly dependent on people's skill.¹³ In this research, an interview was conducted to catch the information for the English teacher, headmaster, urriculum, and students about the Improve The Ability To Analyze *Simple Present Tense* by using Word-composing Game In The New Normal Era At MA Ilyaul Ulum Wedarijaksa, Pati.

¹⁰ L.R. Gay, *Educational Research (third edition)*, (New York: Merrill Publishing, 1990), P.206

¹¹ John W. Creswell, *Research Design: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approach 3th ed*, (United States of America: SAGE Publications, Inc., 2009), P. 181

¹² J. Maos, Hatch, "*Doing Qualitative Research in Education Setting*", (State University in New York Press, 2002), P. 75

¹³ C.R.Khotari, *Research Methodology Method and Technique Second Edition*, (New Delhi: New Age International (p) Ltd, 1990), P.17

3. Documentation

During the research process, the researcher collected qualitative documents. i.e., public documents (e.g., personal journals and diaries, letters, e-mails).¹⁴In this study, researchers collected a collection of photos, from the results of interviews. The researcher took photos during the planned lesson on students in using word composition games to improve simple present tense analysis. Researchers also took photos of students' work, as well as taking photos during interviews.

F. Research Data Validity

Checking data in qualitative research can be done by testing credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. To check the validity of the data regarding the Improve The Ability To Analyze *Simple Present Tense* by using Word-composing Game In The New Normal Era At MA Ilyaul Ulum Wedarijaksa, Pati. Then taken in several data validity techniques, namely as follows:

1. Credibility Test

In qualitative research, the credibility test consists of extending observations, increasing persistence, triangulation, negative focus analysis, using reference materials, and member checks.¹⁵ However, in this study only several methods were used to test the reliability of the research data, namely as follows:

a. Triangulation

Triangulation are a technique of checking the validity of data by utilizing data for checking or comparing data.¹⁶According to Sugiyono, triangulation in credibility tests has been interpreted as data checking from sources in various ways and at various times.¹⁷

Triangulation consists of, source triangulation, technique triangulation, and time triangulation. However, in

¹⁴ John W. Creswell, *Research Design: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approach 3th ed*, (United States of America: SAGE Publications, Inc., 2009), P.181

¹⁵ArnildAuginaMekarise, *TeknikPemeriksaanKeabsahan Data PadaPenelitianKualitatif di BidangKesehatanMasyarakat (Techniques for Checking Data Validity in Qualitative Research in the Public Health Sector)*, Journal Public Health Science, Vol.12, No.3 (2020), P.150

¹⁶Meleong, L.J, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif (Qualitative Research Methodology)*, (Bandung: PT. RemajaRosdakarya, 2001), P.178

¹⁷Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif (Understanding Qualitative Research)*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2005), P. 82

this study, the author only uses two triangulations, namely sources and technique triangulation.

1) Source Triangulation

Source triangulation is the process of testing the validity of data with research data information obtained from different sources to provide research confidence that the data is valid¹⁸

To test the credibility of the data about the Improve The Ability To Analyze *Simple Present Tense* by using Word-composing Game In The New Normal Era At MA Ilyaul Ulum Wedarijaksa, Pati. Therefore, the data collection was obtained from interviews with school principals, waka curriculum, English teachers, and students at MA Ilyaul Ulum Wedarijaksa, Pati.

2) Technique Triangulation

Technical triangulation is done by checking data from the same source but using different techniques.¹⁹ So technical triangulation is looking for information on the same person or the same object using different methods or techniques. Namely using the technique of observation, interviews, and documentation.

b. Use Reference Material

References material is evidence of supporting data found by research.²⁰ For example, data from interviews need a recording of the interview. Data on the interaction between humans such as photographs and data recording aids in qualitative research such as cameras, Handycam and so on that can support the credibility of the data that have been found by researchers.

In this study, the data that has been found can be supplemented whit photos or authentic documents so that they become more reliable.

¹⁸DrSigitHermawan, SE., M.Si, Amirullah, SE., M.M., *Metode Penelitian Bisnis Pendekatan Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif (Quantitative and Qualitative Approach Business Research Methods)*, (Malang: Media Nusa Creative, 2016), P.225

¹⁹Mamik, *Metodologi Kualitatif (Qualitative Methodology)*, (Taman Sidoarjo: Zifatama Publisher), P.199

²⁰ Dr. EndangWidiWinarni, M.Pd, *TeoridanPraktikPenelitianKuantitatif, danKualitatif (Theory and Practic of Quantitative and Qualitative)*, (Jakarta: BumiAksara, 2018), P.186

c. Hold a Member Checks

Member check is a process that researchers get from the data provider. The goal is to find out how far the data obtained is following what is given by the data provider.²¹

Become a member check this is done to adjust the data obtained with what is provided by the informant. Member check is carried out on all data obtained from all sources needed in this study.

2. Transferability

Transferability is external validity in qualitative research. External validity is the determination or application of the results of the population the sample is taken.²² So that the result of the research carried out by the author can be understood by others and then the results of this study can be applied to others, the writing of the report must be done to providing a detailed, clear, systematic, and reliable description.

3. Dependability

Dependability is reliable reliability. Dependability research, namely research conducted by other people with the same by other people with the same research process and obtaining the same result. Dependability testing is done by conducting an audit of the whole the research process.²³

For this audit activity was carried out to gain knowledge that in this study the author carried out field activities and the author was also able to be responsible for the entire series of research he did.

4. Confirmability

Confirmability testing in qualitative research is called the research objectivity test. Research is said to be objective if the results of the research have been agreed upon by many people. In qualitative research, the confirmability test is similar to the dependability test, so the tests can be carried out simultaneously.

Confirmability, namely research results that are proven true where the research results are the same as the data collected

²¹ Dra. Zulmiyetri, M. Pd., Dr. Nurhastuti, M. Pd., Safaruddin, M.Pd, penulis Karyallmiah (*Scientific Work Writer*), (Jakarta: Kencana, 2019), P.167

²² Dr. AjatRukajat, *Pendekatan Penelitian Kualitatif (Qualitative Research Approach)*, (Yogyakarta: CV Budi Utama, 2018), p. 64

²³RizkaJunita, Thesis: "*Efektivitas Strategi Pembelajaran PAI pada PAUD Aisiyah Krajan Wedomartani Ngemplak Sleman (The Effectiveness of PAI learning strategies at PAUD Aisiyah Krajan Wedomartani Ngemplak Sleman)*", (Universitas Islam Indonesia: Yogyakarta, 2019), P.45

and included in the field report.²⁴ This is done by discussing the results of the research with people who do not participate and are not interested in the research with the aim that the results are objective.

G. Data Analysis Technique

In this research, the researcher uses a qualitative data analysis technique. Data analysis in qualitative research is a time-consuming and difficult process, as researchers usually deal with informationally deal with information from various field notes, interviews, transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflections, or documents. All this needs to be filtered and translated.²⁵

Data analysis is the important step in the qualitative study. So, data analysis needs several times or a much longer time, and difficult to get the result data. to get the result data of the data this phase used some techniques. It uses qualitative context analysis techniques to analyze the data, where the uses qualitative context analysis techniques to analyze the data, where the analysis process is done together. Qualitative data consists of words explained by interpretation. Therefore, knowing and determining their meaning requires careful study.²⁶

According to Matthew B. Miles “Qualitative data analysis consists of three current flows of activities: data reduction, data display, and data verification”.²⁷ Each of the stages was presented in the following:

1. Data Reduction

According to Matthew B. Miles, Data Reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcription.²⁸ Data reduction is to summarize, select the subject, focus on the important things, and search for the theme

²⁴ Dr. Tehubijuluw Zacharias, S., Sos, M.Si, Prof. Dr. Wenno, I.H, S.Pd, Dr. Samson Laurens, MT, M.Si, *Metode Penelitian Metod Sosial teori dan aplikasi (Social Research Methods Theory and Appliation)*, (Ponorogo: UwaisInspirasi Indonesia, 2019), P. 46

²⁵ Donald Ary, et, al, *Introduction to Research in Education*, (Canda: Wadsworth, Cengage Learning, 8th, Edition), P.424

²⁶ Lexy, Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif (Qualitative Methods of Research)*, (Bandung: BinaIlmu, 1987), P.120

²⁷ Matthew B. Miles et al, *An Expanded Sourcebook Qualitative Data Analysis*, (California: Sage Publication, 1994), P.10

²⁸ Matthew B. Miles et al, *An Expanded Sourcebook Qualitative Data Analysis*, (California: Sage Publication, 1994), P.10

and pattern. Thus the data that has been reduced will provide a clearer picture. In research, so that the conclusions of the research can be made and verified.

In this study, data reduction refers to the Improve The Ability To Analyze *Simple Present Tense* by using Word-composing Game. And this study will focus on the results of interviews with teachers and students who refer to improving the simple present tense using word composing games.

2. Data Display

According to Matthew B. Miles, Data display is a stage in an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action.²⁹ They display many types of matrices, graphs, charts, and networks. All are designed to assemble organized information into an immediately accessible, compact form so that the analysis can see what is happening and either draw justified conclusions.

In presenting the data, it is equipped with data analysis which includes analysis of observation results, analysis of documentation results, and analysis of interview results. In this study, data display is an organized assembly of information that permits drawing and action-taking. After analyzing the whole data found in the word composing game, the writer displays the result of the analysis on Improve The Ability To Analyze *Simple Present Tense* by using Word-composing Game.

3. Data Verification

At this stage of concluding, what is done is to provide conclusions on the results of data analysis/interpretation and evaluation of activities that include finding meaning and giving an explanation of the data that has been obtained. The conclusions are also verified after the analysis. Verification can be as brief as a second thought enters the mind of the analyst as it is written, with a brief back-to-field note, or it can be thorough and detailed.³⁰

In qualitative research the data obtained were analyzed with the following steps:

- a. Analyzing data in the field that was carried out during data collection is in progress.
- b. Analyze data that has been collected or new data obtained.

²⁹ Matthew B. Miles et al, *An Expanded Sourcebook Qualitative Data Analysis*, (California: Sage Publication, 1994), P.11

³⁰ Matthew B. Miles et al, *An Expanded Sourcebook Qualitative Data Analysis*, (California: Sage Publication, 1994), P.11

- c. After the data collection process is complete, the researcher makes a researcher report using the descriptive method, namely the type of research that aims to create an overview of situations or events.

With this technique, the data obtained will be sorted then a grouping of similar data and then the contents are analyzed according to the required informal data and then the contents are analyzed according to required information correctly and deeply. In these steps, the conclusion is taken by rechecking the data reduction and data display.

The data analysis step is shown in the picture below:

Figure 3.1

