

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Research Methodology

1. Research Design

Research design is a strategy for collecting and organizing data so that it can be used for more specific research purposes. This research uses descriptive research to describe research objects or research results. Through this method, researchers describe something with words. Therefore, researchers used qualitative descriptive research to analyse students' inhibitions in learning English. According to McMillan and Schumacher (2001), qualitative research is based on the assumption that reality is something that is multiple, interacting with each other, and in which there is an exchange of social experiences that are interpreted by each individual.

B. Subject of Research

To select participants for this research, the researcher explained to the participants the probability sampling technique, namely purposive sampling. SMP Pesantren as salam Pontianak has a difference in that its subjects are more dominant in religious subjects compared to state schools, which are more dominant in general subjects, one of which is English. From these differences, it can be seen that the number of hours of religious studies in one week is much higher than English subjects. SMP Pesantren, also known as Salam Pontianak, was founded in 2006 and started operating on December 18. The subjects of this research were 26 students in class 8C of SMP Pesantren As Salam Pontianak. From 26 students, researchers will select students who will be interviewed based on the results of achievement scores at high, mid, and low levels in English subjects. The researcher chose one English teacher and four students who met the criteria for this research problem. After that, the researcher will hold a discussion with the English subject teacher to deepen the information and find out the continuity of the students' interview answers. and

researchers are interested in finding out more about the factors that inhibit students from learning English. As Creswell (2014) said, purposive sampling is a sampling technique with certain considerations.

C. Technique of Data Collection

The data collection technique in this research is a direct communication technique using interview data collection tools. In the direct communication technique, the researcher directly participates in the research process and meets participants. Through this technique, researchers interviewed participants face to face with teachers and students to find out factors inhibiting student learning. Interviews are used to collect data in the form of questions that will be answered in this research. According to Sugiyono (2016), interviews are used as a data collection technique to find problems that must be researched and also for researchers to find out things from respondents in more depth.

D. Tools of Data Collection

In this research, researchers used interviews as the tools of data collection. The interview was conducted by the researcher, who asked a series of open-ended questions to the students and teacher. New questions appear depending on the answers given by the participants, therefore during the interview session, an in-depth exploration of information from participants was gained. This aims to ensure that participants can express what they think or feel without hesitation. The interview was recorded on an audio recorder. In this research, researchers used semi-structured, in-depth interviews.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

Researchers used three methods to analyze the data, namely data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions. In practice, these three techniques are often used together in the process of analyzing qualitative data. According to Miles and Huberman (2014), the analysis is divided into several stages, namely as follows: Data reduction means summarizing, sorting out the

main things, and looking for themes and patterns. Data display, after the data has been reduced, the next step is the presentation of the data in the form of a brief description. Data reduction is done by researchers by compiling data systematically, followed by writing the data obtained in the form of a narrative. Conclusion, The next step is to draw temporary conclusions from the information provided and obtained.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is summarizing, selecting, and focusing on important things from the large amount of data obtained from the field, therefore, it is necessary to summarize carefully and in detail. According to Andi Prastowo (2012), the data reduction process involves making choices about which parts of the data are selected, which are omitted, which patterns are summarized, and ultimately providing a clearer picture to facilitate further data collection.

In the first stage, the researcher collects the data that has been obtained by selecting relevant information and discarding information that is not needed. This process can be achieved through a process of abstraction, selection, and simplification.

2. Data Display

At this stage, the activities carried out are systematically compiling a set of data so that it is easy to understand. Through the data display, the data will be arranged so that it is easier to understand. This will give the possibility to draw a conclusion. According to Rasyad (2002), "the process of presenting data is carried out to analyse the problem so that it is easy to find a solution, so that it will make it easier to draw conclusions."

Once the data is simplified, this method is used to display the data in a way that is easy to understand. This is done by organizing data in tabular form.

3. Conclusion

The conclusion stage is the final stage in collecting data for this research. At this stage, it will be seen that the results of data reduction still refer to the final goal to be achieved. The goal is to draw conclusions as a solution to existing problems from the data obtained by looking for meanings, relationships, similarities, and differences. According to Sugiyono (2018) the formulation of the problem in qualitative research is still temporary and will change after the research is carried out in the field, so the conclusions in qualitative research are not necessarily able to answer the problem as originally formulated.

The researcher draws conclusions at this stage after the data is presented based on simplified data collection by providing explanations to draw conclusions, and the researcher obtains research results and provides answers to the problem formulation.