

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

A. Research Design

The research method used is qualitative research, this is particularly relevant to human behavior and the factors that influence it, which are often difficult to predict.¹ Where the qualitative research method is scientific research that aims to understand a problem in natural social contact by prioritizing a process of in-depth communication interaction between the researcher and the phenomenon to be discussed.

This research will use descriptive analysis approach, The process of summarizing and characterizing a dataset's primary features is known as descriptive analysis. It seeks to give a clear understanding of the data being studied by concentrating on identifying patterns and trends without changing any factors.²

¹ Nursapiah. Qualitative research. Wal Ashari Publishing. Medan. 2020

² Alsharif, Mohammed H., et al. "Descriptive Analysis of the Impact of COVID-19 on the Financial Performance of Small and Medium Enterprises in Saudi Arabia." *Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development*, vol. 28, no. 4, 2021, pp. 563–580. DOI: 10.1108/JSBED-06-2020-0205.

B. Data Sources

There are two kinds of data sources in this study as follows:

1. Population

The population also includes all potential subjects, items, and other metrics that are the focus of a study.³ Population can be define as people or thing which are all people in a research place which will be used as the research object. In this study the population is fifty students of English education department at the fourth term.

2. Sample

A sample is a subset of the population chosen for examination in quantitative research with the goal of generalizing the findings to the full population.⁴ In this study researcher will choose all students of English department at the fourth term as many as six students from all population, researcher will use snowballing sampling as the technique to get the sample. Every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected, which aids in producing a representative sample.⁵

³ Purwanza, Sena Wahyu. *Metodologi penelitian kuantitatif, kualitatif dan kombinasi*. Cv. Media Sains Indonesia, 2022.

⁴ Subhaktiyasa, P. G. Menentukan Populasi dan Sampel: Pendekatan Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif. *Jurnal Ilmiah Profesi Pendidikan*. (2024). <https://doi.org/10.29303/jipp.v9i4.2657>

⁵ Qualtrics. "Simple Random Sampling: Definition & Guide." Qualtrics, 2023, <https://www.qualtrics.com/experience-management/research/simple-random-sampling/>.

C. Research Place and Time

In this part the researcher wants to explain in more detail about the place and time of this study

1. Research Place

The location used in this research is IAIN Ambon at English education department at fourth term in academic year 2024-2025. Which located at Jln. Dr. H. Tarmizi Taher, Jalan Kebun Cengkeh, Batu Merah, Sirimau District, Ambon City, Maluku 97128

2. Research Time

This research was done in 02 June to 02 July 2025

D. Data Collection

There are two ways to collect data from narrative approach namely:

1. Observation

The methodical technique of observing and documenting actions or occurrences within a particular setting is called observation. Ahmad Syamil thinks that observation is a crucial research technique for gathering precise and pertinent data. This observation uses qualitative descriptive scale, A qualitative descriptive scale involves organizing or classifying data according to the features, attributes, or degree of the phenomenon being studied, without relying on precise numerical or quantitative values. This type of scale focuses more on detailed narrative explanations and the

interpretation of meanings instead of numerical analysis.⁶

2. Deep interview

Beside questionnaire researchers also use deep interviews as the method to collect data deeply from the speaker. A deep interview is a qualitative data collection method that involves direct interaction between the researcher and participants, focusing on the in-depth exploration of specific topics.⁷

3. Documents

A qualitative research technique called document looks at and interprets different kinds of documents to find important information. This method gives researchers a rich context for their findings by evaluating non-numerical data, such as texts, photos, and audio, to help them understand complicated social phenomena.⁸ Documents was use as secondary data that researcher get from article.

⁶Syamil, Ahmad. Quantitative, Qualitative, and Combination Research Methodologies. ResearchGate, 2024,

⁷ Kvale, Steinar, and Svend Brinkmann. InterViews: Learning the Craft of Qualitative Research Interviewing. 3rd ed., Sage Publications, 2021.

⁸Bowen Glenn. "Document Analysis in Qualitative Research." ResearchGate, 2021, www.researchgate.net/publication/123456789.

E. Research Instruments

a. Interview sheets

Table 3.1 Instrument of Interview

Aspect	Indicators	Question number	Total
Factors affect students' difficulties in understanding tenses	Body conditions	1-3	3
	lack of competence	4-6	3
	lack of motivation	7-9	3
	Family factors	10-12	3
	School facilities	13-15	3
	environmental factors	16-18	3
	Teaching and learning method	19-22	4

b. Observation sheets

Table 3.2 Instrument of Observation

Aspect	indicators	Statement number	Total statement
Factors affect students' difficulties in understanding tenses	Body conditions	1-2	2
	Lack of competence	3-4	2
	Lack of motivation	5-6	2
	Family factors	7-8	2
	School facilities	9-10	2
	environment	11-13	2
	Learning method	13-14	2

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis technique is very important in research; it will use to process data even get conclusions from all the data. In this study researchers use two techniques in data analysis as follow as:

1. Data Reduction

The technique of reducing large datasets to a more manageable size while preserving crucial information is known as data reduction. In the context of data analysis, this is frequently done to improve the analysis's efficacy and efficiency.⁹

2. Data Display

The presenting of data in a way that makes comprehension and interpretation easier is referred to as data display. Effective data presentation makes it easier for the audience to identify correlations, patterns, and trends in the data.¹⁰

3. Conclusion

The process of evaluating the condensed and presented facts in order to reach conclusions or suggestions is known as conclusion drawing. This entails analyzing the analysis's findings and relating them to either corporate

⁹ Anwar. "Data Reduction, Data Presentation, and Conclusion Drawing in Qualitative Research." *Staidasumsel*, 2023, <https://staidasumsel.ac.id/reduksi-data-penyajian-data-dan-penarikan-kesimpulan-dalam-penelitian-kualitatif/>.

¹⁰ Rijali, Ahmad. "Qualitative Data Analysis." *Jurnal UIN Antasari Banjarmasin*, 2021, <https://jurnal.uin-antasari.ac.id/index.php/alhadharah/article/download/2374/1691/6594>.

goals or research topics.¹¹



¹¹ Ibid.