CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher discussed about the research design, data and data source, technique of data collection, technique of data verification and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research is a process of steps used to collect data and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue. So that later obtained an understanding and understanding of certain topics, issues, and symptoms (Cresswell, 2012:3).

However, Cresswell (2014:2) defines that qualitative research is a research with an approach to understanding the meaning of individual or group and exploring social or human problems. Furthermore, Walidin et.al (2015:76) stated that qualitative research is a research procedure that uses descriptive data in the form or written or oral words from people or actors that can be observed.

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research that focused on the teachers' strategies on English e-learning classes. It describe the technique used by the teacher in MAN 3 Tulungagung. Qualitative research is used to describe and anlyze the abilities, form, uniqueness, variations of words produced by the teachers in e-learning class.

Furthermore in this study, researcher used a case study research. Ary et.al (2010) stated that their focus is on one unit, namely one individual, one

group, one organization, and one program. The current status of the phenomenon in this study is the strategy of teacher in English using e-learning classes. This explains the technique used by teacher at MAN 3 Tulungagung.

B. Setting of the Research

This research was conducted at MAN 3 Tulungagung which is located at Supriyadi street Tanen Village, Rejotangan Sub-district. The researcher choose MAN 3 Tulungagung because this school has implemented learning using E-Learning during the COVID-19 pandemic.

C. Subject of the Research

The subject of this research was one of the teacher in Senior High School of MAN 3 Tulungagung Zakiyah Fuad, S.Pd. The English teacher graduated from English Education Study Program. She has taught at MAN 3 Tulungagung for more than seventeen years, since 2003. And she is currently serving as the deputy head of student affairs now.

Table 3.1 the subjects of the research.

Name	Age	Sex	Teacher Expertise	Class Taught
Zakiyah Fuad, S.Pd.	44	Female	Teaching English	X, XI, XII

D. Data and Data Sources

1. Data

Data is defined as a representation of information or notes on a collection of facts in the form of text or numeric (sequence of numbers, letters, images, etc.). In this research the data were written text on the observation sheet, and interview transcript. From these data, researcher obtained information about the teacher's strategies in learning English using e-learning class at MAN 3 Tulungagung.

2. Data Source

Data source are people, things, or places that provide research related information. The primary data sources in qualitative research are words and actions. More than that there is additional data such as document and others. The primary data sources in this research is interview an English teacher's and students at MAN 3 Tulungagung.

E. Technique of Data Collection

The technique of data collection used by the researcher stated as follows:

1. Observation

According to Ary (2010:431) it means that observation is the basic method for obtaining qualitative data. The qualitative researcher's objective is a complete description of behavior in a particular setting, not a numerical summary of the occurrence or duration of observed behavior.

In this observation activity, the status of a phenomenon is determined by observing not by asking.

In this observation, the researcher observes the teacher while teaching in the e-learning class and finds out how the teacher applied the teaching strategies in teaching English. In this research , the researcher used an observation sheet that lists activity that may appear in the e-learning class. The observation sheet used by the researcher was a checklist (Yes/No) and was recorded to describe e-learning class activities.

2. Interview

Ary (2010:438) states that interviews can provide information that cannot be obtained through observation, or can be used to verify observation. Based on the research objectives, it can be used to validate the observation data.

Interview was conducted to know what the teacher strategies in teaching English through e-learning. In this case, the researcher used structured interview with English teacher and some students third grade at MAN 3 Tulungagung.

From the interview, the researcher conducted an interview with one teacher and some students. The function of the interview in this study is to check the data and ensure that the data is truly valid. Besides did interview with the teacher and students as the main informant. For the mechanism in conducting the interview were as follows:

a. The researcher asked the teacher about what strategies were used in teaching English.

b. After conducted interview, then the researcher describe the result of the interview.

c. The last was analyzing and concluding the data being collected.

3. Document Analysis

Documentation comes from the word document, which means goods written items. In carrying out the documentation method, researchers investigate written objects such as magazines, notes, diaries, documents, minutes of meetings, regulation and so on (Arikunto 2010:201).

F. Technique of Data Verification

The qualitative research requires reliable data. The credibility of the data is found by validating the findings. Validity is important in qualitative research. Data validation determines the quality of the research results.

According to Moleong (2008:330) There are four kinds of triangulation techniques. There are triangulation of data sources, methodological triangulation, investigator triangulation, and theoretical triangulation. Triangulation of data sources is a guarantee of informants' correctness through various methods and sources of data collection. For example, in addition to interviews and observations, researchers can use participant

observation, written documents, archives, official records, personal notes or writings and photographs.

This research uses triangulation of data source. In this data triangulation was carried out by comparing the results of observation analysis, interviews, and also documentation to verify the collected data.

G. Data Analysis

In this study, the researcher used techniques of data analysis based on Ary (2001:465) which is involving three steps: organizing the data, summarizing the data, and interpreting the data

1. Organizing

    The first step in analyzing qualitative data involves organizing the data. Bogdan and Biklen in Ary (2001 :465) suggest that the researcher can actually begin some data analysis in the field, while collecting the data. Here, the researcher used interview to collect the data. Organizing is done firstly by categorizing the data from the interview transcripts, observation sheet and the documents. The data having the same categorized rewritten in the form of paragraph.

2. Summarizing

    The next step is summarizing. Here the researcher begins to see what is in the data. Examining the same categories and then connected among categories further integrates the data (Ary 2001:469). Here, the researcher did summarizing the categories in the earlier step.

3. Interpreting

   The last step is interpreting the data. According to Ary (2001:470) Interpreting involves reflecting on the study participants' words and actions, and abstracting their essential understanding. Interpreting is done by describing the interview results, observation note clearly and understandably, and also clear documents. After interpreting, it can be found and stated clearly about the teacher strategies in teaching English toward E-Learning at MAN 3 Tulungagung.