

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODS**

In this chapter, the researcher presents research method including Research Approach, Research design, Research Site, Research Instruments, Data Collection Techniques, Data Analysis Techniques, Data Validity Testing Plan.

#### **A. Research Design**

Qualitative approach seeks to achieve an understanding of a particular phenomenon from the point of view of the person experiencing it. Therefore, researcher need to determine which research approach can answer their research questions (Streubert Speziale &Carpenter, 2007). There is a lot of overlap between qualitative approaches available in terms of methods, procedures, and techniques. Overlapping epistemological, aesthetic, ethical, and procedural concerns can drive the general view of qualitative research, treating it as a "family" approach where equality is more important than difference, and where the idea of flexibility becomes an important value and search.

In this study, researcher used qualitative descriptive. Qualitative method with descriptive analytical study approach used in this study, expressed by Sugiyono, (2012. 3) is a qualitative method to obtain in-depth data, namely data containing meaning. Qualitative methods can significantly affect the substance of research. That is, qualitative methods present directly the nature of the relationship between researchers and informants, objects and research subjects.

The purpose of descriptive research is to describe a phenomenon and its characteristics. This study refers more to what than how or why something happens. Therefore, observation and survey tools are often used to collect data (Gall, Gall, & Borg, 2007). In such studies, data can be collected qualitatively, but are often analyzed quantitatively, using frequency, percentage, average, or other statistical analysis to determine relationships. However, qualitative research is more holistic and often involves rich data sets from a variety of sources to gain a deeper understanding of individual participants, including opinions, perspectives, and attitudes.

This study uses quantitative research or numerical descriptions of trends, or opinions of students with sample samples of some students, and according to Creswell (2014), quantitative research is testing the theory by pursuing relationships between variables. This research uses design research method, which is the right way to answer research questions and achieve research objectives. There are two main reasons for using design research methods in this study. First, there is no theory of the trajectory of English learning research using e-Learning. Therefore, this research aims to develop students' perception of learning using e-Learning. Second, this study allows researchers to study students' learning processes to discover the extent to which activities that have been designed have an impact on students' skills.

The justification of this study involves not only in choosing the method of data collection, but also in the structure of writing the applied findings. The reason is to determine the objectives of the activity, choose an evaluation instrument, and

select part of the empirical data to focus on the analysis of the data available during the research process.

This research reveals the phenomenon that will currently be studied. Students' activities in learning using online media using e-Learning. In collecting, presenting, and disclosing the problems of e-Learning students want to achieve, this study uses a qualitative descriptive approach. Nawawi and Martini (1994: 73) interpret descriptive methods as methods that describe an objective state or a particular event based on visible or appropriate facts that are then accompanied by an attempt to draw general conclusions based on those historical facts.

Qualitative approaches share the same goals in which they strive to come to an understanding of a particular phenomenon from the perspective of those who experience it. Therefore, researchers need to determine which research approaches can answer their research questions (Streubert Speziale & Carpenter, 2007). There is a lot of overlap between qualitative approaches available in terms of methods, procedures, and techniques. Overlapping epistemological, aesthetic, ethical, and procedural concerns can drive a general view of qualitative research, think of it as a "family" approach where similarity is more important than difference, and where ideas of flexibility become important value and search. However, there is another point of view, concerned with how such flexibility can lead to inconsistencies and lack of coherence (Holloway & Todres, 2003). It should not be forgotten that research consumers assess the quality of evidence offered in a study by evaluating conceptual and methodological decisions that have been made by researchers. Therefore,

researchers need to make good decisions to produce evidence of the highest possible quality (Polit & Beck, 2003; Høye & Severinsson, 2007).

Qualitative research terms and descriptive research are sometimes used interchangeably. However, there is a difference between the two. One of the fundamental characteristics of both types of research is that it involves naturalistic data. That is, they try to learn language learning and teaching in a naturally occurring setting without intervention or manipulation of variables. However, these two types of research may differ in terms of purpose, level of control, and the way data is analyzed.

Qualitative method with descriptive analytical study approach used in this study, as expressed by Sugiyono, (2012: 3) is a qualitative method to obtain in-depth data, namely data containing meaning. Qualitative methods can significantly affect the substance of research. That is, qualitative methods present directly the nature of the relationship between researchers and informants, objects and research subjects. Qualitative research has characteristics or characteristics that should be used as guidelines by researchers, as stated by Bogdan and Biklen (1982: 27-29) that qualitative research characteristics include:

Here researchers as will dive directly into the data source to find information related to students' perception of English language learning using e-Learning. Applying the data collected in this study is more likely to be words than numbers

- 1) Explain that the results of the study emphasize on the process not solely on the results of the

- 2) Through inductive analysis, researchers reveal the meaning of the situation.
- 3) Expressing meaning as an essential aspect of qualitative approach.

This process is done in order to obtain the results of research objectively. The data collection process in this study was conducted by observation, interview. Observations are only made at MTsN 2 Kota Kediri.

The purpose of descriptive research is to describe a phenomenon and its characteristics. This study focuses more on "what" than "how" or why something happens. Therefore, observation and survey tools are often used to collect data (Gall, Gall, & Borg, 2007). In such studies, data can be collected qualitatively, but are often analyzed quantitatively, using frequency, percentage, average, or other statistical analysis to determine relationships. However, qualitative research is more holistic and often involves rich data sets from a variety of sources to gain a deeper understanding of individual participants, including their opinions, perspectives, and attitudes. Qualitative research collects qualitative data, and the analysis methods are also mainly qualitative.

This often involves inductive exploration of data to identify recurring themes, or concepts, and then describe and interpret those categories. Certainly in qualitative research, qualitatively collected data can also be analyzed quantitatively. This happens when researchers first examine qualitative data thoroughly to find relevant themes and ideas and then turn them into further comparison and evaluation data.

As said by Sugiyono (2019: 16) explains the understanding of qualitative research as follows: Qualitative research method is a research method based on the

philosophy of positivism, used to examine the condition of natural objects, where researchers as a key instrument, sampling data sources is done purposively and snowball, merging techniques with triangulasi (combined), inductive / qualitative data analysis, and qualitative research results emphasize more on meaning than generalization.

This method fits in this study because this study to find an overview of one group of humans to achieve the objectives of that group. This method fits in this study because this study to find an overview of one group of humans to achieve the objectives of that group.

## **B. Research Location**

The location of this study is MTsN 2 Kota Kediri. In accordance with the problems and objectives of this study, use of qualitative research with descriptive approach. The approach uses analysis to describe the opinion of participants or research informants that is the student himself. While the subjects studied were students of MTsN 2 Kota Kediri. Researchers will conduct research this research will start from the preparation stage, observation, to the writing of research reports.

## **C. Research Instruments**

Instruments are tools for collecting research data, usually in the form of interviews, from such interviews researchers will use online interviews using google form. While the documentation is only as a formality or evidence that the researchers actually conducted research in the school questionnaires, interviews, documentation. Therefore in qualitative research the existence of researchers is absolute, because

researchers must interact with the environment of both humans and non-humans who are at the research site. As arikunto (2006) says that instruments are tools or means used by research in collecting data to make the work easier and the results better, so it is easier to process. A data collection instrument is a tool used to measure the data to be collected. This data collection instrument is basically inseparable from the method of data collection. If the data collection method is an in-depth interview then the instrument used is a closed/structured interview guideline.

#### 1. Test Instruments

Tests in the world of education is a very popular term because it is widely used to measure the learning outcomes of learners after experiencing the teaching and learning process. Putting together a test must be in accordance with the procedure and go through the correct process. The procedures taken in compiling or developing capability tests in the framework of research are basically as follows:

- a) Determination of Measured Aspects An aspect of this is the learning of English subjects in e—Learning.
- b) Selection of Test Form Test Form This is the type of question seen from the way the test taker gives the answer to the question. In this case the researcher will give 10 questions available in google form.

Said Nasution (1988) quoted by Prof.Dr.Sugiyono (2019: 295) stated that researchers as a suitable research instrument for similar research because it has the following characteristics:

- a) Researchers as a sensitive tool and react to any stimuli from the environment that are expected to be meaningful or not for research.
- b) Research as a tool can adapt to all aspects of the situation and can collect a wide variety of data at once.
- c) Every situation is a whole. No instrument in the form of tests or polls can capture the situation as a whole, except humans.
- d) Situations involving human interaction, incomprehensible with sheer knowledge to understand it, we need to feel it often, dive into it based on our knowledge.
- e) Researchers as instruments can directly analyze the data obtained. He was able to interpret it, immediately spawned hypotheses to determine the direction of observation, to test hypotheses that appeared instantly
- f) Only humans as instruments can draw conclusions based on data collected at some point and immediately used as counters to obtain affirmations, changes, improvements, and changes.
- g) In research using quantitative tests or questionnaires that take precedence is quantified responses for statistical processing, while deviant ones are ignored. With humans as instruments, strange and distorted responses are instead noticed. Responses other than others, even contradictory, are used to heighten the level of trust and understanding of the aspects studied.

#### **D. Data Collection Techniques**



In qualitative research data techniques are indispensable to obtain data in a study. Without looking at the data techniques, researchers will not get the data as expected. Qualitative research, data conducted in various settings, various sources, and various ways. In terms of settings, the data is collected in natural conditions. In terms of sources, data is collected from various sources, namely primary sources, and secondary sources. Furthermore, when viewed in terms of ways or techniques of learning more data is done by observation, in-depth interviews, questionnaire filling and documentation.

a. Observation

Observations in this study are hidden elements in qualitative research. Observation in a simple context is the process of initial activities that researchers often do to know the reality of the research field. According to Sanapiah Faisal (Burban Bungin, 2003: 65) that observation methods become very important in qualitative research because observation recognizes various forms of events, events, circumstances, actions that are rejected in society. That's where it is known which is very prevalent or common, for whom, when, where and so on. That's where it is known which is very prevalent or common, for whom, when, where and so on. Observations in qualitative research said by Satori Djam'an and Komariah Aan, (2012: 105) directly against objects to see the location of objects, situations, contexts and their meanings in an effort to collect research data. The innovation used by the assumptions built by Maleong (2011: 175) is an observation to optimize the ability of researchers in terms of motives, beliefs, attention, unconscious behavior, habits and

so on. Observations are actually made with purpose or benefit. From a variety of observations certainly have benefits in qualitative research. Therefore, Patton (Sugiyono, 2007: 67) said that his observations are as follows:

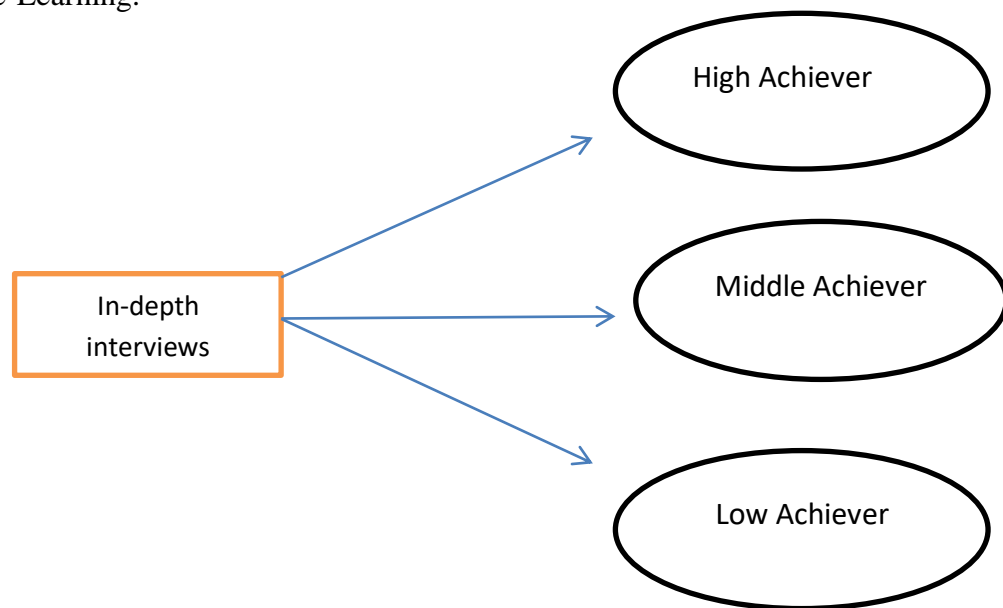
- 1) With observation in the field researchers are better able to understand the context of data in social situations, to get a holistic or comprehensive view.
- 2) With observation will be gained direct experience, allowing researchers to use inductive approaches, so it can not be based on previous concepts or views. Inductive approaches open up the possibility of making discoveries or discoveries.
- 3) With observation researchers can see things that are less and not observed by others especially people who are in the environment because it looks mediocre and by the unexposed in the interview.
- 4) With observation researchers can find available information that will be disclosed by respondents in interviews because it is sensitive or want to clear the name of the institution.
- 5) With observation researchers can find things that are outside the respondent's perception, so that researchers get a more thorough picture.
- 6) Through field observation, researchers not only collect rich data, but also gain personal impressions and feel the social situation studied.

b. Interview

Interviews are an important part of the data collection techniques in this study. In this case researchers can obtain information directly from the informant. But the

atmosphere of this pandemic will be very different for researchers to interview informants. Therefore researchers will conduct interviews online using Whatsapp or the like, in order to get information from informants. Whereas according to Linclon and Guba (LJ Maeleong, 2011: 186) Constructing about people, events, organizations, feelings, motivations, secrets, concerns and other roundness; reconstructing roundness such as projecting the expected roundness to perfect the future; verification, alteration and expand information obtained from others, both human and non-human (triangulation).

In this context, interviews are required to obtain information and related data from in-depth online teaching research on MTsN 2 Kota Kediri. In this interview, researchers give breadth and freedom in answering or expressing their opinions. This interview is useful for obtaining appropriate and valid data about online learning using e-Learning. Researchers only interviewed students from MTsN 2 Kota Kediri or concerned to get information about students' perceptions about online learning using e-Learning.



c. List of questions

In addition to interviews, researchers provided questionnaires containing questions to informants about students' perceptions of online learning using e-Learning. As defined by Prof.Dr.Sugiyono (2019: 199) Questionnaire is a data collection technique that is done by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to answer. The questionnaire's research plan will be small questions made on google forms to then be sent to students or informants for more information.

**E. Data Analysis Techniques**

The process of analyzing this data is done before the researchers jump into the field. Then after that the researchers compiled the results of an analysis that according to Moleong (2007: 248) is an effort made by processing data, organizing data, sorting it into manageable units, synthesizing it, finding and finding patterns, discovering what is important and what is learned, and deciding what can be enlightened to others.

The instrument of collecting research data in the form of questionnaires consisting of 10 statements accompanied by a choice of answers. Research instruments will be given to each student after the use of Microsoft Team as lms (Learning Management System) in the English learning process during the Covid-19 pandemic. Each instrument item will be analyzed and interpreted to determine the student's perception.

Based on the above definitions, it can be concluded that the first step of data analysis is to collect existing data, systematically compile, and then present the results of the research to others.

Data analysis begins by conducting in-depth interviews with informants about students' perceptions of online defense using e-Learning keys, which is someone who truly understands and knows the situation of research objects. After conducting the interview, data analysis begins by creating a transcript of the interview results, by replaying the recording of the interview results, listening carefully, then writing down the words heard according to the recorded one.

After the researchers write the interview results into the transcript, the researchers then have to read carefully for data reduction. Researchers reduce data by abstraction, which is to take and record useful information according to the context of the study or ignore unnecessary words so that the core of the sentence is obtained only, but the language is in accordance with the language of the informant. Then after being reduced, the researchers proceeded to look at the questionnaire results that had been filled out by the informant to make the data collection material stronger.

This study uses field research so that researchers must jump directly into the field or subject to be studied. As said by Burhan Bungin (2003: 69) that the activities in qualitative analysis research are conducted interactively and continuously until complete, so that the data is saturated. Most likely the research data analysis technique relates to the perception of students at MTsN 2 Kota Kediri.

#### **F. Data Validity Testing Plan**

Data validity tests in research, often only emphasized on validity tests. Validity is the degree of accuracy between data occurring in research objects and forces that can be reported by researchers. Thus valid data is data that does not differ between what happens to research objects. The validity test of researchers quoted from Prof.Dr.Sugiyono (2019: 364) in testing the validity of the data, qualitative research methods using different terms with qualitative research. Data credibility test in the form of:

- 1) Extension of Observation

With extended observations, the researcher's relationship with informants or students will be more formed, accretive, open, believe so that no information is hidden anymore.

- 2) Increased Perseverance

As a provision for researchers to increase perseverance by reading various reference books and journals that discuss the research of the microsoft team. By reading this, the researcher's insights will be broader so that it can be used to study the data found to be correct.

- 3) Triagulation

In this credibility test, researchers used source triangulation, which is to check the data that has been obtained through several sources