CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter the researcher presents about research method. It covers research design, subject of the research, data and data source, techinque of collecting data, data analysis, technique of data verification.

A. RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is required when performing a research. Research design is collecting and analyzing data plan which related to the objective of research (Nasution, 2010). The research design's purpose is to provide a suitable framework for a study. The research approach chosen is an important decision in the research design process because it determines how relevant data for a study will be collected. The researcher then employs a descriptive qualitative approach in this study since it focuses on analyzing teacher strategies in teaching writing descriptive text through E Learning media. The media are Madras E-Learning, WhatsApp, Telegram and YouTube.

The researcher used the descriptive qualitative approach as the research design. This is necessary in order to accurately characterize the things. The descriptive method is used because the data was analyzed descriptively by the researcher. Suryana (2010) defines descriptive research as "research that focuses on making a systematic and accurate description based on facts about a specific thing." The outcome of descriptive study that is relevant to the reality of the situation or actuality.

In conclusion, when a straightforward description of a phenomenon is needed, a qualitative descriptive approach should be the preferred approach. It's an approach that works great when researchers want to know who was involved in an event, what was involved, and where it happened. This approach attempts to provide the subject's info. As a conclusion of this study, the teacher strategies in teaching writing descriptive text through E Learning in MTsN 7 Kediri were discovered.

B. SUBJECT OF THE RESEARCH

The subjects in this study were 7th and 8th grade English teachers at MTsN 7 Kediri. In education field, teachers should have creativity in delivering the learning materials with the help of relevant learning media. In this study, teachers are used as the subject of research because teacher is the educator which regulates all kinds of learning processes, in this case the teacher can be called the main actor in the learning process. The teacher is the first and foremost person in utilizing e-learning media in the learning process. The role of the teacher here is very important, such as how teacher explain teaching materials with the help of learning media. So that, they are able to use the media effectively and efficiently. Then, they also can make students understand the material that being taught. In addition, the selection of the teacher has considerations based on the results of the advice given by the headmaster to choose a competent teacher.

C. DATA AND DATA SOURCE

1. Data

Data was important, because it refers to any information that answers the research question. The data itself usually in form of a fact or could be from statistic who could be analyzed. The research is to know the strategies of teaching descriptive text using E Learning. Thus, the researcher gathered data in form of material from the result of interview with English teachers, a lesson plan, observation result in the form of checklist, and some photographs.

2. Data Source

The data source is the place where data is gathered. To collect data for this study, the researcher employed an interview guide, an observation guide, and documentation. As a result, the researcher did everything possible to obtain information from the informants. The researcher divided the data sources into three categories in this study. The first is person, which includes the interview informants, who are English teachers at MTsN 7 Kediri. The second category is location, namely MTsN 7 Kediri, which is where English is taught and learned. The researcher is familiar with English teaching writing in an online classroom utilizing E Learning in this place. The last category is paper, which is a source of teaching writing data at MTsN 7 Kediri.

D. TECHNIQUE OF COLLECTING DATA & INSTRUMENTS

1. Technique of Collecting Data

Interview, observation, and documentation techniques were used in the data collection procedure for the research data. The three data collection techniques listed above were used in this study based on these concepts.

a. Interview

An interview is a type of data collecting that necessitates direct connection between the researcher and the topic or respondents. Interviews aim to provide more detailed information. According to An interview, according to Esternberg and Sugiyono (2007: 72), is a meeting of two people who exchange information and ideas through question and answer in order to construct meaning in a specific topic. Esternberg (2002) offers the following types of interviews:

1. Structure Interview

The purpose of the interview is to obtain specific information from the subjects. The questions are nicely laid out.

2. Semi Structured Interview

The interviewer chooses the topic of interest and formulates questions, but the formal question may be changed during the interview process.

3. Unstructured Interview

The questions arise from the questions in a conversational interview. The interview hasn't been properly prepared ahead of time.

This study used a semi structured interview method based on the theories presented above. This type of interview belongs to the in-depth interview category, which allows for more flexibility in implementation than structured interviews. The goal of using this method in an interview was to provide a comfortable and adaptable environment in which to learn about teaching writing descriptive text using E Learning. An interview with an English teacher at MTsN 7 Kediri was conducted using an interview guide. The researcher used the following process to gain data from the interview:

Step 1: The researcher developed a set of questions to be asked to the selected English teachers. The researcher also had a recorder on hand to take notes on the informants' responses.

Step 2: The researcher inquired and spoke in a friendly way, based on the concept of question that had been created based on the interview guide.

Step 3: The researcher writes down the respondents' responses.

Step 4: The researcher created an interview transcript based on the findings of the record.

b. Observation

The observation method is a technique for gathering information by observing activities, environment, events, objects, and research locations directly, carefully, and systematically. The researcher collect all the data obtained during the observation. When conducting observation, the researcher selects items to observe and makes notes about them in relation to the research. Observation, according to Sugiyono (2007:226), is a data collection method in which the researcher conducts direct observations of an object, condition or situation, process, or behavior. This method was used to gather data on English teachers who teach descriptive text. There were two teachers and students involved in the teaching and learning. The method of observation was as follows: Firstly, the researcher prepared the observation sheets. Secondly, the researcher participated in the classroom. Thirdly, the researcher observed teachers teaching descriptive text in the online classroom. An observation guide was used by the researcher to observe teachers in the classroom.

c. Documentation

The documentation method is a technique for gathering data that is presented to the research topic in an indirect way. According to Sugiyono (2015: 329), documentation is a method used to obtain data and information in the form of books, archives, documents, writing numbers, and pictures in the form of reports and information that can

support the research. The documentation technique is done by reading and studying documentation in the form of field notes and archives related to this research. Textbook material, lesson plans, some syllabus curriculum, worksheets, list the score of students and picture from teaching writing process are among the documents. It's used in the classroom to record the teaching-learning process. Documentation is carried out in every research activity.

2. Instruments

The researcher need some instruments to collecting the data to assist the researcher's work. Those are mentioned as follows:

a. Interview Guide

The interview guide used during the interview process is in the form of questions that will be asked to research subjects which aim to gain as much information as possible about what is related to the problem. The questions prepared in the form of a set of standard questions with the same arrangement of questions, words and presentation for each subject. This instrument is used to identify the learning process carried out by the teacher to obtain information about strategies in teaching writing descriptive text with E Learning media. The researcher will interview several competent English teachers. Interviews were conducted outside of class hours in order not to interfere the teaching and learning process. During the interview, the

researcher used notes from field observations. What are the strategies that teachers use in teaching descriptive texts using E-Learning media will be the questions that will be asked. Then, interview guide instrument in this qualitative research will be presented in the appendix.

b. Observation Sheet

This observation sheet was created to determine the teacher's learning process when teaching writing descriptive text directly. Direct observation by the researcher is used in data collection techniques. This tool is used to determine which strategies the teacher employs when teaching descriptive text. The instrument used in this study's observation sheet will then be presented in the appendix.

E. DATA ANALYSIS

Data analysis is important in this research because the data collection will be meaningless if it is not analyzed the data that collected from field. Researchers must understand data analysis techniques appropriately to facilitate the analysis process. According to Sugiyono (2010: 337) data analysis in qualitative research is carried out when data collection takes place and when the data has been collected. To analyze this research, it was carried out with the concept of Miles and Huberman (1994) cited Sugiyono (2014: 247-252) which is involving three steps, they are: the data reduction, the data display, and the conclusion drawing/verification.

1. Data Reduction

   Data reduction is first stage of the qualitative data analysis process. Due to the large amount of data obtained from research, it needs to be written and detailed. Data reduction includes activities to summarize, select, focus on the main things and then look for themes and patterns. In this study, the data obtained by researchers in the field through interviews, observations and also documentation of teacher strategies for teaching descriptive text using E Learning reduced by summarizing, selecting and focusing data on things that are in accordance with the research objectives.

   The researcher perform data reduction by sorting, categorizing and make abstractions from field notes, interviews and documentation. At this stage, data reduction is carried out continuously by the researcher to produce a core record of the data obtained. The data is then analyzed and compiled systematically to facilitate understanding. This will provide clear information regarding the research results.

2. Data Display

   Next step in following data condensation is the data display, which is a collection of methodically structured data that allows a conclusion to be reached. In other terms, data display is the methodical preparation of information in order to get at conclusions as the researcher's results. In this section, the chosen data was presented in the form of a table or an essay. The data was analyzed to see how teachers used E Learning to teach descriptive text in the 7th and 8th grade at MTsN 7 Kediri.

3. Conclusion Drawing/ Verification

The conclusion drawing and verification data is a process of drawing conclusions based on a combination of information arranged in a form of data presentation. The researcher can see everything that is researched and draw conclusions about the object of research using this information. During this stage of data analysis, the researcher attempts to draw conclusions based on data collected during research at the research location. By completing this stage, researcher will be able to respond to all of the problems that have been posed in a predetermined research question.

F. TECHNIQUE OF DATA VERIFICATION

In order to double-check the data, researcher used triangulation. Triangulation is a data verification method that determine the use of something. The use multiple observers, various sources of data, and/or multiple methodologies is referred to as triangulation (Ary et al 2010: 498). There are four types of triangulation procedures, according to Denzin (1978), the first is data triangulation, second is theoretical triangulation, third is researcher triangulation, and fourth is methodological triangulation. Through the variety of methods and sources of data collecting, triangulation of data sources supports the truth informant.

1. Data Triangulation

   Data triangulation is the process of obtaining more detailed description of a phenomenon by collecting data over a longer period of time and from multiple sources.

2. Theoretical Triangulation

   The possibility of exploring the multiple theories as a way of interpreting same data group is referred to as theoretical triangulation.

3. Researcher Triangulation

   Diverse researchers are involved in the study of the same subject, with the assumption that different researchers will contribute with different perspectives, considerations, and analyses.

4. Methodological Triangulation

   Multiple methods are used to obtain more complete and detailed information about a phenomenon is referred to as methodological triangulation. It requires using variety of methods, such interviews and observations, to gain a better understanding of a situation. It is also possible to evaluate performance by collecting and analyzing documents.

   The researchers employ participant of observation, written document, archives, notes or personal writings official records, and images in addition to interviews and observations. So, the researcher used triangulation using methodology in this study to validate the acquired data, which came from interviews with English teachers, observations, and documentations in the process teaching writing descriptive texts using E Learning.