CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes the research method and design that used in the research and the reason why the researcher applies the method and the design. Furthermore, in this chapter researcher expose subject and setting of the research, data and data source, technique of data collection, technique of data verification and technique of data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research can be carried out in two types, namely quantitative research (a statistic investigation of phenomena by gathering quantifiable data and performing statistical, mathematical, or computational techniques) and qualitative research (a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behaviour or explain and express the experience of the respondents). This research use qualitative research approach. Because this study aims to explain the implementation of blended learning. According to Cresswell (2014), qualitative research is a type of research that explores and understands the meaning of a number of individuals or groups of people originating from the social problem.

This research also a descriptive research, it is a research method aimed at describing existing phenomena, which are currently or in the past. The purpose

of this descriptive research is to make a systematic, factual and accurate description, picture or painting of the facts, characteristics or relationships between the phenomena being investigated (Hamdi & Bahruddin, 2014).

This research is descriptive qualitative, because this research seeks to collect existing facts, this research focuses on efforts to reveal a problem and situation as it is, which is researched and studied as a whole. Descriptive qualitative research analyzes only up to the descriptive level, namely analyzing and presenting facts systematically so that it can be easier to understand and conclude. This research aims specifically to describe and explain the implementation of blended learning in teaching English at SMPN 1 Tulungagung.

B. Data and Data Source

1. Data

    Data is the result of recording research, both in the form of facts and figures. Data describes objects in certain variables. In this study, the data is obtained from the result of in-depth interviews collected from the informants, observation on the classroom, and also documentation regarding to the blended learning in SMPN 1 Tulungagung.

2. Data Source

    The data source is where the researcher get the data from. In this study, the data source is the respondents of the interview. The data source is obtained from interviews with English teachers. The data obtained from

the interviews are the answers to the interview questions in the form of sentences which are then identified and analyzed.

C. Research Subjects

Research subject are people who give information or data to researcher according information or data that needed by the researcher. The research subjects of this research are two English teachers of SMPN 1 Tulungagung

D. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection techniques used in this study were interviews, observation, and documentation techniques.

1. Interviews

Interview is a method of collecting data used to obtain information directly from the source. This interview is used if you want to know things from the response in more depth with a small number of respondents. Creswell (2009:155) stated that interview survey are form on which the researcher records answers supplied by the participant in the study. The researcher asks a question from an interview guide, listens for answers or observes behavior, and records responses on the survey.

In data collection techniques, interviews have several types, some of them are structured and unstructured interviews. A structured interview is an interview in which the interviewer sets his own questions to be asked. Meanwhile, unstructured interview is not like structured interviews. Its characteristics are less interrupted and arbitrary. This type of interview is used to find single information. In this study, the interview technique used

by the researcher is a structured interview, by preparing several questions that will be submitted to the informants. This is intended so that the conversation in the interview is more focused on the intended purpose and avoids the conversation being too broad. In addition, it is also used as a general benchmark and can be developed by the researcher through questions that arise during interview activities. The researcher used the interview method to explore data related to the blended learning in teaching English at SMPN 1 Tulungagung. The researcher done the interview with two English teachers of SMPN 1 Tulungagung on March 23rd 2022 - March 24th 2022.

2. Observation

Observation is a technique or method of collecting data by observing ongoing activities. According to (Cresswell, 2009:155) observation is when the researcher takes field notes on the behavior and activities of individuals or groups at the research field. Observations can be made through participation or non-participation. In this research uses non-participatory observation. In non-participant observations, the observer does not take part in the activity, only plays a role in observing the activity, not participating in the activity. In this research, researcher observed teachers while carrying out online and offline learning, because researchers want to see how the teachers carrying out blended learning on English subject. Creswell (2016: 254) stated that in this observation the researcher records either in a structured or semi-structured way, for example by asking a number of questions that the researcher really want to

know. In general, this observation is open-ended that the researcher asking general questions to possible participants and they are free to share their views.

E. Technique of Data Verification

Qualitative research must have data validity checks to ensure the accuracy of research data. According to Creswell (2016), one of strategies of validity strategies is by using triangulation. Triangulation is a data validity checking technique that utilizes something that is born outside the data for checking purposes or as a comparison to the data. This study uses source of data, where researchers compare and check both the degree of trust or information obtained through different times and tools (Moleong, 2004). The data is analyzed by the researcher in order to produce a conclusion, and then agreements with some of these sources are described, categorized, which have the same response, which are different, and which are specific.

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting data into patterns, categories, and basic units of description so that themes can be found and a working hypothesis can be formulated as suggested by the data. The data analysis aim to narrow and limit the findings into a data that is organized and arranged systematically and neatly. Qualitative data analysis according to Miles and Hubberman (2014) is efforts made by working with data, organizing data, breaking it down into manageable units, synthesizing it search and find

patterns, discover what is important and what is learned and decide what to publish.

In this research, the researchers used descriptive analysis method according to Miles and Hubberman (2014) those are data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion/verification.

a. Data reduction

Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing, abstracting and transforming rough data from the field during the study, from the beginning to the end of the research. The reduced data will provide a clearer picture in order to make it easier for the researcher to display the data. In this study, data were obtained from interviews, observation notes and documents, then the data were summarized, and selected so that they would provide a clear picture to the researcher.

b. Data Display

The next step is data display or data presentation. In qualitative writing, data presentation can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts or etc., but the most frequently used is narrative text. The goal is to make it easier to draw conclusions. In displaying the data, the researcher presenting the data systematically by arranging the information in the form of brief descriptions and tables.

c. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

The last step in qualitative data analysis is drawing conclusions and verification. Researchers draw conclusions from the data that has been presented. This is done to find patterns, themes, similar relationships,

things that often arise, hypotheses and so on. The conclusions that have been drawn since the beginning of the study are of course still very tentative, vague, and doubtful. However, with increasing data, the conclusions can become more comprehensive.