

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The design of this study is descriptive analysis in form of descriptive qualitative research about analysis on the challenges of learning English online at home during the Covid-19 pandemic based on teacher experiences. According to Creswell's note that the descriptive research attempts to describe, explain and interpret conditions of the present the purpose of a descriptive research is to examine a phenomenon that is occurring at a specific place and time. Then, in the same source this study is called analysis because the researcher try to analyze objectively about the challenges of learning English online at home during the Covid-19 pandemic based on teacher experiences, and it called qualitative because the researcher did not give any addition into the teaching and learning online process. This process of obtaining data without doing any intervene is just fit with the explanations of experts about descriptive qualitative research design.

The purpose of this study are to describe and analyze about the challenges of learning English online at home during the Covid-19 pandemic based on teacher experiences in different level of school From Kindergarten, Elementary School, Junior High School and Senior High School

B. Setting of the Research

This study is conducted at TK AisyiahBustanulAntfal 1 Air Naningan, SDN 2 Air Naningan, SMPN 1 Air Naningan and SMAN 1 Air Naningan. In this research, the

researcher focus to analyze the challenges of learning English online at home during the Covid-19 pandemic based on the teacher experiences.

C. Research Informants

Research informants are people who are used to provide information needed by researchers regarding the situation. Informants are people who really know the problems to be studied. The researcher obtained information from the teacher in the field of English studies. In this occasion the researcher asked for information from an English teacher at TK Aisyiah Bustanul Antfal 1 named Mrs.Vivi Martiniyati,S.Pd, SDN 2 Air Naningan named Mrs. Rita Marlina, S.Pd., SMPN 1 Air Naningan named EkoWinardi,S.Pd., and SMAN 1 Air Naningan named Mrs, WeldaWahyuni, S.Pd. M.M.

D. Data Collecting Technique

The data collecting technique applies in the research are as follow by According to Creswell (2003 :20-21) qualitative is constructive knowledge claims, ethnographic design, and observation of behavior. A qualitative study often provides ideas for further exploration. But it is likely that an action researcher would predominantly be working within a qualitative paradigm as the data may be more in the form of transcripts, descriptions and documents for analysis. It must be stressed that qualitative data is not inferior in status and in action research, it can illuminate human feelings and provide rich insights into actions and their consequences. The qualitative data following sections below:

In the other hand based on Anne Burns (2010:106) Qualitative data are those that are analyze without using numbers, likely to get quite a lot of qualitative information from data such as; journal, diary entries, interviews, classroom recordings of interactions among yourself and your students, and observation notes. According the statement above

in this research the writer some of ways to collect the data such as interviews, classroom recordings of interactions among the teacher and the students, and observation notes.

1. Interview

At the preliminary study, the writer conducts an informal interview to the teacher to find out what kind of English teaching and learning challenges that face by the English teacher. When the writer is doing the first observation, before conducting the writer uses the result of the interview as the points to focus on challenges of learning English online. So in the end the writer will be use interview again, to know what is the result of the teaching and learning process through online class.

2. Questionnaires

Questionnaires offer an alternative form of data collecting technique. Questionnaires have advantages of being easier and less time consuming to administer than interview, and the responses of larger number of information would be gathered. Questionnaires would be given to teachers. The researcher used the structured observation or close questionnaire form to get the information about the real condition in the challenges of learning English online at home during the Covid-19 pandemic based on teacher experiences.

3. Observation

Observation plays an important part in any kind of data-gathering and most action research projects use this as an instrument. Observation is a natural process – we observe people and incidents all the time and based on the observations, we make judgments. Basically, the researcher is making use of this method within the research process where there is a need for more systematic observation. So that, the

information the researcher collect can be used for the purpose of the study being carried out.

E. Data Analyzing Technique

This study used qualitative data analysis techniques. In qualitative research, all investigators or researchers focus on the problems studied, guided by the conceptual or theoretical framework (SudarwanDnim and Dervish, 2003:262). Data analysis in qualitative research is often carried out simultaneously or together with data collection. Then, Sirajuddin (2010:283) stated that the data analysis in this study included several steps or stages; coding, reduction data, displaying data, and drawing conclusions and verification.

1. Coding

Code is a word or short phrase that contains the core of the data segment. Code in qualitative research is a short word or phrase that symbolically summarizes, highlights a message, and captures the gist of some data, this coding can be based on language or visual data. In qualitative research, data coding plays an important role in the process of data analysis and in determining the quality of the research data abstraction. Researcher analyzed several coded data such as the meaning of statements, behavior, events, feelings, actions of informants, and others contained in the data segment at hand. Stages after obtaining data, the researcher collected data by placing all units that have the same code . This method will make it easier to read the data, with this coding the researcher can base the important data according to the research topic.

2. Reduction Data

In processingreduction data, a researcher usually selects or summarizes the things that are important in a study. According to (Sugiyono, 2014:247) reduction data has

meanings, namely: summarizing, choosing basic things, focusing on important things, looking for themes and patterns. Based on this theory, it can be concluded that a researcher collects data from interviews, questionnaires, observation sheets, and documentation. Furthermore, the researcher then copied the data. The irrelevant data that is not related to the research questions will be discarded. The irrelevant data is not related with the research theme of the study.

3. Displaying data

Displaying the data is used to compile information, descriptions or narratives to draw a conclusion in research. Besides that, displaying data can also be enriched with an image, table, chart, diagram, etc. After the data is reduced, a researcher displays the data in the form of descriptions, figures and tables.

4. Drawing conclusions / verification

Drawing conclusions / verification is used as a step for qualitative data analysis. At this stage, it shows the conclusions as the final result of the research. Conclusions in this study began after data collection was carried out by making temporary conclusions. In other words, these conclusions are continuously analyzed and their validity verified to get clear conclusions about the initiation response feedback in interaction between teacher and students in learning English online.