

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter the researcher would like to explain the methods of this research. It consists of the type of the study, research setting, the source of the data, the technique of data collection, the technique of data analysis, and the validity of the data.

A. Research Design

In this research, used descriptive qualitative research that focuses on the teacher strategies on English e-learning classes. It describes the technique used by the teacher in SMK Pelita Gedong Tataan. Qualitative research is used to describe and analyze the abilities, forms, uniqueness, variations of words produced by teachers in e-learning classes.

According to Creswell (2014:2) qualitative research is a research with an approach to understanding the meaning of individual or group and exploring social or human problems. Furthermore, Sutopo and Arief (2010:1) writes that qualitative is a study aimed at doing a description and analysis of a phenomenon, event, social activity, attitude, perception of each individual or in a particular group. This type of research was inductive, where data at the location would be the main source of the phenomenon and problems in the observation process.

So it can be concluded that descriptive qualitative trying to describe a social phenomenon in the form of words. The main purpose of descriptive research is to describe the state of view as it exists today. Simply stated, this is a fact-

finding investigation. In descriptive research, conclusions can certainly be accepted, but it doesn't build a cause and effect relationship.

B. Research Setting

a. Research Place

The research location was the coverage area on which the research is based. In this study, because of the existence of COVID-19, which requires learning activities to be online learning, so the researcher conducted this research in terms of the teaching strategies of English teachers at SMK Pelita Gedong Tataan with online method.

b. Research Time

This research was conducted from the beginning to July 2020. With the enactment of Sosial Distancing so researcher conducted this research by online. The researcher also conducted directly interviews on July 20th, 2020.

c. Research Subject

The selection of subject is based on the uniqueness of the case. In this study, the subject taken are someone related to English. Because here the researcher will analyze the teacher strategies in teaching English, obviously the subject taken are English teacher. The research subjects is Lia Mayang Sari , S. Pd. as an English teachers at SMK Petita Gedong Tataan.

C. Source of the Data

a. Data

Data is interpreted as a representation of information or notes on a collection of facts in the form of text or numeric forms (sequence of numbers, letters, images, etc.). According to Mohajan (2016:31) normally, data is structured but does not cover any information for using it in certain contexts. Data in this research were in the form of written text in the field notes, and interview transcript. Data is an important aspect in conducting qualitative descriptive research. From these data, researcher obtained information about the teacher strategies in teaching English using e- learning classes at SMK Pelita Gedong Tataan.

b. Data Source

Data source is a person, something, or a place that provides information related to research. According to Moleong (1989:97) the primary data sources in qualitative research is words and actions. More than that is additional data such as documents and other. The primary data sources in this research were interview and WhatsApp chat from English teachers at SMK Pelita Gedong Tataan.

D. Technique of Data Collection

In this research the data was collected using observation, interview, and documentation

a. Observation

Observation is a study that involves a systematic recording of a phenomenon or a certain behavior that can be observed in the natural environment, is

definise by Gor man and Clayton (2005:40). Observation is one of the way to collecting the data by someone with the intention from someone can feel and then understand the knowledge of a phenomenon. A number of the periods and the length time in the observations made depends on the type of data collected. In this case, the researcher was observed the way the English teacher with e-learning classes through materi that have been made by the teacher.

b. Interview

For a study, interviews or question and answer sessions are one of the best ways to learn or explore profound information from someone. An interview is a conversation that aims to gather information in a description of the life of the person being interviewed in connection with the interpretation of the meaning of the „described phenomena“ from Kvale (1996:174). Furthermore, Schostak (2006:54) adds that interviews are extended conversations to get in-depth information about a particular topic or subject, and through which phenomena can occur and be interpreted in the sense of meaning carried by the person being interviewed. In this case, the interview was done in the middle of a pandemic by chatting whatsapp interview. This interview was conducted to get an oral response from English teachers.

The interview design and the expression of questions will affect the depth and freedom of the subject in response. Several interviews encourage long and detailed reports while others are designed to obtain a short and specific response. Based on Edwards & Holland (2013) in Essa Adhabi and Christina Blash

Anozie (2017: 89-90) Gill et al., states that there are three types of general interviews including; structured, semi-structured, and unstructured interviews. In this case, the researcher was used structured interviews with English teachers at SMK Pelita Gedong Tataan. Interviews were conducted to obtain accurate responses and information about the strategies used in teaching using the e-learning class method. The function of the interview in this study is to check the data and ensure that the data is truly valid.

c. Documentation

Documentation comes from the word documents, which means goods- written items. In carrying out the documentation method, researchers investigate written objects such as magazines, notes, diaries, documents, minutes of meetings, regulations and so on Arikunto (2010:201). Furthermore, Arikunto (2010:274) writes the documentation method can be implemented by (a) Guidelines for documentation which contains the outlines or categories for which you want to look up data. (b) Check-list research using this documentation method was used by the researcher to obtain data in the form of photos which would be evidence that the researcher. Properly conducts the research. In this case, the researcher made a note, and took a screenshot chat as proof of teaching learning activity.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

This study used qualitative data analysis techniques. Data analysis is an integral part of the research process which is poured either in writing or not. Study with a qualitative approach, the focus of the research problems demanded researcher

conduct systematically, deep, and meaningful assessment as confirmed by Burgess below. “In qualitative research, all investigators or researchers focus on the problems studied, guided by the conceptual or theoretical framework” (Sudarwan Dnim 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, data reduction, data display, and make conclusions or interpretations. More clearly as follows,

a. Coding

In qualitative research, data coding plays an important role in the process of data analysis and determining the quality of data abstraction of research results. Codes in qualitative research are short words or phrases that symbolically summarize, highlighting the message, capturing the essence of a portion of data, this encoding can be based on language or visual data. With simpler language, codes are short words or phrases that contain the essence of a data segment. In research, the researchers can analyze some data that is coded such as meaning statements, behavior, events, feelings, action of the informant, and others depend on what contained in the data segment faced with. In this stage after obtaining data, researcher collected data by placing all units that have the same code. This would made it easier when reading data, in short with this coding researcher could be underling significant data that appropriate to the research topic.

Table 3.1
Coding of teacher and strategy

No.	Sources	Coding
1.	Teacher	T
2.	Skill	Sk
3.	Strategy	St
4.	Material	Mt
5.	E-learning Model	Em

1. Data Reduction

Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main thing, focusing on the things that are important, as well as being sought theme and pattern. Thus the reduced data will provide a clearer view, and make it easier for researchers to conduct further data collection, and look for it if necessary. Data reduction can be assisted with equipment, such as computers, notebooks, and so on. In reducing data, the researcher will be guided by the objectives to be achieved. In this stage, the researcher obtained data from interviews with the teacher, which shows how the teacher's strategies on English e-learning classes. In this step, the required data is entered while irrelevant data is not used.

2. Data Display

After the data is reduced, the next step is presenting data. According to Miles and Huberman (2014:249), the most frequently used to present data in qualitative research is with narrative text. With the presentation of data, it will make it easier to understand what is happening and plan the next work based on

what has been done understood. In this study, the researcher displayed data using an essay, this is the most commonly used display in qualitative research.

3. Drawing Conclusion

The conclusion is the final stage in data analysis. The conclusion in qualitative research is new findings that have never before existed. Findings can be in the form of description or description of an object before still dim or even dark, so after being investigated becomes clear. This conclusion can be either a casual relationship or an interactive, as well as hypothesis or theories. In the conclusion stage, the researcher began to see and examine all data then tell the story by making a relationship between the story so that the researcher got the results and conclusions from the study.

F. Validity of the Data

Validity refers to the ability of data collection instruments to measure what has to be measured, to get data relevant to what is being measured from Dempsey (2002:79). In other words an instrument is considered to have validity high if the instrument can be used as a tool to measure something precisely. Validity is a characteristic that must be owned by the measurement instrument because it is directly related to whether the data can be trusted or not. In this study, researcher tried to acquire data validity. The researcher was chose triangulation to check the validity. Triangulation is interpreted as a data collection technique that combines various data collection techniques and existing data sources frm Sugiyono (2012:83). The purpose of the data collection technique with triangulation is to find out the data obtained

widespread, consistent, and certain.

According to Patton on Sutopo (2002:78-82) stated that there were four triangulation techniques, namely:

- a. Triangulation of data is the same or similar data. It will be more steady the truth when excavated from several different data sources.
- b. Triangulation researcher are the results of research both data or conclusions about certain parts or as a whole can be tested for validity from several researchers.
- c. Triangulation methodology is carried out by a researcher by collecting similar data but by using different techniques or data collection methods.
- d. Triangulation of theoretical is carried out by researchers using more than one theory in discussing the problems studied.

In this study, the researcher was used data triangulation. The data triangulation was carried out by comparing the results of observation analysis, interviews, and also documentation.