

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

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

This research is classified into descriptive analysis in form of descriptive qualitative research about analysis students' difficulty in English online learning during covid-19 pandemic. Muhtar (2013: 28) says that descriptive qualitative research attempts to describe all the symptoms or conditions that exists, namely the condition of symptoms according to what they were at the time study was conducted. The researcher try to reveal more on that related with the aim of the research itself. Descriptive analysis used qualitative approach to draw the research and collect the data. Descriptive qualitative research as a process that was used to reveal something more and the result of this research not only just for to know something but also for reveal something that we wants more.

The design of this research was qualitative by using descriptive qualitative. Moleong (2005:6) stated that the descriptive data are collected in the form of words or pictures instead of numbers. In qualitative method the researcher interact with people in natural setting because the researcher try to get deeply involved in the world of people being studied. The researcher can do all these activities by using observation and questionnaire.

## **B. Setting and Subject of the Research**

This study aims to obtain a clearer, more complete, and possible picture and information for researchers to conduct research. In this case, the research location is located at University of Muhammadiyah Pringsewu. University Muhammadiyah Pringsewu is one of the college in Pringsewu, located at Jl. Kh. Ahmad Dahlan N0.112, Pringsewu. This college has facilitated classroom, laboratory, library, mosque, school yard, bank, and parking area. There are five faculties in this college, they are Faculty of Teacher Training and Education (FKIP), Islamic religion faculty (FAI), faculty of Economics and Business (FEB), Health faculty (FKes) and faculty of agriculture and science (FPS). This research was conducted on December 2020. The subjects of this research is 3<sup>rd</sup> semester students of Guidance and Counseling major University of Muhammadiyah Pringsewu. There were 32 students of 3<sup>rd</sup> semester of Guidance and Counseling major as the sample of the research.

## **C. Instrument of the Research**

Instrument of the research are facility that used by the researcher in collecting the data. According to Arikunto (1998: 151) explained that research instruments are tools or facilities used by researchers in collecting data so that their work is easier and the results are better, more accurate, complete and systematic so that it is easier to process. The main instrument of this research was the researcher itself. The researcher placed herself to be main instrument because the design of the research was

descriptive qualitative. For the descriptive qualitative design, the researcher itself was the main instrument. Then, the researcher would be more active to find the information for the research. Here, the researcher was not the one and only instrument. The researcher used additional instrument to collect the data such as questionnaire and interview.

#### **D. Data Sources**

The data in this research were a qualitative data. The data in the form of words, utterance information, interview transcript and also document files from the school. In this study, researchers used interview guides, questionnaire results, and documents to collect data. Therefore, the researchers sought to obtain data from the informants. In this study, the informants were English lecturer and the students of 3<sup>rd</sup> semester of Guidance and Counseling major.

#### **E. Data Collecting Technique**

In this research, data collection will be carried out by the following techniques:

##### **1. Documentation**

Documentation is a record of events that have already passed in the form of writing, pictures or works of someone (Sugiyono, 2008: 240). The purpose of this documentation is to look for data or documents relating to this research. The documentation used in this study is an evidence of a history of chatting with the teachers and the

students.

## 2. Interview

Interview was a technique in which the researcher asked another individual, question designed to obtain answering the research problem. By this technique, the researcher made an interview with some students and the English lecturer at 3<sup>rd</sup> semester of guidance and counseling major, the topic of the interview was about the students opinion in online learning, differences between online learning and learning in class, the students motivation after online learning and the learning process itself. And the topic interview with the teacher was about differences teaching and learning via online, the teaching strategy that used and the difficulties in teaching online learning, especially, at 3<sup>rd</sup> semester of guidance and counseling major University of Muhammadiyah Pringsewu.

## 3. Questionnaire

In this research, questionnaire will be used to collect information from related informants such as students their experiences, insights, and opinions on English online learning. In questionnaire, the researcher use 30 question form of Google form, the researcher used the like scale in arrange the questionnaire, there were five answer options in the questionnaire, namely: Strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, and strongly disagree.

## **F. Data Analysis Technique**

In this study, the researcher used technique of data analysis according to Miles and Huberman (1992: 16) said that the data in this research is analyzed by using interactive model of data analysis including reducing the data, displaying the data, and taking conclusion and verification.

### **1. Reducing the data**

Reduction data mean summarizing, it is necessary to note carefully and in detail. Not all of the discovered data of the research are important. It means that the important information must be taken and the unimportant one must be ignored. Data reduction means summarizing, choose thing that are fundamental, focusing on things that are important, look for themes and patterns and discard unnecessary. Therefore, data reduction can be interpreted as the process of selection, simplification and transformation of the data to the field notes. The researcher collected data from the result of the interview and questionnaire. The researcher then transcribed the data. The irrelevant data which were not related to research questions were discarded. The irrelevant data is the data no relation with the theme of the study but related to the research. The data had been selected were synthesized a coherent description that was appropriate with this research

### **2. Displaying the data**

Displaying the data means describing the data form of description or narration. This technique was used in arranging the information,

description or narration to draw the conclusion of presenting important data which led conclusion. After reducing the data, the researcher displayed those data in the form of the description, the pictures and the tables.

### **3. Taking Conclusion and Verification**

The third step is the conclusion and verification. Preliminary conclusions presented are still provisional, and will change if no strong evidences that support the next stage of data collection. However, if the conclusion is supported by evidence of valid and consistent, so the conclusion presented is the credible conclusion (trustworthy). The conclusion in qualitative research allow to answer the problem statements that have been formulated from the beginning, but maybe not, because of problems and problem statements in qualitative research is still tentative and will be developed after research in the field. Conclusion expected in qualitative research is a new finding that had not been there. The findings can be a description of an object that previously is not clear, so after the investigation became clear.