

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

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

The type of the research was qualitative research. According to Moleong (2005:6), qualitative research is a research that intends to understand the phenomena experienced by the research subjects such as; behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc. In a holistic manner, and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language in a special context which is natural and by utilize the various natural methods. Meanwhile, according to Flick (Gunawan, 2013:81), qualitative research is a specific relationship to study of social relationship related to the facts of the pluralization of the world.

The design of this research wa 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.

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

The purpose of this study to obtain a clearer, complete, and possible information for the researcher to conduct this research. In this case, the researcher conduct the research at SMK Yasmida Ambarawa, Pringsewu. This class had 33 student , The location is in ain road number 05 ambarawa village ambarawa sub-district pringsewu district lampung province.



### **C.Instrument of The Research**

According to Suharsimi 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. 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 Source**

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 teachers and the students of SMK Yasmida Ambarawa Pringsewu.

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

#### **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 answer the research problem. By this technique, the researcher made an interview with the English teacher, the topic of the interview was about teaching and learning via online and the obstacle in teaching online learning, especially, Smk Yasmida Ambarawa

## 3. Questionnaire

The researcher also uses a questionnaire as a tool to collect data about the opinions of students regarding online learning that is currently underway. The use of this questionnaire method to facilitate the researchers in collecting the data and also minimize the time. In this case, the researcher used google formulir to shared the questionnaire.

## **F. Data Analysis Technique**

In this study, the researcher used technique of data analysis based on Miles and Huberman (1994) cited Sugiyono (2014: 247-252) which is involving three steps: reduction data, displaying data, and conclusion drawing/verification. Those components of analysis are interrelated during research process.

### 1. Reduction Data

Reduction Data implies summing up, picking the fundamental things, concentrating on the significant things, looking for the themes and the



patterns (Sugiyono, 2014:247). Based on the theory, 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 the research questions were disposed of. The irrelevant data is the data that has 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 proper with this research.

## 2. Displaying Data

Displaying data is used to arrange the information, description or narration to draw the conclusion and it also can be enriched with pictures, tables, charts, diagram, etc. After reducing the data, the researcher displayed those data in the form of the descriptions, and the tables.

## 3. Conclusion Drawing

The third step was drawing conclusion and verification. This stage showed the conclusion as the final result of the research. The conclusion drawing of this research is started after the data were collected by making temporary conclusion. In the other words, it can be said that the conclusion is analyzed continuously and verified the validity to get the clear conclusion about the online learning.

## **G. Validity of The Data**

The data or information gathered from the research were in the form of some questionnaire and the data taken from interview to see whether the research



findings are credible or not, it should be checked. In this research, the checking of the research findings use triangulation. Sugiono (2006 : 372) stated that triangulation was qualitative cross-validation. It assessed the sufficiency of the data according to the convergence of multiple data sources or multiple data collection procedures.

There are some techniques and various of types of triangulation. Sutopo (2002:78) stated that there were four technique of triangulation of data (source), triangulation of method, triangulation of researcher, and triangulation of theory. In this research, the researcher used triangulation of method. It done by comparing the data taken from observation that held during teaching and learning process and data from interview in which have the same method. In validating the data, the research observe the learning process through online.