

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this chapter, the researcher would like to discuss about the methodology of the study. Some materials are included as the methodology of the study. Those discussed materials are stated as the following: research design, research setting, participants, technique of data collection, and data analysis.

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

Research is divided into several, one of which is qualitative. According to Creswell (2016), qualitative research is a type of research that explores and understands meaning in a number of individuals or groups of people stemming from social problems. Qualitative research in general can be used for research on people's life, historical behavior, phenomena or concepts, social problems and others.

According to Moleong (2005), qualitative research is research that is intended to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects, for example perception, motivation, behavior, action, etc, holistically and descriptively, namely in the form of words and sentences, in a specific natural context and by making use of various natural methods. Thus, qualitative research is suitable for this study because the researcher wants to get a deep understanding of the findings related to the research question (Moleong (2005:6). According to Mardalis (2003), descriptive method is a method that records, describes, and interprets conditions as a whole. Therefore, in this study

the researcher used a descriptive approach (Mardalis, 2003:26). As stated in the research question, this study was conducted to determine students' perceptions and barriers faced by students regarding the use of E-learning Madrasah in the process of learning English. This research uses descriptive qualitative method. This means that the data in this study are in the form of words and sentences. The researcher does observation to MAN 3 Tapin and does observations on the learning process. Then the researcher conducted interviews with teachers and students, because currently there is a Covid-19 pandemic and it is not possible to visit students one by one to their respective homes due to time constraints, the researcher conducted interview with students using WhatsApp application. Then the researcher analyzes the data, after which the researcher can find out the results and make a conclusion.

#### B. Research Setting

This research was conducted at MAN 3 Tapin. This school is located in Margasari Ilir, Candi Laras Utara, Tapin Regency, South Kalimantan, code 71162. The researcher chose MAN 3 Tapin because in Candi Laras Utara sub-district only this school uses E-learning Madrasah at the Senior High School level (Madrasah Aliyah). The time for this research was carried out by researcher since the date of the issuance of the research permit in a period of 2 (two) months from 08 April 2021 to 08 June 2021, 1 month of data collection and 1 month of data processing which includes display in the form of a thesis and the guidance process takes place.

### C. Participants

The participant or research subject is the source where the data is obtained, it can be resource person, informant, participant, educator or friend. Arikunto (2010), argues that if researchers use interviews in data collection, the data source is called respondents, namely people who answer or respond to researcher' questions, written or oral. If the researcher uses observation techniques, the data source can be in the form of objects, motion, or certain processes. While the data sources in this study were selected using purposive convenience sampling. Convenience sampling also known as Haphazard sampling or Accidental sampling is a type of nonprobability or nonrandom sampling, in which a target population meets certain practical criteria, such as geographic proximity, easy accessibility, time availability, or willingness to participate is included for research purposes (Dornyei, 2007). This refers to research subjects from a population that is easily accessible by researcher. Participants in this study were the 11th grade MAN 3 Tapin, the 11th grade consist of 17, 7 people from *Keagamaan*, 10 people from *Mipa*, who became participants regarding students' perception and barriers faced by students in implementing E-learning Madrasah.

### D. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection techniques are data collection tools that support research. Obtain relevant data, 2 data collection methods are used, namely as follows:

## 1. Observation

Observation is a data collection technique by recording and observing an object with the phenomenon of the investigated phenomenon. These observations are used so that researcher is more sure about the validity of the data through direct exposure to the field. Information about place, activity, actor, object, event, etc. is obtained by making observations. According to Sudjana (2009), The activity observation of studying an event and phenomenon through seeing and recording information data systematically, the assessment does not involve oneself in activities experienced or carried out by others.

In this case, the researcher made the observation of implementing E-learning Madrasah at MAN 3 Tapin. In addition, the results of this observation are written in a notebook, where the researcher notes things that are considered important. After that, the researcher summarized the results of this observation thoroughly. Processing raw data, so that it can be translated as an observation report.

## 2. Interview

An interview is a conversation between two people, in which the questioner asks questions to the participant. According to Moleong (2009), interview is a conversation conducted by two parties, namely the interviewer who asks the question, and the interview who answers the question. Researcher must arrange questions that will be asked of the participant in order to know what is needed and also so that the researcher does not deviate from the topic of discussion that is being researched (Moleong (2009:168).

Interview is intended for students. In this case, the researcher asked several questions related to student perception and the barriers faced by students in implementing. The researcher conducted interviews with teachers by visiting the teacher's residence. Meanwhile, interviews with students through communication media, namely WhatsApp, were due to limited manpower and time which did not allow researcher to come to their respective homes because learning was online.

#### E. Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process of compiling data to be obtained and searching for meaning. According to Muhadjir (2017), the definition of data analysis is an effort to systematically find and organize notes generated from observations, interviews and others to improve researchers' understanding of the cases being studied and present them as findings to others. Meanwhile, to increase this understanding, the analysis needs to be continued with efforts to find meaning. The data analysis technique used in this study refers to the concept of Miles and Huberman (2007), namely:

##### 1. Data Reduction

Reduction data is a process of maintaining, focusing on simplifying, transforming, and abstracting the initial data that arise from written and oral records in the field. The method used by the researcher is to rewrite the field notes made. Interview conducted using WhatsApp, then transcribed and rewritten neatly, then the researcher reads all the field notes and sorted important information, for example writing vocabulary and discard irrelevant

data, etc. In this study, researchers selected data obtained at the time of research regarding student perceptions and the barriers faced in using E-learning Madrasah.

## 2. Data Display

At this stage, the researcher develops information description to draw conclusions and take action. Display data that is commonly used in this study is the form of narrative text. What is meant by narrative text is that the researcher describes the previously classified information regarding the perceptions of students and the barriers faced in using E-learning Madrasah which is then formed by conclusions and then the conclusions are presented in the form of narrative text.

## 3. Verification

The researcher try to draw conclusions and carry out verification by looking for the meaning of each phenomenon obtained from the field, noting the possible configurations and regularities, the causality of proportions, and phenomena. At this stage, the researcher draws conclusions from the data that has been previously concluded, then match the note and observation made by the researcher at the time of the study.