

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents about 1) Research Design 2) Research Setting 3) Participants 4) Data 5) Technique data Collection and 6) Data Analysis.

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher used qualitative as the research method. Qualitative research is conducted with intense or prolonged contact with participants in a naturalistic setting to investigate the situation and conditions that relate everyday life of individuals, groups, societies, and organizations (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014). This research tries to investigate how EFL lecturer in *Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin University (UMB)*. Developing students' 4C competency during COVID -19 pandemic. the researcher used descriptive qualitative research, it means that the researcher describes the real situation and condition of lecturer to know what the lecturer will do to developing EFL students' 4C competency in teaching learning process.

The first stage, the researcher prepares the instrument that gave to the subject during the research, then the researcher collects qualitative data by interviewing the subject intensively, this qualitative method the researcher uses to get a detailed picture of how

the subject teaches in the classroom to improve students' EFL 4C competency in *Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin University (UMB)*.

B. Research Setting

The setting of his research is in Universitas Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin (UMB), which is located at Jl. Gubernur Syarkawi, Semanga Dalam, Kec. Alalak, Kabupaten Barito Kuala, South Kalimantan, 70581. The use of this place was determined because at the initial observation, the pin realized that the students of the University of Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin (UMB) had a fairly high communication and critical thinking ability, this was seen when researchers asked for their opinions on a case, besides that they also had knowledge and abilities in english which were quite fluent and good. In this research the data used is last semester's data that uses the online learning system. This study was conducted for two months, from June 20 to August 20, 2022.

C. Participants / Subject

The participants of this research are two EFL lecturers of English Education Department in Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin University. The researcher chooses EFL lecturers of English Education Department because, first, the department is the same as the research department besides that the teaching faculty has a focus that is in accordance with this research.

D. Data

The data needed in this study is how EFL lecturers teach and what methods lecturers use to develop Students' 4C Competencies in the online learning process. The data comes from several EFL lecturers who teach at the University of Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin. Data obtained from in-depth interviews between researchers and lecturers.

E. Technique of Data Collection

In this research, the data collection researchers used are:

1. Interview

Interview is an oral question and answer between two or more people directly or a conversation with a specific purpose. The conversation was carried out by two parties, namely the interviewer or the one who asked the question and the one who was interviewed or gave the answer to the question. The purpose of conducting interviews as emphasized by Lincoln and Guba (1988), includes: constructing about 29 people, events, activities, organizations, feelings, motivations, demands, concerns and others (Hardani H. , Ustiawaty, Istiqomah, Fardani, & Sykmana., 2020, p. 137).

The researcher conducted in-depth interviews between the interviewer and the subject. The interview function in this study is used to find out information about how the EFL lecturers' teaching strategy to developing 4Cs' Competency that students have during the Covid-19 Pandemic. The use of interviews in this study because the researcher

wants to explore the problem in depth. The questions consist of the methods used, analysis/evaluation, obstacles or difficulties faced and all information related to how the teaching strategy of EFL lecturers at the University of Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin to develop students' 4C Competencies in the online learning process. The interview guide was created to facilitate researcher as a research instrument when conducting interviews. The grid can be developed with a variety of deepening questions that can be presented to dig up more information.

2. Documentation

The technique of collecting data with documentation is the collection of data obtained through documents. The advantages of using documentation are relatively cheap cost, more time and energy efficient. Whereas the weakness is that the data taken from the document tends to be old, and if there is something wrong in the print, the researcher will also take the data wrong (Hardani, Ustiawaty, Istiqomah, Fardani, & Sykmana, 2020, p. 149).

The researcher will use documentation technique as secondary data form in this study. The researcher will collect the information that have found from interview and then use documentation to support their perception in this research. Document data needed in this study in the form of lesson plan, test score documents, videos, hand creativity and all documentation related to how the efforts of EFL teachers at the

University of Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin develop students' 4C Competencies in the online learning process.

F. Data Analysis

In this research, data analysis is the most important and also difficult part of research, because it obtains important information. This qualitative analysis uses the model of Miles and Huberman (2014) as follows:

1. Data Condensation

Data condensation is the process of analyzing data by selecting, focusing, simplify, abstract, or modify data that has been collected. Condensation makes the data stronger (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014, p. 12). In this study, after collecting data with interviews to make the data simpler, the researcher selects and identifies important data refers to the formulation of research problems and discard unrelated or unimportant data. Researcher only focus on data on how the perception and way of the subject in improving the 4C competency of students at *Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin University (UMB)*. Thus, the data that has been thick gives a clearer picture.

2. Data Display

After data condensation, the next step is data display. A display is the assembly of information that has been organized and compressed to allow conclusion drawing and action (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014). After collecting data related to the role of lecturers in improving the 4C competency of students at *Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin*

University (UMB), then the researcher grouped the results of interviews and observations to be presented and discussed in more detail.

3. Drawing and Verification Conclusion

If the condensation and data presentation stages have been carried out, the last step is to draw conclusions. Conclusion drawing is a process when the researcher interprets the data from the beginning of the collection which is accompanied by making patterns and descriptions or explanations. Conclusions are evidence of the research conducted.

At this stage, after presenting data related to the role of lecturers in improving the 4C competency of students at *Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin University (UMB)*, the researcher drew conclusions about how lecturer's efforts in developing the 4Cs' competency of students in *Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin University (UMB)* based on the information submitted by the participants and has gone through various stages for data analysis.