

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

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

This research was a Descriptive Qualitative. The qualitative method investigates the *why* and *how* of decision making. According to Cresswell (2009, p.4), qualitative research are exploring and understanding the meaning individual or groups ascribe to a social or human problem and exploring and understanding the meaning individual or groups ascribe to describe the implementation of e-learning in teaching writing.

Descriptive research is only trying to draw clearly and sequentially toward the questions of research which had been determined. By using qualitative research, the researcher wants to describe the implementation of e-learning in teaching writing at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin and find out the teachers' problem to implementing e-learning.

##### **B. Setting of Research**

The setting of this research study was in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin which was located in Jl. Ahmad Yani Km 4, 5, Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan. This University has five Faculties. This research focuses on English Department of Tarbiyah faculty.

### **C. Subject and Object of Research**

The subject of this research were the teachers and the students of Paragraph Writing in English Department in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Who teaches in the fourth student semester in the academic year of 2017/2018 using e-learning in teaching learning process. The students from E class 2016 consist of 26 students.

The object of this research are the implementation of e-learning in teaching writing, teachers' problem in teaching learning process and students response of e-learning in teaching learning process.

### **D. Data Collection**

This part consists of the types of data, techniques of data collection, research instruments, and data analysis used in the research.

#### **a. Types of Data**

This research using the qualitative research. The qualitative data was in the form of words or descriptions of the teaching and learning process. These data were gained through some means such as interviews, documentation, questionnaire and observations. The researcher used some instruments such as field notes, interview transcripts, observation checklist, questionnaire sheet, camera, and recorder

#### **b. Data Collection Procedures**

To collect of qualitative data, the researcher used four techniques of collecting data. To collect qualitative data, interview, observation and

documentation were conducted. Furthermore, those techniques are explained as the following:

(1) Classroom observation

This observation was conducted in order to see the real situation of teaching and learning in the classroom. The points that were observed was the teacher behaviors during the process. Observation were made during the first meeting in the classroom.

(2) Interview

The researcher interviewed the English teacher about the process of the teaching and learning. This interview was also used to get the deeper information about how the teacher apply the application of e-learning in the class room. In addition, the writer also interview 5 student. During the interview, the researcher recorded it by using a mobile phone and also by making some notes to highlight some important points. This kind of interview was conducted in every cycle in order to get the important information that the researcher needed to make a decision on her research.

(3) Questionnaire

The additional instrument of this research was a questionnaire (see appendix). The questionnaire was designed and developed by the researcher based on the preliminary observation of the student in the classroom, supported by some reading on research about mobile phone and writing activities. This questionnaire given to 26 students.

(4) Web observation.

This technique is used to collect the data through all reports or documents which gives some information about the activities in learning process in the classroom such as picture, video and screenshots. Documentation is taken from a screenshot of a Schoology application done by the student in the task or exercise given by the teacher.

c. Research Instrument

To conduct the research, the researcher used some research instruments. Each research instrument supported each other. Those research instruments are explained as the following:

1) Field note

Field note was a kind of note in which the researcher wrote some of the findings during the observation. This could be the teachers' behavior during the teaching and learning or the problems during the ongoing research. This also could be what teachers' say or students' response in the classroom. This instrument could be used to support the data of the research and this instrument could be answer research question 1 and 2.

2) Interview guideline

To get the deeper information related to the research, interview method was used. The researcher interviewed the teacher by using interview guideline. This interview guideline was useful to guide her in asking important questions related to the information needed for the

research. The researcher also interview 5 student in class E 2016 to answer research question 3.

3) Questionnaire sheet

Questionnaire sheet was used to get the deeper information related the research to approach interview section. Questionnaire was filled by the students. If Interview was just for some students, questionnaire was given for all of students in the classroom.

## **E. Techniques of Data Processing**

After getting all of the data needed in the research, technique of data analysis utilizes qualitative analysis with four stages that were followed in data analysis. Those are elaborated as follow:

1) Assembling the Data

Firstly, all of the data gained through observation, interview, questionnaire, and web documentation. The purpose of this step was to see the patterns of the collected data.

2) Coding the Data

In this stage, the large amounts of the data were reduced into more manageable categories. The purpose of coding the data was to be able to identify the patterns more specifically.

### 3) Building Interpretations

The meaning of the data was interpreted by involving the creative thinking. The researcher also reflected to the data several times to pose question, rethink the connections and develop explanation of the data.

### 4) Reporting the Outcomes

The last stage is to present the report of the research. The researcher made a report contained the major processes of the research and showed the findings with the supporting data.

## **F. Data Analysis**

After the data are collected, the researchers classified them based on the problem statement and then analyze them qualitatively so that all data can be used to answer the research questions systematically and the conclusion will be taken in a deductive way to synthesis general conclusion to specific facts.

The steps which are conducted by researcher to analyze the data are as what expressed by Miles & Huberman (1994), named:

#### 1. Data Reduction

In this step, the researcher conducted selection and attention focus on simplifying, abstracting, and transforming a hard data achieved. Qualitative data could be reduced and transformed in a lot of ways. They were selection and summary or paraphrase.

## 2. Displaying the Data

Data display is seen by Miles & Huberman as a set of structured information and gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. They also see that the most frequent form of display data for qualitative research data is narrative text. Looking at displays help the researcher to understand what is happening and to do something-further analysis or caution on the understanding.

## 3. Conclusion Drawing/ Verifying

Imam Gunawan (2014, p. 212) states that conclusion drawing/verifying is an activity of formulating research result that answering the focus of research based on data analysis result. Conclusions are presented in the descriptive form of the research object based on the research study.