

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research focuses on the Students Language Awareness on English at MAN 1 Murung Raya. The writer employed a descriptive qualitative approach. A qualitative research is a holistic approach that involves discovery. It is also described as an unfolding model that occurs in a natural setting that enables the writer to develop a level of detail (Cresswell, 1994 quoted in Williams, 2007). Whereas (Ronald, Drummond, & Camara, 2007, p.26) explains qualitative as a research design that is primarily concerned with meaning rather than measuring.

According to Alwasilah, There are several characteristics of qualitative research: (1) the focus of the research is quality, (2) the aim is description, findings, and understanding, (3) the settings are natural, (4) the sample is small and purposive, and (5) the data collection consist of the researcher as the main instrument, interview, and observation. The aim of descriptive method is to examine the current event or phenomenon of the research (Alwasilah, 2008, p. 92).

For this reason, the qualitative approach of descriptive method is suitable because it could be used to explain the detail students' language awareness on English at MAN 1 Murung Raya.

In addition, this study employed the descriptive qualitative method because there is no treatment given during the observation.

This study only observed the phenomena happened in the online class, in detail, this study was set to investigate Students Language Awareness on English MAN 1 MURUNG RAYA.

The current study employs triangulation approach in collecting the data because it "draws on multiple methods of inquiry" (Denzin, 1994 , cited in Rossman and Rallis 2003, p. 6). (Olsen,

2004) define triangulation as the mixing of data or methods so that diverse view points or standpoints can light upon a topic. In the present study, various sources of data and data collection instruments have been used to identify different perspectives concerning the topic of research. Being qualitative, the study also includes quantitative source of data (eg frequencies). Overall, the present study is a qualitative case study which adopts a naturalistic inquiry approach and which is descriptive.

B. Research Setting

In this study, the writer conducted the study at MAN 1 Murung Raya . The located at KH. A. DAHLAN, Beriwit Murung. Central Kalimantan 73911 . This school is using online class and they use application for learning are (WhatsApps, Edmodo and Zoom Meeting) during Pandemic Covid-19.

In the setting of time, the research was done by the observation on November 2020. In this research, the researcher used observation and interview to collect the data.

The researcher chooses four (4) classes there are:

NO	Class	Students Total
1.	IIS 3 (XII)	35 students
2.	MIA 3 (XII)	29 students
3.	IIS 1 (XII)	35 students
4.	IIS 3 (XI)	29 students
Total		128 Students

C. Participants

In this study, there are subjects and object to do in study, the subject and object as the target of this research. The subject and object of this research such as:

1. The Students' of MAN 1 Murung.

In this research, the researcher asked Students about online learning and English learning.

2. The teachers of MAN 1 Murung.

The researcher asked all information about the school and the students' activities in online learning on English learning.

3. The object of the research is the students' Awareness in using English on online learning in senior high School MAN 1 Murung.

D. Source of Data

After known the subject and object, in this research there is a source of data to complement the source of information that will be obtained in the research. It explained about the problems in the research, as follows:

- a. Data about the students' Awareness in using English on online learning in senior high School MAN 1 Murung.

E. Technique of Data Collection

1. Observation

When we do observation, it means we look social situation and record as much as possible, (Spradlley, 1980: 73). In this study the researcher observes four classes there are IIS Class XII (), MIPA 3 Class XII, IIS 1 Class XII, IIS 3 Class XI of MAN 1 Murung Raya. In their learning they use the WhatsApps, Edmodo and Zoom Meeting applications . But researchers followed the observations using only the ZOOM Meeting application. Because the WhatsApps and Edmodo applications are used by teachers and students to collect assignments and send files for learning. So the ZOOM Meeting is used for learning to take place, so researchers only enter the ZOOM Meeting application during research observations and then the researcher will be find out how Students' Language Awareness on English in their teaching and learning activities in online classes during Pandemic Covid-19

2. Interview

According to Denzig an interview is a guided activity and recording a conversation, face to face conversation or online chat with the WhatssApps application. Where someone gets

information from others. This technique is used as a support to get supporting data that is pleased with the location of MAN 1 Murung Raya, for more complete this technique is intended for teachers.

F. Data Analysis Procedure

The data had collected from the respondents analyzed by using descriptive quantitative from Miles and Huberman (1984: 01) which through observation and interview. There are four stages of this method are these:

1. Collection the data

The collection stage is described based on explanation of data collection procedure.

2. Reduction

Data reduction included the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the 'raw' data that appears in written-up field notes. Data reduction occurs continuously throughout the life of any qualitatively oriented project this is part of analysis.

3. Display

The third major flow of analysis is data display. A display organized assembly of information that permitted a conclusion drawing and action taking notes. The most frequent from display for qualitative data is narrative text.

4. Verifying conclusion

The last stage stream of analysis activities conclusion verification. From the beginning of data collection, the qualitative analysis began to decide what things mean, is noting regularities, patterns, explanations, possible congratulations, causal flows, and propositions. Final conclusions may not appear until data collection is over.