

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research is a descriptive and qualitative research. A qualitative research is collecting data in the background natural, To get data related to the problems are formulated and facilities conducting research and achieving predetermined goals, then in this study, researchers chose qualitative research, namely research which intends to understand the phenomena about what is experienced by research subject such as behavior, perception, motivation, action and others (Lexy J Moleong, 2009). Qualitative research is the natural collection of data (Gay, Mills, & Airasian, 2006). Qualitative research seeks to discover and explain people's experiences. The research design is made to find the most reliable and objective outcome of research. The best way to get the best result is to take the next step.

The type of qualitative research used by researchers is type field research, which involves explaining situation and phenomena in greater detail about the situation that occurred. Viewed from the point of view of ability or the possibility that a study can provide information or explanation, this research is included in the type of descriptive research.

Descriptive research is “Research which results in a complete and comprehensive description of the object of research that is determined and supported by data from the field” (Abuddin Nata, 2012). From the explanation before, it can be concluded that to get the results of this research, it should go through several stages such as observation, interviews, and documentations.

The research that the researcher conducted was included in case study research, namely “in-depth research on an individual, a group, an organization, an activity program, and so on within a certain time” (Zainal Arifin, 2012).

In this research the researcher seeks and collect information and data relating to the subject and object research which contains the ease and constraints analysis online English learning at SD IT Az Zahra.

B. Research Setting

The location of the research determines whether the data can be taken and meets the requirements needed in the study so that the determination of the location is very important because it relates to what data to look for in accordance with the predetermined focus.

The researcher conducted this research to English teacher who are teach at SDIT Az Zahra located Jl. Perintis Raya Rt 03 Rw II, Lumbu Raya

Village, Tapin Utara District, Tapin Rantau, South Kalimantan. The research was conducted at home by using online facilities since the government gave an order to stay at home because of the pandemic.

C. Participants

The participants of this research were the English teachers at SDIT Az Zahra and the students. The number of research subjects there were seven people. Researcher took the teacher English and the students of SDIT Az Zahra because they were included in the criteria to be examined by researcher, namely teaching English to young learners.

D. Data

1. Data

The data in this study is the implementation, ease and constraining faced by teacher using WhatsApp Application in teaching and learning to young learners during covid-19 pandemic at SDIT Az Zahra.

2. Source of Data

The data were taken from the teacher who teaches in class 1A, 2A, 3A at SDIT Az Zahra and some students from that class .

E. Technique of Data Collection

In each study there is a process of collecting data using certain techniques that are tailored to the characteristics of the research being carried out. The data collection activities are carried out by observation and in-depth interview in order to adequately explore and trace the possible phenomena being studied (Burhan Bungin, 2005).

In collecting the data, the researcher will apply the following data collection techniques:

1. Observation

Observation is a method of collecting data in an activity looking for data that can be used to provide a conclusion or diagnosis (Uhar Suharsaputra, 2012). The technique of implementing this observation can be done online direct, namely the observer is directly with the object under investigation made not at the time the occurrence of an event under study. Researchers made observations to obtain information about students' self efficacy towards online English learning.

2. Interview

Interview is a method of collecting data through oral communication activities to the desired number of informants directly (Tanzeh dan Suyitno). Interview is used to obtain information and techniques data collection that has the aim of exploring an event or activity of the research subject.

This research uses semi-structure interview, which is the type of interview that is included in-depth interview category, where in its implementation it is free compared to structured interview.

3. Documentation

Document is recorded or printed event which can be in the form of anecdotal note, letter, diary, and other document (Uhar Suharsaputra, 2012). Some of facts and data are stored in documentary form. Therefore, researcher needs to conduct research on documents that are deemed appropriate to the focus of the research. These existing document or archives are one of the supporting data sources or also known as secondary data sources.

Documentation has long been used in research as a data source because in many ways documents as data sources are used to test, interpret, and even predict.

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the important step for every research. Qualitative research, data analysis is a continuous, iterative, and systematic effort. Essentially, data analysis and interpretation are carried out continuously in all qualitative research so that knowledge or data is obtained in the initial data analysis, which then serves as a guide in future data collection.

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and organizing the result of interview, note, and material collected to increase understanding of all the things that were collected and to enable the presentation of what was found (Ahmad Tanzeh and Suyitno). Analysis can be defined as consisting as three current flows of activity that is data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing / verification (Lodico, Spaulding, & Voegtle, 2010). In this study, the researcher applies Miles and Huberman's principle to data analysis, so there are three steps to follow:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is one of the first steps of this study's data analysis. Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the things that are important according to the theme or pattern, and removing unnecessary (Sugiyono, 2014).

This step is a scientific process of finding focus, making abbreviations, looking for abstractions, adding and subtracting crude data obtained from the field, then reducing the data and presenting the best data to draw a conclusion. In reducing data, researcher will be guided by the objective to be achieved in their research. After the data is collected, the existing data is reduced (Miles & Huberman, 1994).

2. Data Display

After the data is reduced, the next step is to present the data. Presentation of data can be done in the form of a brief description, chart, relationship between categories and the like. Miles and Huberman stated “the most commonly used for presenting data in qualitative research is narrative text”.

By presenting the data, it will be easier for researcher to understand what happened, plan the next work based in what is understood. The data presented in this study is data that has been previously analyzed and is still in the form of notes for the benefit of the researcher before being compiled in the form of a report. Next is interpret data that has been obtained in the form of a description and clarify it without changing the meaning of the original data. So that, easier to understand.

3. Conclusion Drawing

The final measure comes after completed data reduction and data showing. The aim of this research is to review the data and draw conclusion. The third step in qualitative data analysis according to Miles and Huberman is drawing conclusions.

In this research, the researcher only wants to know things related to the situation that researched, namely: 1. What the things are included in the creativity of the teacher, 2. The methods and media used by the teacher, 3. The learning process in fostering student motivation.

The researcher also adds other data that relevant to the problem with the research. If all data has been collected, then classified, namely describing in words or sentences that are separated according to categories to get a conclusion.