

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

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

This research is qualitative. Gay explained that qualitative research is research by collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data in a narrative and comprehensive manner to get a view of an interesting phenomenon that is happening (Erianti, Akib, & Baso, 2018). More specifically, this research uses a descriptive method. A descriptive method is a research method that describes as accurately as possible the phenomena that occur. The phenomenon studied in the descriptive method is an event that already exists. Researchers collect the data through tests like questionnaires, interviews, or observation. The descriptive method aims to describe systematically the phenomena that occur in research (Atmowardoyo, 2018).

This method is considered suitable by researchers for this study because this study tries to describe and tell the problems of emotional geography that the participants face in online teaching during the Covid-19 pandemic and how the participants overcome these problems.

## **B. Research Setting**

The settings in this research are in public senior high schools in South Kalimantan. The schools selected were schools that carried out online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic and were based on recommendations from the participants involved in this study. The schools are SMAN 7 Banjarmasin, SMAN 2 Banjarmasin, SMAN 1 Banjarmasin, and SMAN 6 Banjarmasin. In addition, these senior high schools were also chosen by the researchers because these senior high schools are the favourite senior high schools in Banjarmasin and are some of the senior high schools which are considered to be able to carry out online teaching and learning well. The interviews were carried out from Thursday, August 12<sup>th</sup>, 2021, until Thursday, October 14<sup>th</sup>, 2021.

## **C. Participants**

The participants are EFL teachers in public senior high schools in South Kalimantan. The number of participants are 4 EFL teachers in public senior high schools. The participants are an EFL senior high school teacher from SMAN 7 Banjarmasin, an EFL senior high school teacher from SMAN 2 Banjarmasin, an EFL senior high school teacher from SMAN 1 Banjarmasin, and an EFL senior high school teacher from SMAN 6 Banjarmasin. The participants were selected through the purposive sampling method. Purposive sampling is a sampling method used to select respondents/participants who are considered most likely to provide relevant results and valuable information to

be achieved. Purposive sampling was chosen because related to the study's objectives; each participant could certainly have essential and different views and thoughts about the questions and ideas proposed by the researcher (Campbell, et al., 2020). So, for this reason, the researcher chose these 4 participants using this method.

#### **D. Data**

##### **1. Data**

The data in this research were stories from participants about emotional geographic problems they faced when teaching the English language online during the Covid-19 pandemic.

##### **2. Source of The Data**

The data was collected through the participants' answers related to emotional geographic problems.

#### **E. Technique of Data Collection**

In this research, the researcher used interviews as a technique in collecting data. This technique that the researcher used to explore information related to the emotional geography faced by EFL teachers when teaching English online during the Covid-19 pandemic. Besides, researchers used interviews to find out the opinions and views of EFL teachers in overcoming emotional geographic problems they faced. The research was carried out when

the participants who were teachers were in a state of leisure to be interviewed by the researcher. The researcher conducted interviews at 4 different times. The interview with the first participant was conducted face-to-face at SMAN 7 Banjarmasin on Thursday, August 12th, 2021. The interview with the second participant was conducted face-to-face at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin on Tuesday, August 31st, 2021. The interview with the third participant was conducted online via a Whatsapp video call on Friday, September 24th, 2021. Finally, the interview with the fourth participant was conducted face-to-face at SMAN 6 Banjarmasin on Thursday, October 14th, 2021. The number of interview questions asked to each participant was 10 questions. These questions are divided into 5 categories based on Hargreaves' emotional geography frameworks: physical geography, moral geography, sociocultural geography, professional geography, and political geography. So, the researcher divided the interview questions into 3 questions for physical geography, 1 question for moral geography, 2 questions for sociocultural geography, 2 questions for professional geography, and 2 questions for political geography. So, the number of interview questions that the researcher asked each participant was 10 questions. The interview process was carried out face-to-face to 3 participants, namely the first, second, and fourth participants, and online via Whatsapp Video Call to 1 participant, namely the third participant. The difference in the way this interview occurs is due to following the participants' requests themselves. The length of the interview process is different for each participant.

The first participant completed the interview within 19 minutes, the second participant completed the interview within 32 minutes, the third participant completed the interview within 29 minutes, and the fourth participant completed the interview within 21 minutes. The difference in the length of the interview process between each participant was caused by the difference in the number of stories told by each participant in answering the interview questions.

## **F. Data Analysis**

According to Widodo (2014), these are stages in analyzing conversation/interview data.

### **1. Listen to the interview results obtained.**

At this stage, the researcher listens to / reads the interview results obtained from the participants in the form of WhatsApp video calls, Zoom meeting recording, Google Meet, or researcher notes.

### **2. Rewrite the data.**

The results of the data were rewritten to facilitate analysis. The purpose of rewriting the data is to make it easier for the researcher to compile data based on their classification, which here are 5 emotional geography frameworks by Hargreaves.

### **3. Sort the data**

Then, the data that had been collected and rewritten were sorted for interpretation. At this stage, the researcher tries to select which data fits the five emotional geography frameworks that Hargreaves has described. In addition, at this stage, encoding the data is also carried out. Moleong explained that coding is a process of providing a code for each data to make it easier for researchers to investigate the data and find out the source of each data (Fatimah, 2020). Researchers used letters and numbers as coding in this study. There are several EFL teachers from various schools as participants in this study, so coding is very important to do. Furthermore, the data is reconstructed to interpret narrative discourse.

### **4. Recheck and verify the data**

Finally, the data is checked in terms of the accuracy of the information so that its credibility is built. At this stage, the researcher rechecks the processed data and verifies the data to the participants so that their accuracy is maintained (Widodo, 2014)

