

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the specific methodology used for finding out the result of this study. It consists of the design, setting, and participants of this research. Furthermore, there are several procedures for collecting and analyzing the data.

A. Research Design

Research design is a method of collecting and analyzing data to draw reasonable conclusions (Creswell, 2012). This research belongs to the case study design since the result is to describe and investigate specific information. Based on the research objectives of this study, the research employs qualitative descriptive research to develop an in-depth exploration of a phenomenon. Mack, Woodsong, MacQuen, Guest, and Namey (2005) state that descriptive research is used to explore phenomena by conducting interviews, focus groups, and participant observation. Then, the researcher collected the data through observation, interviews, and several dissertations to find answers to this study's research questions.

B. Research Setting

In this study, the researcher conducted this research both online from home and offline at CMI Plus Middle School Banjarbaru. This school had applied hybrid learning that facilitated synchronous and asynchronous communication to be carried out during online learning, especially in English learning process, which facilitated the research, so the researcher chose this school as a research setting. This study took from January until March 2022 to collect the information needed for this research.

C. Research Participant

In this research study, the total number of participants was fifteen (15), which consisted of fourteen ninth-grade students, consisting of three classes: B, C, and D, each consisting of seven female students and seven male students. The English teacher who handles all those three classes was also a participant in this research study. The participants in this research were collected using purposive sampling. The purposive sampling technique is the deliberate choice of a participant due to the qualities they possess. It is a non-random technique that does not need underlying theories or a set number of participants (Etikan, Musa, & Alkassim, 2016). In this case, the researcher chose the students by their mid-semester test scores, ranging from the highest score, satisfying the minimum mastery criteria, and the lowest score in each class.

D. Data Collection

The sources of the data in this study are in the form of written texts: the interview transcripts, observation checklists, and additional documentation. According to Raco (2010), the data is collected if the source of the data is clear, namely participants who have been identified, contacted, and have obtained approval to provide the necessary information (p. 108). Walidin, Saifullah, and Chamberlain (2015) add that the research data is collected according to the research design that has been determined.

In conducting this research, the researcher collected the data with the triangulation technique. Triangulation is a data collection technique that combines different data collection techniques with existing data sources (Moleong, 2009). The purpose of triangulation is to increase the credibility and validity of the findings. The following techniques are used by researchers to collect the data:

1. Observation

According to Gorman and Clayton (2005), observation is a study that involves the systematic recording of a specific phenomenon or behavior that can be observed in the natural environment. Observation is an important contribution to descriptive research because certain types of information can be obtained. The researcher used passive observation, which is observing the phenomena without actively getting involved in the activities. In this case, the researcher observed how the teacher taught English through Google Meet, face-to-face class sessions, and WhatsApp Groups. The observation checklist guide was also formulated to gather the primary data. The researcher conducted this observation in two ways.

- a. The researcher joined the Google Meeting room that was conducted by the English teacher. This observation was conducted three times for each class, for a total of nine online observations, which were carried out in the second to last week of January 2022, every Monday until Wednesday.

- b. The researcher attended face-to-face class sessions directly. This observation was conducted once for each class, for a total of three times for offline observation. This observation was carried out on the second of February 2022, from Monday to Wednesday.

2. Interview

An interview is a conversation that aims to collect information about the interviewee's life to interpret the meaning of the phenomena described (Kvale, 1996). The researcher conducted interviews with the students and the English teacher to find out the secondary data of information related to their English teaching and learning. These interviews involve semi-structured elements where the participants have to answer preset open-ended questions to elicit views and opinions.

Semi-structured interviews are based on an interview guide, which is a schematic presentation of questions that need to be explored by the researcher. To achieve optimum use of interview time, interview guides serve the useful purpose of probing the participants' opinions for additional details. The questions in the interview guide will keep the researcher focused on gathering all the information needed to answer the research questions (DiCicco & Crabtree, 2006).

The researcher asked questions depending on whether the participants were comfortable with Bahasa or English, because English was not the first language for the participants, and to make it easier for them to answer the questions.

After gathering all the interview data by recording, the interview results are then transcribed and interpreted in the written forms.

The first-day interview was conducted with students in class IX D on February 14, 2022, Monday from 07.30–07.45. The second-day interview was conducted with students in class IX C on February 15, 2022 (Tuesday) from 07.30–07.45. The third-day interview was conducted with students in class IX B on February 16, 2022 (Wednesday) from 07.30–07.45. The last one with the teacher is on February 17, 2022, Thursday from 07.30–08.01.

3. Documentation

Documentation is a collection of documents, such as journals, letters, and photographs, that are available for public viewing on paper, online, or on digital media (Hitchcock & Hughes, 1995). The researcher uses this documentation method to collect the tertiary data in the form of photographs, which will serve as proof that the researcher conducted research.

E. Data Analysis

This study employs qualitative data analysis techniques adapted by Miles and Huberman (1994), with the following steps to analyze the data:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is a form of analysis that selects, focuses, simplifies, searches for themes and patterns, and ignores irrelevant data. The researcher selected relevant data from observation and interview transcripts to reduce the irrelevant data in order to focus on the description of the problem.

2. Data Display

Data display is a form of analysis that organizes and compresses information into a form that permits drawing conclusions. The display of data will make it easier to understand what happened during the research and plan future work based on what has been accomplished. In this study, the researcher presents the data in written form, which is the most common method for presenting data in qualitative research.

3. Data Conclusion

Data conclusion is the final stage of data analysis. The researcher The researcher examines all the described data and tests the meaning from the conclusion, and the meanings that emerge from the data must be tested for data validity