

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research used qualitative descriptive method. Sandelowski (2000 cited in (Suardi, 2017) explained that qualitative descriptive is a design that views a problem or phenomenon from a naturalistic perspective.

Through qualitative descriptive, researcher obtained information related to the reflection of EFL teacher in Junior High School at Darul Hijrah Islamic boarding for female, Martapura during Covid-19 pandemic. Qualitative descriptive is an approach that describes the data obtained in a simple way than others traditional qualitative designs, in other words this approach seek to explain the meaning of the text at the surface level but is abundant and rich.

B. Research Setting

The research was being held in Darul Hijrah for Female, Islamic boarding school at Martapura, South of Borneo. This school was chosen as a reference for the application at Junior High School at the boarding school level during pandemic. By doing reflection, the teachers can improve their quality of teaching at the school because the teachers more be aware of correcting their own teaching methods in order to develop their professionalism and by doing the reflection, they can give support for students development in their learning.

C. Participant

The participants of this study were 3 English teachers and 75 students from 3 classes at Darul Hijrah for Female Martapura. The grade 1-3 was chosen with random class.

This study used a purposive sampling technique with several derivatives such as maximum variation sampling, which is believed to be more appropriate to reveal a lot broader insight and information (Suardi, 2017, p. 124).

D. Data

The main source of data in this study is the results of interviews with English teacher at Junior High School Darul Hijrah for female Martapura, which about their responses of the reflection for EFL teachers during pandemic. The additional data for this research is obtained from the observation.

E. Data Collection Technique

In this research, the data was collected by using qualitative data. The qualitative data describes the condition, situation and response about the students. This research conducted by using two methods of collection technique; Observation sheet as to answer the first research question and interview as to answer the second research question.

1. Observation

Observation is made to explain, provide of detail the symptoms or events that are happen in the field and as additional data besides the interview. In this case the researcher will observe the teachers about

how they doing reflection after teach the students in the classroom at Darul Hijrah for female Martapura.

2. Interview

This technique used to gain information of the subjects. The researcher have an interview with each students. Interviews are a qualitative data collection method that involves direct, one-on-one engagement with individual participants. It is quite time consuming, as interviews must be transcribed, organized, analyzied, and reported. This interview will be the primary data in this research since the interview contains a specific data from the subject. The researcher interviewe the participants about their experience and perspective about the process of writing conference strategy that conducted in online classroom.

F. Data Analysis

In this research, analysis and preparation happen in parallel and include the following steps according to Miles and Huberman (1994). They define analysis as consisting of three concurrent flows of activities: Data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/verification (p. 10).

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions (Miles and Huberman, 1994, p.11).

The researcher first reduced the collected data from observation. In order to investigate how the implementation of reflection in junior high

schools for EFL teachers at Darul Hijrah for Female during covid-19, the researcher would have analysis the data while observation the participants. The researcher also reduced the collected data from interview for the second research question in this study to identify the challenges faced by EFL teachers in junior high school at Darul Hijrah for Female when doing reflection during covid-19 pandemic.

2. Data Display

The stage of the analysis is data display. Generically, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action (Miles and Huberman, 1994, p.11). Looking at display helped the researcher to understand what is happening and to do something either analyze further or the action based on that understanding. In this study, the researcher displayed the reduced data from observation and interview. It was displayed in the form of narrative text in order to make an easier analysis for the researcher in analyzing the data that have been collected and reduced.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

According to Miles and Huberman (1994), the last step in analysis of qualitative data is drawing conclusion and verification. Conclusion is only half of a Gemini configuration (p.11). Conclusion are also verified as the analyst proceed. After the process of the data display, the researcher drew conclusion for each finding from the collected data of observation and interview. Finally, the result of data reduction, data display and the

conclusion process were elaborated in the form of words, phrases, and sentences through a descriptive qualitative.