

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research is a qualitative descriptive that to described using of the qualitative method. Researcher The researcher tried to describe what the implementation of Netiquette in English Class uses descriptive qualitative research, in which the researcher showed the conditions or the process of the teacher's way to implement netiquette in English Class at the 8th grade of MTS Raudatul Jannah Kotabaru and the responses of the 8th grade students in learning process with implementation of Netiquette in English Class.

The Data Collection for qualitative research led to people's life experiences, which is essentially to know the purpose or meaning that involves the structure of life, processes or events that occur in relation to the social environment in everyday life (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, *Qualitative Data Analysis*, 2014). Data collection was carried out by researchers through interview, observation and Documentation for English Class at 8th grade of MTS Raudhatul Jannah Kotabaru is applied from design by Miles and Huberman (2014). namely data condensation, data display and drawing & verification conclusion.

B. Research Setting

The location is in Kotabaru Regency, the address is Brigjen Hasan Basri, Desa Semayap, Pulau Utara, Kotabaru. Researches are interested in doing researc

h in this place due to the lack of motivation of students to study seriously and the lack of interaction such as being in class so that it becomes a challenge for teachers to find ways or create netiquettes to make learning easier using online.

C. Participant

The participant of this research is the English teacher of MTS Raudhatul Jannah Kotabaru. The researcher just takes a teacher to interview who teach in 8A which 25 students in online learning and 3 students who in offline learning.

D. Data and Source Data

The required data in this research is about process of the teacher's way to implement netiquette in English Class at the 8th grade of MTS Raudatul Jannah Kotabaru and responses of the 8th grade students in learning process with implementation of Netiquette in English Class. The data comes from the English teacher of 8th grade at MTS Raudatul Jannah Kotabaru. The data obtained from observation, online interview, and documentary.

E. Technique of Data Collection

1. Interview

In this research, the interview guideline consisted of some questions that are related to the teachers' way to implement and student responses in netiquette in online class. The interviews are conducted with one English teacher and 18 from 25 the students by recording of interview process where

the researcher asks open-ended questions about the things that underline the teacher implementing netiquette in order to get supporting information about the implementation of netiquette in English class and student responses about netiquette at 8 grade of MTS Raudhatul Jannah.

2. Observation

According to Riyanto (2010) "observation is a method of data collection using direct observation or indirectly. In this research, the researcher used observational field notes that are sheets which needed to record what happened during observation. Observation field notes are used to help researchers find or get an overview of what activities occur in the teaching and learning process, search for, and investigate whether there are certain rules in applying netiquette in the class (p.96). The form of observation field notes has been agreed upon and validated by the expert. The observation field notes consist of seven points, namely the class setting, the role of the observer, the time and duration of the observation, the teaching-learning description and the reflective notes. Therefore, researchers used Observation checklist for this sresearch.

3. Documentary

Mahmud, (2011) explained that Document is written notes which the contents is written statement that is arranged by someone or institution as a data source. In this research, the researcher used documents to supporting data collection.

F. Data Analysis (teori baru yang sesuai descriptive qualitative)

After collecting the data. The data is presented in a form of descriptive qualitative. This descriptive qualitative analysis uses the model of Miles and Huberman (2014) as follows:

1. Data Condensation

Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, or transforming the data which has been collected. Condensation makes data stronger. It is a form of analysis that sharpens, sorts, focuses, discards, and organizes data in such a way that final conclusions can be drawn and verified (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014).

In this case, after collecting the data with observation, interview, and documentary, the researcher selecting, focusing, and identify the important and relevant data, categorizing data refer to the research questions then discard useless and unimportant data. The researcher just focuses on data about the implementation of Netiquette in English Class or the process of the teacher's way to implement netiquette in English Class at the 8th grade of MTS Raudatul Jannah Kotabaru and the responses of the 8th grade students in learning process with implementation of Netiquette in English Class.

2. Data Display

Display helps the researcher to understand what is happening during the research, the additional information which needs more detail analysis in understanding. This statement is what has been stated by Miles, Huberman, Sadana (2014). They stated that in the qualitative research, the data can be

displayed in the form of table, graphic, phi card, pictogram and another equivalent of them. By displaying the data, the researcher was easy to understand, to analyze what was happening with the data presented by the researcher and to begin doing next plan of the research based on what researcher has planned.

The data display in this research consists of the results of observation, interview. The results are showed in the fourth chapter. The researcher displays the important data or information have been organized and compressed based on data condensation. The data from observation, interview, and documentary is presented in text form or narrative text in order to be easier to understand.

3. Conclusion drawing/Verification

According to Miles, Huberman, Sadana (2014) the last step in the analysis of qualitative data is drawing conclusion and verification. After the researcher did data condensation and data display the next is draw and verification conclusion. It is started from data collection until data analysis by taking the important points that refer to research questions.