

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is a type of educational research in which the researcher relies on the views of students, asks broad, general questions, collects data consisting largely of word or text from students, describes and analyzes these words for themes, and conduct the inquiry in a subjective (Creswell, 2010).

In this case the researcher added that in qualitative research, the data collected was in the form of words, pictures and not numbers. In addition, everything that is collected is likely to be the key to what is already known. Thus, the research report will contain data excerpts to illustrate presentation of the report.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted in the fashion class at SMK 1 Martapura for two months from October 11, 2021 to December 11, 2021 in online and offline classes. This academic address is at Pendidikan No. 79, Sekumpul, Martapura Region, Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan. Researchers are interested in conducting research in this place because the teacher uses the flipped classroom method in online learning during covid-19 and is interested in knowing what students' problems and solutions are while using the flipped classroom method in online learning.

C. Participants / Subject

SMK 1 Martapura has two culinary art classes, two fashion classes, three accountancy classes, two marketing online business classes, two office classes, and three multimedia classes in tenth grade. Each class in the eleventh grade has the same English teacher, so that the research can run effectively, the researcher only selected tenth-grade fashion class students at SMK 1 Martapura and an English teacher who taught tenth-grade fashion class as participants in this study from the teacher's recommendation, and this class is the best participant for representing it. In accordance with what has been explained, the focus of this research will be on describing learning procedures, student problems and solutions Flipped learning: Student Self-Learning in Online Classes at SMK 1 Martapura.

D. Data

The researcher needs all of the data about procedures, student's problems and solutions of using flipped learning on students self-control in online class. The researcher will gather the data from observation, interview, and documentation.

E. Technique of Data Collection

This is a qualitative data includes the data about flipped learning; students self-control on online class. The researcher will gather the data from observation,

interview, and documentation. The research instruments used by the researcher are field note, interview guideline, and document.

1. Observation

The researcher decided to use this method to get all the information related to the procedure of flipped learning in an online class in SMK 1 Martapura. However, observation is needed to study and understand people within their natural environment. The researcher is going to use digital technology, join the application and observe the learning process, and also observe to the offline class in the school.

2. Interview

The researcher used interview to collect the data. Interview is data collecting technique in which the researcher interacts to the participants to ask particular information. It conducted in online/daring by voice call and the result is recorded by giving questions related with the research. The researcher gives the question related to the student's barriers in flipped learning. This technique record to smooth the researcher project.

3. Documentary

This is used to obtain the data related this research such as photo.

F. Data Analysis

In this analysis method, the researcher tries to describe and analyze descriptively from the results of the study that has been done, namely, describing Flipped Learning: Students Self-Learning in Online Class. Thus the researcher uses following techniques of Miles and Huberman cited by Rijali (2019) to analyze the data, there are data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion.

1. Data Collection

Arifin (2012) in this step, analysis begins when the researcher collect data. It aims to define the focus of attention, develop analytical questions, and provide a basis for post-data collection analysis. The researcher is going to observes and interviews participants to collect the data.

2. Data Reduction

According to (Rijali, 2018, p. 91) stated data reduction includes selecting, briefly describing, and categorizing the data collected. The researcher selects important information from the ongoing data collection process until the data is actually collected. Then, the researcher describes it one by one and categorizes it based on the object of research. It is about the procedures of using flipped learning on students' self-learning in online classes.

3. Data Display

Researcher presents the data after going through the reduction step so that the researcher can draw conclusion from it. Researcher is going to display the

data in the form of narrative text. According to Arifin (2012) explained that data display is useful for interpreting the data collected to answer the problems.

4. Conclusion

Arifin (2012), there are two steps in drawing conclusion on data, making provisional conclusion and final conclusion. First, take provisional conclusion when the data collection process is still ongoing, if the data increases, it is necessary to verify the data, namely by reviewing it and asking about it for consideration from parties related to this research, such as teacher and students. Second, draw a final conclusion by comparing the respondents' statements and the problems in this study, namely what the procedures of using flipped learning on students self-learning in online class.