

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

#### A. Research Design

This study uses descriptive qualitative research because this research requires a long description to explain the phenomena that occur in the field. For this purpose, descriptive qualitative research is more suitable because by using qualitative research, researchers can describe and describe how teachers use Blog Websites as a medium for learning English reading skills and also students' perspectives on using the media. Creswell (2014) states that descriptive qualitative research is an approach to explore and understand the meaning that individuals or groups give to social or human problems. In this case, what researchers want to understand in depth is the use of Blog Websites as learning media which are usually rarely used in learning especially English in the research area. The research process includes questions and actions that arise because of the unusual circumstances of a situation. Data is usually collected in participant settings. Then, data analysis is built inductively from specific topics to general topics. This is followed by the researcher's interpretation of the meaning of the data, so that the final written report has a flexible structure.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that qualitative methods are needed by researchers to be able to study and present research

results as a whole. So that the methods and strategies used by the teacher can be a guideline and reference for other teachers as an example in learning English, especially The Use Of Blog Website In Teaching Reading At Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Tabalong.

## **B. Research Setting**

The research was conducted in Class XII Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Tabalong Academic Year 2021/2022 which is located at Jl. Baco No. 63, Pudak Setegal, Kelua District, Tabalong Regency, South Kalimantan. Researchers have conducted this research from September to November 2022.

The reason for choosing this school as the research location is first, the researcher chose this because Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Tabalong is one of the leading Islamic-based public schools in Tabalong Regency. Second, have complete learning support facilities and infrastructure. Third, when examined further, location and research are closely related because teachers who use Website Blogs as a medium for learning English reading skills teach students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Tabalong. So the data that is related and needed in research is certainly in this location. Fourth, the research entitled "Use of Blog Websites in Learning to Read at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Tabalong" has never been conducted in that location, so it was previously known how teachers use Blog Websites as a medium for learning English.

### **C. Participants / Subject**

The main subject to be studied in this research is the English teacher of class XII at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Tabalong. In this study there was one teacher and several students of class XII who had been interviewed. The sampling technique used by the researcher is purposive sampling and convenience sampling.

#### **1. Purposive Sampling**

In this type of sampling, according to the purpose of the study, members of the sample are selected. This is also called intentional sampling. The sampling design is based on the researcher's assessment of who will provide the best information to successfully achieve the research objectives. People conducting research need to focus on people with the same opinion to get the necessary information and be willing to share it (Etikan & Bala, 2017). Based on the theory, the researcher took 6 students of class XII with different classes. It aims to obtain unbiased and maximum data to support this research.

#### **2. Convenience Sampling**

According to Dörnyei, Z. (2007) Convenience sampling is a type of nonprobability or nonrandom sampling in which members of the target population who meet certain practical criteria, such as easy accessibility, geographical proximity, availability at a certain time, or willingness to

participate are included for research purposes. It also refers to research subjects from a population that is easily accessible to researchers (Given, L. M. (Ed.). 2008). From the convenience sampling theory, the researcher chose 6 students of class XII with different classes. It aims to obtain unbiased and maximum data to support this research.

The subjects chosen by the researcher must have criteria, namely teachers who learn English using Blog Websites and students who have received English language learning through Blog Websites. By meeting these criteria, the data obtained can be used as research data..

#### **D. Data**

Data is all information, both oral and written, even in the form of pictures or photos, that contribute to answering the research problem as stated in the problem formulation or research focus (Rahardjo & Mudjia, 2011). Sources of data have been taken from class observations and interviews with teachers and students. According to Sugiyono (2015), the data is divided into two types, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is the main data used in this study. Primary data is usually data that comes from the main purpose of the research. While secondary data is supporting data in this study. Secondary data is usually data that helps researchers indirectly.

1. Primary data

Primary data is original data collected for a specific research goal (Hox & Boeije, 2005). In this study, primary data was obtained from the implementation of observations and interviews with teachers and students. Observations and interviews were arranged based on research questions that had been made previously. That way, the data that was be obtained from this research was more specific and in-depth.

2. Secondary data

Secondary data is data originally collected for a different purpose and reused for another research question (Hox & Boeije, 2005). Secondary data in this study are various journals and articles that have helped researchers in completing this research.

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

1. Observations

Observations was be made to enrich the required information. In this way the researcher observes what happens in the classroom when the practice of the method under study is used. Feedback includes students' interest in learning English in the teaching and learning process, and problems when implementing the method. According to Cowie (2009), observations are observations made by researchers on the behavior of participants in naturalistic settings in a conscious and detailed manner.

Observation activities can include classrooms, teachers' rooms or the environment where the research is carried out.

Observations was be made after the researcher provides observation guidelines. This is used as a guide for researchers in conducting observations. The researcher prepares several specifications for monitoring guidelines in order to develop observational evidence, and then develops several statements based on these specifications. The observation guidelines include students' seriousness in using Blog Websites, students' courage in asking questions, students' ability to express ideas, student responses in receiving feedback, and students' ability to complete assignments.

## 2. Interviews

Interviews are technique of data collection used to obtain information and research data that cannot be obtained from observations made in the field on individuals who are selected and involved by asking questions to these individuals (Aksu, 2009). Interviews was be conducted to obtain some data about the school, teachers, students and the teaching and learning process of English at the school. This was happen before, during and after the learning and teaching process. Several people participated in the interview, namely: first grade students and an English teacher. In the interview activity, the researcher used a smartphone to record the results of the interview. Notes in the form of audio recordings and interview transcripts.

Interviews was be conducted after the researchers set interview guidelines. This is used as a guide for researchers in conducting interviews. The researcher prepares the interview first, then develops several statements.

## **F. Data Analysis**

The data analysis used is a qualitative descriptive analysis to clearly describe how activities are in the field. The data processing technology used in this study was developed by Miles and Huberman (1994), which consists of 3 components, namely: data reduction, data display and data validation. Qualitative data from observations and interviews was analyzed.

- a. Data reduction is the process of selecting, simplifying and classifying data obtained from different sources in the field. This is done through abstraction: an attempt to summarize the essence of the process and the information required. The goal is to facilitate classification, data analysis, and verification needs.
- b. Data display by collecting information obtained from data reduction. Data is presented and categorized based on certain criteria in the form of narratives and graphs. Information in the form of an overview of the learning process and the results of observations and interviews. The data displayed is evaluated and interpreted to determine the next course of action. This research uses data categorization using theory from Mukhroji (2011) regarding teaching reading which is divided into three: pre-reading

activities, while-reading activities, post-reading activities. And in each category of Muhroji's theory, the theory from Celce-Murcia (1991) and Nuttall (1996) is used regarding pre-reading activities, while-reading activities using Greenwood (1981), and post-reading activities using theory from Mukhroji (2011). as a guideline.

- c. Verification is the final interpretation of each procedure for interpreting and evaluating data. The theories used in categorizing display data are also reused to verify research findings based on theories from experts.