

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research was conducted using qualitative methods or a qualitative descriptive research design, qualitative research or quantitative research is a type of research that has statistical procedures or other qualitative methods this qualitative research can be used to investigate people's lives, history, behavior, organizational functionalization, social movements, or kinship relations.

Meanwhile according to the qualitative research method, according to Sugiyono (2018), is a method for studying scientific settings (experiments) in which researchers act as instruments, and qualitative data gathering and analysis approaches place a greater emphasis on meaning.

B. Research Setting

This study was carried out by the researcher in a junior high school the school's location was selected since it matched the research's characteristic data where the school was one of the teachers who used Instagram in learning to write. This research was conducted at MTs Al-Ikhwan school, Sungai Bilu Veteran, Kuripan, Kec. East Banjarmasin. City of Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan postal code 70236.

C. Participants

Participants in this study included one teacher participants in this study because they met the general criteria or requirements.

D. Data

1. Data of the Research

Researchers need all the data about the learning process using Instagram in learning to write in addition, researchers also need all the data about how the challenges faced by teachers in effective learning are carried out in the classroom researchers obtained data from observation and interview methods.

a. Primary Data

Primary information is obtained directly from sources or via experience. In this case, primary data is gathered through observation and interviews. original data is information that has been gathered directly from original sources, such as through observation and interviews. Primary data is typically more thorough because it is tailored to the needs of the researcher. The researchers conducted interviews and performed observations with the aid of interview and observational guidelines.

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data sources were gathered from research data in order to supplement the primary data. Researchers get information about a subject indirectly. To gather secondary data, researchers consult books. Based on information from library research, book sources were found.

2. Source of the Data

The data source is an English teacher who teaches at MTs al-Ikhwan, Sungai Bilu Veteran, Kuripan, Kec. East Banjarmasin. City of Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan, zip code 70236. The researcher also a researcher using several books and journals related to this research that support it.

E. The Technique of Data Collection

To collect data, researchers used three instruments that the instruments used in this study were observation, interviews and documentation.

1. Interview

According to Putri (2020) said that interview is a question and answer activity orally to obtain information the format of the information received can be recorded in writing or in audio, image or audiovisual format interviews are the main activity of an observational study interviews can be conducted directly or indirectly.

Direct interviews are conducted through direct interviews with people who have the necessary information, and indirect interviews are carried out through interviews with other people who may be able to provide information about the condition of people who need data.

The researcher interviewed an English teacher at MTs Al-Ikhwan Banjarmasin get data on how to use Instagram as a medium to facilitate student vocabulary learning at MTs Al-Ikhwan, interviews were conducted to obtain information about how to learn using Instagram in student learning

activities at MTs Al-Ikhwan, in this study the English teachers who were interviewed directly, in this interview there were two times the first was done in person and the second was done in the WhatsApp application this interview was conducted from 25 to 27 May 2023 at the MTs Al-Ikhwan Banjarmasin school.

2. Observation

A sort of qualitative research approach that includes participants during observation, ethnography, and fieldwork is observation, according to Jamshed (2014). There must be participation from several research sites in an observational research design. Through firsthand accounts, truthful reporting, and quotes from real conversations, qualitative research seeks to better comprehend a topic. Observations aid in both gathering inaccessible information and producing a detailed and concise description of a specific event.

The researcher then observed the activities in the class data collection techniques are a way for researchers to collect accurate information and data, the observation which lasted for two days at MTs Al-Ikhwan Banjarmasin, on the first day the observation was carried out by looking at schools and teaching and learning activities.

The second observation was made by looking at ongoing learning activities for this study in this observation activity, the researcher observed learning activities in class VIII a using Instagram in learning to write students use textbooks to guide learning using Instagram media.

The teacher also gives vocabulary before giving assignments to students, students record the vocabulary written by the teacher then students can work on assignments after recording vocabulary students write on their smartphones and after finishing students can screenshot their assignments, then students can submit their assignments on the Instagram feed and then tag their assignments to the English teacher's Instagram account.

3. Documentary

What researchers offer from the process of observation, interviews, and documentary, researchers can obtain more detailed information by combining data from interviews, observation, and documentary.

Obtaining data and information in the form of books, archives, records, written numbers, and images in the form of reports and information that might help study is known as documentation according to Sugiyono (2015). Data is gathered through documentation, which is then examined the study's supporting materials included school profiles, lesson plans, and syllabi.

F. Data Analysis

In analyzing data, researchers used case study research, and this study refers to researchers collecting data, analyzing data, and in presenting this data with the findings of that research what is unique about the case study is the existing data analyzed in depth and detail because case studies have certain specificities phenomena researchers qualitatively describe the data.

As a result, since none of the statistical techniques were quantitative in this investigation, they were not used. Data Reduction, Data Presentation, and Conclusion are the three data analysis components used in connection with this qualitative study. According to Gibbs (2010), qualitative data analysis is the process of deviating from the data to understand, explain, and interpret the phenomenon in question.

According to Moleong (2017), is the act of classifying and arranging data into patterns, groups, and fundamental descriptive units in order to identify themes and create working hypotheses that are supported by the data. The obtained data must be accurate and precise, but cannot additionally refuted is the idea that information obtained from many sources will vary.

Data analysis demands focus, mobilization, and a lot of physical and mental effort to support the idea, researchers must examine literature in addition to data analysis. Triangulation is a continuous process used to acquire qualitative research data from a variety of sources using a variety of data collection procedures, resulting in extremely high data variances.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is a data sorting method used by researchers to identify the key data findings, which then serve as the primary focus and aim of study findings. According to Sugiyono (2018), is summarizing, picking principals, focusing on significant items that are relevant to the research issue, looking for themes and patterns, and finally giving a clearer picture to facilitate additional data collecting the defined and intended goals will serve as a guide

for the data reduction process data reduction is a critical thinking process that also calls for high intelligence and breadth of knowledge.

2. Data Display

Data display was characterized by Knalf et.al (2005) as data analysis presented as a research data presentation in which the researcher combined data from many primary research sources into a display. Data display is a method of presenting data that can be customized to study findings and done in graphs, tables, or pictograms.

In order to enhance the depiction of trends across all study data sources, further suggest that the data display might include matrices, graphs, and charts connected to research findings the outcomes of the researcher's data reduction and sorting from observations and interviews were presented.

The researcher presents the observation data in writing form along with the findings of the reduction process that was carried out in addition to using observation, the researcher also used written data and tables to provide interview data that had already undergone some type of data reduction. The next step is displaying the data researchers classify the data obtained in interviews and observations based on the factors and problems contained in the use of Instagram in writing skills for data collection.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

The final step is to draw conclusions based on the results of this study the researcher concluded with a good and clear narrative description to answer the research questions in this study. The researcher also suggested to

finish this research the data analysis's final step, conclusion and verification, involves relating deceptive patterns and descriptions to results in general at a higher level of abstraction. Because the research emphasis in qualitative research is still ad hoc in nature and established in accordance with relevant research in the field of research, data collected in the field may differ from data collected by researchers typically.

According Sugiyono (2018) asserts that conclusions from qualitative research may or may not address the formulation of the problem that was established at the outset because the problem and formulation of the problem in qualitative research are still ad hoc and will change once the research is conducted in the field. In qualitative research, conclusions are fresh discoveries that have never before been made findings may take the shape of a description or description of a previously ambiguous object that, after further investigation, becomes evident.

G. The Techniques of Data Validity

To get correct data from this investigation, the researcher needs data validity. If there were no discrepancies between the findings of the data presented by the researcher and the real data from the field data, the results of the qualitative research were certified valid. As a result, the researcher chose to apply one of various validity methodologies in this investigation, namely the degree of credibility or trustworthiness in non-qualitative research, the concept of credibility technique effectively substitutes the concept of validity

it is in essence, a technique used to examine research data so that the data is not questioned as a result of research Sugiyono (2016) p. 267 as it happens

The researcher used the following methods to validate it:

1. Observation Persistence

One of the credibility technique's methods, termed observation persistence, was applied in this study according to the researcher, making observations more persistently is one technique to verify data, and efforts to modify the supplied data are suited to certain circumstances. The researcher used techniques like reading books, a variety of related references, earlier study findings, and other relevant materials to analyze and contrast the research data gathered.

2. Triangulation

By comparing data from numerous sources and at various points in time, the researcher used triangulation as part of their credibility technique triangulation is used by the researcher in this technique with references.

The data is studied by digging from a variety of existing sources, be they documents or specific activities, in order to determine the reliability of the data the researcher checked the data findings through several sources in order to examine its veracity the researcher comes to additional conclusions as a result, which are then given in the findings and discussion chapter.

