

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Descriptive qualitative is the research methodology used in this study. In order to explore the circumstances and conditions that connect to everyday phenomena of individuals, groups, communities, and organizations, qualitative research is carried out through extensive or lengthy interaction with participants in a naturalistic context, according to Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014). With qualitative information, we can track and comprehend the progression of events in a chronological manner, evaluate cause and effect from the perspective of the local populace, and gather a wealth of relevant explanations.

Moreover, qualitative information is more likely to guide us to make unexpected discoveries and to form new theoretical frameworks; this information helps researchers to move forward from presumptions and initial frameworks.

By using a qualitative approach to data collection, is researchers put more emphasis on situations in order to find, understand, carried out. explain and get a picture of how implementation. This research conducted in SMAN 4 Muara Teweh and used descriptive qualitative research, it means that the researcher describe the real situation and condition of the learner strategies in understanding English material in online learning and the implementation the strategies in online learning at SMAN 4 Muara Teweh. The research is conducted at SMAN 4 Muara Teweh. The researcher is interested in SMAN 4 Muara Teweh for the research

because want to know the strategies that learners use in understanding English Material in online learning.

B. Research Setting

The research is conducted in SMAN 4 Muara Teweh, Center of Borneo. This School is located Ronggolawe street, Melayu, Kec. Teweh Tengah, Kabupaten Barito Utara, Kalimantan Tengah post code 73814.

C. Participant

Participant or subjects in this study were five students at SMAN 4 Muara Teweh. Which is objected to learners strategies in understanding reading and writing material in online learning.

D. Data

Researchers require sources to get the data they need for their data collection. Data sources are the sources of information used in research. Researching sources of information is crucial. The material where the researcher may find the needed information is hence the data source.

The informants in this study were five students at SMAN 4 Muara Teweh. Researchers here want to know what are the strategies of students in understanding reading and writing material in online learning and researchers also want to know what students do to understand reading material and practice writing in online learning.

E. Technique of Data Collection

In this study the qualitative data analysis technique with steps;

1. Observation

Collecting data through observation, researchers will observe class XI at SMAN 4 Muara Teweh in learning English. Researchers will observe how the teaching and learning process in class

2. Interview

Data collection through interviews Researchers will interview six students to find out more about the learner's strategies for understanding reading and writing material in online learning and what students do to understand reading material and practice writing in online learning

F. Data Analysis

To describe analysis as consisting of three parallel flows of activity: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification, according to Miles and Huberman (2014).

Following data collection, the obtained information was based on interview and observational standards. The three ongoing flows of activity that make up analysis are data reduction, data visualization, and conclusion drawing/verification.

1. Data Reduction

The researcher's ability to continue gathering data and, if necessary, seek for further data was made easy by the reduction data, which provided a clear picture. It involved sorting, concentrating, condensing, abstracting, and altering the raw data. In actuality, as we can see from the image above, data reduction happens constantly while performing qualitative research.

The data reduction here relates to the media's concentration on English language instruction.

2. Data Display

The display help the researcher's comprehension of the study process. This claim is supported by Miles and Huberman,(2014) assertion that data from qualitative research may be presented in a variety of ways, including tables, graphics, phi cards, pictograms, and other equivalents. By presenting the data, the researcher made it simple to comprehend, assess what was occurring with the data, and start carrying out the next step in the study plan according to what the researcher had planned. The findings from the questionnaire and interview are included in the research's data presentation. In the fourth chapter, these findings are presented.

3. Conclusion drawing/Verification

Withdrawing conclusions and verification are the final steps in the study of qualitative data, according to (Miles and Huberman, 2014). The researcher completed the two parts of the analytic approach after completing the questionnaire and interview on teaching media. After gathering accurate data, the researcher came to a conclusion or verified the outcome. The solutions to the study question are eventually discovered by the researcher.