

CHAPTER III

METHOD

The research method is a systematic manner to collect facts with unique functions and used. Grounded on this, there are 4 key phrases that want to be considered, videlicet, clinical approach, facts, purpose, and usability. In this research approach, the researcher describes the research design, research subjects, facts series techniques, and facts analysis.

A. Research Design

This researcher was designed to analyze of the distance learning implementation during the pandemic in teaching English. A systematic procedure carried out by teachers (other individuals or educational environments) to collect information about the distance learning implementation during the English learning pandemic. An analysis of distance learning implementation during the pandemic in Teaching English at class VIII SMPN 02 Kayan Hilir use a descriptive design to answer the problem formulation in this research.

This researcher used descriptive qualitative research methods. Qualitative research involves a naturalistic research approach to the world, this means that qualitative researcher study objects in their natural environment, seek to interpret and observe phenomena in terms of meanings through field notes, interviews, conversations, photographs, recordings and personal note, Creswell, (2003, p. 179)

Qualitative approaches are characterised with the aid of using the supposition that the reseacher's impulses and views ought to be understood and protected in decoding findings, while in a quantitative take a look at reseacher bias as a hassle to inner validity, Mcmilan (2008:272).

Based on the expert above, the researcher concludes that qualitative research is research that examines phenomena in the natural and naturalistic environment through field notes, interviews, conversations, photos, and recordings presented in a description.

B. Subject of the Study

The research subject is the main source of research data, namely those who have data on the variable studied. The subjects of this research at class VIII SMPN 02 Kayan Hilir who the distance learning implementation studied English. In selecting the eighth grade students of SMPN 02 Kayan Hilir as research subjects, the researcher used a sampling technique. Qualitative researcher are in a situation in which the sampling is carried out as data are being collected, Mcmilan (2008:107)

Sampling in this research, was snowball sampling. Qualitative researcher are in a situation in which the sampling is carried out as data are being collected. The researcher begins with a few participants and then asked them to nominate or recommended others who are known to have a profile, attributes, or characteristics desired, Mcmilan (2008:107)

Data collection techniques, first of all taken from data sources that are considered to know best to provide data that researcher need, so that based on the data from the main source, it can be used by researcher to dig deeper data into data sources next. The first data collection technique is a little later be a lot.

Based on the subject in this researcher does not have to take the entire population or part of the population to be studied, but the subjects taken are subjects who are able to provide an in-depth understanding of the object to be studied.

The subjects in this research are:

- Headmaster at SMPN 02 Kayan Hilir
- English teacher at SMPN 02 Kayan Hilir.
- Students

C. Data Collection And Instrumentation

1. Data Collection

Data collection steps encompass efforts to restrict research, accumulate facts via statement and interviews, each established and unstructured, documentation, visible materials, and efforts to layout protocols for recording/recording facts, Creswell (2014:253)

Qualitative approaches are based on narrative and a many perspectives of the participant. The data gathering is relatively unstructured and often open-ended, though surveys, interviews, and observations are still utilized, in a different form what is used for quantitative research, Mcmilan (2008:146) In this reseach the researcher used the following data collection techniques:

a. Observation technique

The observation technique is the maximum typically used technique particularly in research referring to behavioural sciences. In a manner all of us take a look at matters round us, however this form of statement is not medical statement. Observation, researcher will make observations directly to the field to obtain the data needed. Researcher wii interact with information providers to obtain data.

Observations are open ended where the researcher asks general questions to participants which allows participants to freely give their views, Creswell (2014:254) Observation turns into a systematic device and the technique of statistics series for the researcher, whilst it serves a formulated studies purpose, is systematically deliberate and recorded and is subjected to tests and controls on validity and reliability, Kothari (2003:96). Observation is comprehensive in that it is continuous and total, Mcmilan (2008:288). The observations that was carried out as research are English teacher and students at class VIII SMPN 02 Kayan Hilir.

b. Interview techniques

Interviews are a form of direct communication in the form of questions between the researcher and the respondent, the aim is to exchange ideas and information about a particular topic. In the interview, the researcher was communicated directly with the research subject in order to find out about the object of research by asking questions directly and answering them directly.

The interview used by the researcher is a structured interview. Interviewing researcher when conducting face-to-face interviews with participants, interviewing them by telephone or face-to-face and may involve several people, Creswell (2014: 254). Such interviews, of course, require generally unstructured and open-ended questions designed to elicit the views and opinions of the participants. The interview technique of accumulating statistics entails presentation of oral-verbal stimuli and respond in phrases of oral-verbal responses, Kothari (2003:97).

The interview is a form of data collecting in which questions are asked orally and subjects' responses are recorded, either verbatim or summarized, Mcmilan (2008:167). In this research, interviews are conducted with the Headmaster, English teacher and students at class VIII SMPN 02 Kayan Hilir. Which was answer all the questions to know how the distance learning implementation.

c. Document

Document is an attempt by researcher to collect data from written sources in the form of documents related to the problem to be studied. The documents referred to are data in SMPN 02 Kayan Hilir relates to the use of the discussion method.

This qualitative document may be within the shape of public documents (for example, newspapers, papers, workplace reports) or personal documents (diaries, diaries, letters, e-mails), Creswell (2014: 254) Document technique is a way of

collecting data which is done by categorizing and classifying written materials related to research problems. This technique is used as a reinforcement for other data.

Document are written records. The most common use of documents is to verify or support data obtained from interviewer observations. Research results was more reliable if the research results are also supported by existing documents, Mcmilan (2008:295)

2. Instrumentation

Research instrument is a tool used to collect data or information that is useful to answer research problems. Data collection tools used in this research are:

a. Observation sheet

Observations was made during the research process. Observations was made when the researcher comes to the school, the goals are aimed at the principal, English teacher and students. The observation sheet in this research was used to help researcher determine the distance learning implementation. The implementation of the observation was follow the observation instructions. The observation guide contains indicators for the distance learning implementation. The observation sheet that the researcher makes is in the form of statements related to the research that the researcher is doing.

b. Interview guideline

Interview guideline was conducted with the principal, English teacher and students at SMPN 02 Kayan Hilir. The interview guideline was make by the researcher as a guide so that the researcher as a research instrument in digging up information does not extend to other aspects outside the research

objectives. This interview sheet was conducted to determine the distance learning implementation.

c. Documentation

Documentation is all existing data at SMPN 02 Kayan Hilir which has relevance to the problem under study. Documentation was carried out to collect all written archives and documents/photos or data related to the distance learning implementation.

1. Written Archive

Syllabus, Lesson Plan, and English material.

2. Documentation/photos

Documentation/photos related to research activities and research locations.

D. Data Analysis

Qualitative researcher to see qualitative data analysis as a process of applying steps from specific to general with various different levels of analysis, Creswell (2014:260). Qualitative researcher used general procedures and specific steps in data analysis. Furthermore, Creswell (2014: 276-284) describes in more detail the following steps of data analysis:

1. Processing and preparing data for analysis. This step involves transcribing interviews, scanning material, typing field data, or sorting and organizing the data into different types depending on the source of information.
2. Read the entire data. The first step is to build a general sense of the information obtained and reflect on its overall meaning.

3. Analyze in more detail by coding the data. Coding is a process of processing material/information into written segments before interpreting it (Rosman and Rallis, in Creswell, 2013: 276). In this coding process, the researcher combines predetermined codes (predetermined code) and creates codes based on information that appears by itself (emerging code) (Creswell, 2013). Thus, the coding process in this research is to fit the codes that appear during the data analysis process with research data.
4. Apply a coding process to describe the settings, people, categories, and themes to be analyzed. In this step, the researcher created codes to describe all the information, then analyzes it. These themes are then used as titles in the research results section.
5. Show how these descriptions and themes were restated in the narrative/qualitative report. This narrative approach can include a discussion of the chronology of events, certain themes, or about the interrelationships between themes.
6. The last step is to interpret or interpret the data. This step will help the writer in revealing the essence of an idea (Lincoln and Guba in Creswell, 2013). Interpretation can also be in the form of meaning derived from comparisons between research results and information derived from literature or theory.