CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Methodology

1. Research Design

Research design is a researcher's plan on how data collects and analyzes. Research design is classified into two kinds; qualitative and quantitative (Creswell, 2014). Qualitative research is descriptive that the written results of the research contain quotations from the data to illustrated and substantiate the presentation, while Quantitative research uses objective measurement and statistical analysis of numeric data to understand and explain phenomena (Creswell, 2014). According to Qutoshi (2018), phenomenology as a way of thinking gives researchers a theoretical rule to comprehend phenomena at the degree of subjective reality. The writer utilized this technique since the writer needed to learn and dissect teachers' experience in teaching. Hence, with this study technique, the researcher could investigate the English teaching activity during the pandemic period.

According to Lambert & Clinton E. Lambert, (2012) Qualitative descriptive studies are the least "theoretical" of all of the qualitative approaches to research. A qualitative descriptive approach needs to be the design of choice when a straight forward description of a phenomenon is desired. It is an approach that is very useful when researchers want to know, regarding events, who were involved, what wasinvolved, and where did things take place.

In this study, researchers focused on the use of smartphone applications used in learning English during the Covid-19 pandemic. For this reason, researchers used a descriptive analysis approach. Descriptive research aims to describe situations, events, and phenomena (Mason and Brambel, 1997). In addition, the main purpose of descriptive research is to provide a description of the status or

characteristics of a situation or phenomenon. The focus is not on causal relationships, but rather on explaining the variables contained in a situation; as well as about how to explain the relationships that exist between all variables. Descriptive method is a research method that tries to solve problems by describing, analyzing, and interpreting data (Goetz & LeCompte, 1984; Strauss & Corbin, 2003).

In this study, at SMPN 1 Sungai Raya, Kubu Raya Regency, researchers used a research method that explored data and facts, by distributing questionnaires to the population and randomly selected samples. In accordance with the title taken, this research is a qualitative research, the end result of which is to provide an answer to the success of a learning carried out online during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, especially in Kubu Raya Regency, one of the regions in West Kalimantan, which had received status as a red zone during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Researchers, in search of data and facts, went directly to SMPN 1 Sungai Raya. In addition to direct interviews by distributing questionnaires, researchers also directly monitor teacher activities during online learning. This is done so that the data and facts obtained can be truly in accordance with the conditions that occur.

2. Population and Sample

a. Population

An important characteristic of one of the fundamental research principles and terminology includes is the process of going from the part to the whole or the distinction between population and samples. A population is an individual or group that represents all the members of acertain group or category of interest (Urdan, 2005).

The population of this research is all the teachers in SMP N 1 Sungai Raya.

b. Sample

The small group that is observed is called a sample. A sample is a portion of a population (Ary et al: 2010) or a subset drawn from the larger population (Urdan, 2005). The sample is part of the population expect to represent the population in the study. Sugiyono (2017: 81) sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population.

The sample of this research are the four Eglish teachers in SMP 1 Sungai Raya which presence the whole population.

3. **Technique and Tool of Data Collection**

The process of data collection involves more than simply gathering information. This part discusses how the research will collect the primary data from the participants. Primary data are known as a fresh, and original data, because the data are collected from the first time (Kothari, 2004: 95). Thus, data collection process needs to be conducted in a way that is ethical to individual and research sites (Cresswell, 2012:171).

Data collection techniques in qualitative research and case study can be carried out and grouped in two ways, namely: 1) by non-intractive methods which include questionnaires, recording documents or archives, and observations do not play a role; and 2) with interactive methods in the form of in-depth interviews and role observation (Sutopo, 2002). There are three ways to collect data in this study, namely:

a. Interview

Interview is a technique of data collection of the most widely used in social research, whether qualitative or quantitative. An interview is essentially a structured conversation where one participant asks questions, and the other provide answers (Farina et al., 2019). Interview is a tool to gather information by asking a number of questions orally to be answered verbally anyway by direct contact or face-to-face with resources (informant). The interview is a question

and answer verbally between two or more people directly (Adhabi & Anozie, 2017).

In this study, the author uses an interview guide sheet that contains guideline and general information about interview as a research tool. Furthermore, data collection was carried out by direct or virtual interviews. In addition to questions that have been prepared by the author in the interview sheet, the author can also ask other questions to dig deeper into information regarding the participants.

5W + 1H (Research Question)

NO	Research question	Answers to research question
1	What,how (apa)(bagaimana)	follow the kbm process at their respective homes while teachers are required to be present to provide material from school through the computer lab, teachers are required to attend school every day for assignments and children collect through google classroom. each schedule is 1x a week with 30 minutes.
2	Why(mengapa)	Due to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus, these steps were taken to prevent the transmission of the Covid-19 virus.
3	Where (dimana)	SMPN 1 Sungai Raya teachers are at school every day while students are at home using instructions from the school.
4	When (kapan)	during the pandemic

b. Observation

The observation is conducted on seventh and ninth-grade students of SMP N 1 Sungai Raya.

c. Documentation

the documentation was taken by handwriting while interviewing the teacher and some pictures.

Researchers interviewing English Subject Teachers at SMP N 1 Sungai Raya in order to deepen data and facts related to the learning system implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic.

4. **Technique of Data Analysis**

Data Analysis Miles and Hubermen (in Basrowi and Suwandi, 2008) Analysis steps:

a. Data Collection

The researcher uses qualitative research in his research whose method is conveyed in interviews which will describe and interpret the results of qualitative data.

The data collected in the form of voice recordings from the interviews will be following the topics taken by the author in the form of reading anxiety and casual factors.

b. Data Reduction

Data reduction is a process of selecting, focusing, abstracting and transforming rough data from the field. This process took place during this research, from the beginning to the end of the study. Its

function is to sharpen, classify, direct, discard unnecessary, and organize so that interpretations can be drawn.

c. Data Presentation

Reducing data means summarizing, selecting the main points, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns, and discarding the unimportant (Siyoto, S, 2015, p. 123). In this second stage, the author summarizes the main data that are considered important and needed in the study basic data obtained from interview conversation between participants and authors which are then clarified to produce an overview and make it easier for the authors to collect data.

d. Drawing Conclusions or Verification

In this research, the author used qualitative data analysis as a technique of measuring data to finds out teaching activities in pandemic era. Observation and interviews will be included to obtain data from sources. The author used descriptive analysis to assist in analyzing the data obtained from interview discussion sheets and recorder.

During the interview process, the researcher also preapered a recording device in the form of a cellphone to record the contens of the conversation as technique for taking additional information.