

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter elaborates on the method that is used in examining this study. Therefore, the research design, data source, research instrument, data collection method, data analysis, and research validation of this study discussed in detail in this chapter.

A. Research Design

To find out how English teachers' strategies in dealing with blended learning, at MTs Darul Hikmah, this study used qualitative descriptive research, which means that the data collected is not in numbers. However, the data comes from interview manuscripts, field records, personal documents, memo records, and official documents. This qualitative research aims to describe the empirical reality behind the phenomenon in-depth, in detail, and thoroughly. This research uses descriptive qualitative that focuses on the challenges and strategies of English teachers in teaching narrative text in grade 9 with blended learning. This research explains the techniques used by teachers who teach at MTs Darul Hikmah Jabon. So, this research details the student's abilities, teacher strategies, challenges, obstacles, and uniqueness that use blended learning to teach the narrative text.

This research is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. The descriptive method is a research method based on the philosophy of post-positivism used to examine the natural object conditions (as opposed to experiments). The researcher is a crucial instrument of data collection techniques done in triangulation, data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization.¹ Qualitative descriptive research aims to describe, explain and answer in more detail the problems that studied by studying as much as possible an individual, a group, or an event. In qualitative

¹ Taylor, Steven J., Robert Bogdan, and Marjorie DeVault. *Introduction to Qualitative Research Methods: A Guidebook and Resource*. (John Wiley & Sons, 2015).

research, humans are research instruments and the results of writing in words or statements by the actual circumstances. It has been concluded that descriptive qualitative is trying to explain social phenomena in word form. It is simply that this investigation finds facts with the analysis so that this research does not look for a relationship between 2 variables or effects.²

B. Data Sources

During the Covid-19 pandemic, MTs Darul Hikmah Jabon implemented blended learning using face-to-face meetings and e-Learning that the researcher wanted to discover. The data collection for this research was conducted at the school MTs Darul Hikmah located on Masjid Street, Babussalam foundation, Jabon Drenges village, Kertosono District of Nganjuk Regency East Java. Informants of this study include The Principal of MTs Darul Hikmah, The English Teachers of MTs Darul Hikmah, the deputy principal of the curriculum section of MTs Darul Hikmah, and the student of MTs Darul Hikmah.

C. Research Instrument

Qualitative researchers are human instruments that serve to establish the focus of research, but this research is supported with interviews, documentation, and questionnaire as explained below:

1. Interview

Interviews are in-person meetings conducted repeatedly between researchers and informants to understand informant's views on issues and situations related to life experiences described in informant language.³ Researchers can conduct in-person interviews with the informants directly, using telephone or other media; semi-structured questions are designed in advance as general guidelines for data collection, relevant to the research topic to bring up opinions from the participants. The interview was not organized or open and is often used in preliminary research

² Creswell, John W., and Cheryl N. Poth. *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing Among Five Approaches*. (Sage Publications, 2016).

³ Patton, Michael Quinn. *Qualitative Research & Evaluation Methods: Integrating Theory and Practice*. (Sage Publications, 2014).

or even for a more in-depth analysis of the subject being studied.⁴ Non-structured interviews are free interviews in which researchers do not use interview guidelines arranged systematically and entirely to collect data. The interview guidelines used are only the outlines of the problem to be asked. Researchers get direct information with interview techniques from the principal, deputy principal of the curriculum section, some 9th grade students recommended by the subject teacher, and English teachers about the challenges and strategies used to teach reading narrative text using blended learning.

Table 3.1 Interview Guidance

No	Topic	Question
1	Blended learning	How is blended learning used during the pandemic?
		Is blended learning considered effective in teaching English?
2	Narrative text	Is the narrative text a type of text that students love to learn? What makes it difficult for students to learn to read narrative text?
3	Reading	At what level do students have readability in reading narrative text?
4	Strategies	What are the strategies used to teach reading narrative text with blended learning?
5	Challenged	What challenges are faced during teaching to read narrative text with blended learning?

2. Documentation

Silverman said that document studies complement observation and interview methods in qualitative research. This document can take the form of writing, drawings, or monumental works of a person.⁵ Documents in the format of papers

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

such as diaries, life history, stories, biographies, regulations, and policies. Documents in the form of pictures, such as photographs, living drawings, sketches, and others.

3. Questionnaire

Questionnaires are one of the survey methods in conducting research used to collect data from respondents. The questionnaire contains questions for respondents to answer. The answer is then assembled, processed, and used as a theory or conclusion. According to Elanjati, understanding questionnaires is an efficient data collection mechanism if you know exactly what is needed and how to measure research variables.⁶ Students fill out questionnaires shared with this research to determine how far the benefits, effectiveness, and usefulness of blended learning felt by students while learning English writing in this period.

Table 3.2 Questionnaire Guide for Student

No.	Aspects of Perception	Indicators	Item Number	Total
1	Cognitive	Students' views on learning narrative text with blended learning	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	10
	Affective		6, 7, 8	
	Conative		9, 10	
2	Cognitive	Student's view of online media used as an online learning medium	11, 12, 13, 14	10
	Affective		15, 16, 17	
	Conative		18, 19, 20	
3	Cognitive	Students' view of the value gained by blended learning	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26	10
	Affective		27, 28	
	Conative		29, 30	
			Total	30

4. Observation

⁶ Worldailmi, Elanjati. "Perancangan Key Performance Indicators (KPI) Sebagai Dasar Alat Pengukuran Kinerja Menggunakan Metode Performance Prism (Studi Kasus di Taman Pintar Yogyakarta)." (2012).

In this observation method, researchers use participatory observation techniques or passive participants, meaning that researchers only act as observers without taking part or involving themselves in their implementation. *Observation* is carried out deliberately and systematically regarding social phenomena with psychic symptoms for later recording. Observation as a data collection tool can be done spontaneously and with a list of fields that have been prepared in advance. The data that has been collected is processed and analyzed descriptively qualitatively, namely, presenting the data in detail and conducting theoretical interpretations so that an overview can be obtained of an adequate explanation and conclusion. Executors or officers, referred to as observers, are in charge of seeing objects and sensitivity to uncover and read problems in certain moments by separating the necessary from those that are not needed.

D. Data Collection Method

The researcher uses several research steps to get the data the researcher wants. First, researchers met the English teacher at MTs Darul Hikmah Jabon directly to conduct an interview. The interview used here is an open interview, but the researcher also makes some common topics that asked by the researcher as mentioned in Table 3.1. To make it easier to analyze the interview results, the researcher record/take note of everything which the English teacher said. for the unanswered question, researcher used WhatsApp as an interview media. After interviewing the teacher of English subjects, the researcher also asked the principal/deputy head regarding the school environment that may affect student learning outcomes. After that, the researcher interviewed the curriculum representative to determine if there may be a specific policy regarding the curriculum applied during the pandemic.

After completing the first step, the researcher asked 9th grade students to fill out a questionnaire to determine their perceptions of 9 graders about the use of blended learning and what they are perceived as the shortcomings they faced. Also, the researcher asked several students to do the interview, students as informants, and conducting interviews are selected using the snowball effect by finding the critical informant. The key students are chosen based on the recommendations of

the subject teacher. So that researchers can conclude how far the benefits of blended are, the final step is sorting the data and making tentative conclusions. This research is also supported with documentation such as photographs. To ensure that the teacher answers the researcher's questions truly, the researcher makes in-depth observations by coming to class when learning offline or online. It also helps researchers understand from a new point of view.

E. Data Analysis

The data obtained analyzed in several ways to answer the question. According to Sirajuddin,⁷ for qualitative research, there are several ways to analyze data: coding, data reduction, data display, and interpretation. More details like the following:

1. Coding

In qualitative research. Data coding plays an essential role in data analysis and determines the quality of data abstraction of research results. Code in qualitative research is a short word or phrase that symbolically summarizes, accentuates a message, and captures the essence of a portion of data, be it language-based or visual data. With more straightforward language, code is a short word or phrase that contains the importance of a segment of data.

Table 3.3 Coding

No	Source	Coding
1	Teacher 1	T1
2	Teacher 2	T2
3	Strategy 1	ST1
4	Strategy 2	ST2
5	Challenge 1	CH1
6	Challenge 2	CH2
7	Skill	SK
8	Blended learning	BL

⁷ Saleh, Sirajuddin. *Analisis Data Kualitatif*. (Bandung: Pustaka Ramadhan, 2017).

2. Data Reduction

In this step, the researcher sorted and chose which data that helpful and delete or dispose of data that is considered unimportant. Sugiyono said that reducing data means summarizing, selecting the main things, focusing on the things that matter, and looking for themes and patterns.⁸ Reducing data provide a clearer picture and make it easier for researchers to collect data next and search for it when needed. Data reduction can be aided by electronic equipment such as minicomputers by providing code on certain aspects. According to Prastowo, data reduction is an election about which parts of data are encoded, which are discarded, which patterns are summarized by several scattered pieces, and what stories are developing.⁹ Meanwhile, qualitative data can be simplified and transformed in various ways, such as through strict selection, summaries or brief descriptions, classifying it in a broader pattern, etc.

3. Data Display

In this step, after the researcher performs the data reduction then, all the data that has been collected is combined into one whole. So that it becomes a complete and understandable picture. Miles & Huberman said the data had been reduced. The next step is to expose the data. Exposure of data as organized information allows the conclusion to pull off from taking action. Data display is used to improve the understanding of the case and, as a reference, take actions based on performance and analysis of data presentations.¹⁰ Prastowo said that the presentation of data here is a collection of information likely to be a pull-off from conclusions and taking action. By looking at the displays, we understood what is going on and what to do based on our understanding of these presentations.¹¹ Some presentation forms are matrices, graphs, networks, charts, etc. Everything is designed to combine Information arranged in a solid and easy form to achieve.

⁸ Sugiyono, Sugito. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013).

⁹ Prastowo, Andi. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dalam Perspektif Rancangan Penelitian*. (Jogjakarta: Ar-ruzz Media, 2011).

¹⁰ Huberman, Michael, and Matthew B. Miles. *The Qualitative Researcher's Companion*. Sage, 2002.

¹¹ Prastowo, Andi. *Memahami Metode-Metode Penelitian*. (Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media, 2011).

4. Drawing Conclusion

In conclusion, the researcher make a summary taken from the overall results of the data display. As Gunawan explains, finding findings are presented in the descriptive form, and the findings on conclusions presented are still temporary. They change if new evidence supports the next stage of data collection.¹²

For the analysis of the questionnaire that was distributed to 52 students of 9 grades. A descriptive analysis use to process the data, the overview of the background of the respondents and the tendency of answers for each variable will be obtained. A descriptive analysis is performed to determine the magnitude of the value of the frequency distribution and the interpretation of 52 respondents who answered the questionnaire. Descriptive analysis is carried out using frequency distribution. Based on the descriptive analysis, a clear picture of respondents' profiles and responses to the application of blended learning will be seen. This descriptive analysis is also supported by experts' opinions, namely the principal, deputy head of the curriculum section, and teachers from affiliated schools who have been interviewed using the in-depth interview method.

F. Research Validation

This research use triangulation as validation. Triangulation is essentially a multimethod approach that researchers take when collecting and analyzing data. The basic idea is that the phenomenon studied can be well understood so that a high level of truth is obtained if approached from various points of view. Photographing a single phenomenon from different points of view allowed a reliable level of reality. Therefore, triangulation attempts to check the correctness of data or information obtained by researchers from other points of view by reducing bias during data collection and analysis.¹³

As is known in qualitative research, the researcher itself is the main instrument. Therefore, the quality of qualitative research depends mainly on the

¹² Imam, Gunawan. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Teori dan Praktik*. (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara (2013).

¹³ Rahardjo, Mudjia. "Triangulasi dalam Penelitian Kualitatif". Disampaikan pada mata kuliah Metodologi Penelitian, Sekolah Pascasarjana UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang (2010).

quality of the researcher, including the experience doing research is valuable. The more experience a person has in conducting research, the more sensitive it is to understand the symptoms or phenomena studied. Nevertheless, a researcher is challenged to avoid bias or subjectivity as a human being. Therefore, the task of researchers is to reduce as much as possible the discrimination that occurs to obtain the complete truth.

Denzin defined triangulation as combining different methods to study interrelated phenomena from other perspectives.¹⁴ Until now, the Denkin concept has been used by qualitative researchers in various fields. According to him, triangulation includes four things, namely: (1) triangulation methods, (2) triangulation between researchers (if the research is done with groups), (3) triangulation of data sources, and (4) triangulation theory.

In this study, researchers used data triangulation. That is, digging into the truth of certain information through various methods and data acquisition sources. For example, researchers can use participant observation, written documents, archives, historical documents, official records, personal notes or writings, and images or photos in addition to interviews and observations. Of course, each way produced further evidence or data, providing different insights about the phenomenon studied. These views give birth to the breadth of knowledge to obtain reliable truth.

¹⁴ Denkin, Norman K. *Metodelogi Penelitian Kualitatif Edisi Revisi*. (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2007).

