

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method is a scientific way to obtain data for certain purposes and uses. The purpose of the scientific method is to ensure that research activities rely on scientific characteristics, namely rational, systematic, and empirical.³⁷ Rational means that the research activities carried out make sense so that they can be reached by human reasoning. Empirical means that the way or steps taken can be observed by the human senses, so that other people can observe and know the method or steps used. Systematic is the process used in research using certain steps that are logical. This chapter presents several things, including: research approach and type, research instrument, data source, data collection technique, and data analysis.

A. Research Approach and Type

This study uses a qualitative research design with a case study approach. Qualitative research is often referred to as "naturalistic research" because the research is carried out in natural conditions. Qualitative research is used to obtain in-depth data, data that contains meaning. Meaning also means actual data, definite data. Therefore, qualitative research does not emphasize generalization but rather emphasizes more on meaning.³⁸ A case study is a scientific series of activities that are carried out intensively, in detail, and in depth about a program, event, or activity, either at the individual level, or a group of people, institutions, or organizations to gain in-depth knowledge about a selected event, hereinafter referred to as a case. Cases, namely events, can be very simple or complex. The case in this study discusses the difficulties of students in receiving learning materials during online learning due to the COVID-19 pandemic. So researchers want to know how the implementation of

³⁷Patel, M., & Patel, N. *Exploring Research Methodology: Review Article*. (2019). International Journal of Research and Review , 48.

³⁸Rahardjo, M. *Desain Penelitian Studi Kasus*. . (2017). Malang: UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim.

teachers is so that students no longer have difficulties in receiving learning materials while online.

B. Research Instrument

In this study, the researcher acts as the main instrument that seeks and collects data. Researchers' presence here is very important in conducting observations and explorations directly to the research location to find data, both in conducting observations and interviews and in field documentation.³⁹ So, in this case, the status of the researcher is known by the subject or information that is conducting research. The researcher acts as a participant observer, and the researcher will be involved with the English subject teacher in teaching and learning activities. while other supporting devices are English teachers and students at SMKN 2 Kediri.

C. Data Source

The data source is the object from which the data can be obtained. It can be in the form of library materials or people (information or respondents). The source of the data in the research is the object where the data is obtained. The first data sources in qualitative research are words and additions such as documents. While the data sources are primary and secondary data, the information obtained from two sources, namely the field and documents. Primary documentary sources of information can be in the form of archives related to research, secondary sources can be books, documents which are the results of research and reports.⁴⁰ Thus, the researchers obtained the source of data for this study from English teachers, all students and staff who served in schools. Apart from information, data is also obtained from documentation that supports the research focus or data in the form of written words or actions.

The source of the data obtained came from the results of direct interviews with the parties concerned, namely English teachers, and several students. The second is by direct observation of the research site so

³⁹Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*. (2010). Bandung: 15.

⁴⁰Ajayi, O. V. *Primary Sources of Data and Secondary Sources of Data*. (2017). 3.

that the data obtained is clear and not just a description of the researcher. And the third is with documentation.

Researchers conducted research in several schools that carried out the implementation of online learning at the high school level, one of which was the location of SMKN 2 Kediri.

1. School Identity

1	School Name	:	SMKN 2 KEDIRI			
2	NPSN	:	20534408			
3	Educational Level	:	SMK			
4	School Statue	:	Negeri			
5	School Address	:	JL. VETERAN NO. 5 KEDIRI & JL. MONGINSIDI 36 KEDIRI			
	RT / RW	:	33	/	7	
	Postal Code	:	64114			
	Ward	:	Bandar Lor			
	Districts	:	Kec. Mojoroto			
	District/city	:	Kota Kediri			
	Province	:	Prov. Jawa Timur			
	Country	:	Indonesia			
6	Geographic Position	:	-7,8115683	Lintang		
			112,0005032	Bujur		
7	Decree of School Establishment	:	630/B.3/Ked			
8	Date of Establishment Decree	:	1965-09-24			
9	Ownership Status	:	Pemerintah Daerah			
10	SK Operating permit	:	630/B.3/Ked			
11	Date of Operational Permit Decree	:	1965-08-01			
12	Special Needs Catered for	:	-			

13	No. Account	:	0067090144
14	Bank Name	:	CABANG KEDIRI
15	KCP Branch/Unit	:	KEDIRI
16	Account in the Name of	:	SMK NEGERI 2 KEDIRI
17	MBS	:	Tidak
18	Land Area Owned	:	12300
19	L and Area Not Owned	:	0
20	The Name of the Taxpayer	:	-
21	NPWP	:	-
20	Phone Number	:	(0354)771441
21	Fax Number	:	(0354)773486
22	Email	:	smkn2kediri@gmail.com
23	Website	:	http://smkn2kediri.sch.id
24	Maintenance Time	:	Sehari Penuh/5 hari
25	Ready to Accept Boss?	:	Ya
26	ISO Certification	:	9001:2008
27	Power Source	:	PLN
28	Electrical Power (watt)	:	93200
29	Internet Access	:	Biznet (Serat Optik)
30	Alternative Internet Access	:	Telkom Speedy

2. The Vision of SMKN 2 Kediri

"The realization of high-achieving schools, producing graduates with character, able to compete in the business and industrial world"

Indicators :

- a. The realization of quality and quality educational institutions
- b. The realization of quality curriculum development
- c. The realization of graduates who are able to think logically, critically, creatively, and innovatively in making decisions.
- d. The realization of the ability to develop oneself optimally by utilizing one's strengths.

- e. Mastering the competence of skills and entrepreneurship programs to meet the demands of the world of work and higher education.
- f. The realization of graduates who have faith and piety and have noble character.
- g. The realization of graduates who are able to analyze natural phenomena and the social environment to apply the competencies they have mastered and create jobs.
- h. The realization of the optimization of competent and highly dedicated educational personnel
- i. The realization of ISO standardized education management
- j. The realization of a balance between curriculum development, science, teaching staff, and educational facilities.

3. SMKN 2 Kediri's Mission

Referring to the school's vision as well as the general goals of basic education, the school's mission in developing this education is as follows:

- a. Achieving quality, quality and professional educational institutions.
- b. Realizing a quality education unit level curriculum that is in accordance with the development of culture and science
- c. Recognizing graduates who can think logically, creatively, and innovatively when applying what they've learned
- d. Maximizing the development of students' abilities optimally both in the world of work and higher education. mastering the competencies that have been given optimally to be applied in the world of industry and universities
- e. Creating graduates who have an entrepreneurial spirit.
- f. Realizing a business center in the school environment
- g. They are recognized as graduates who are guided by the teachings of the religion they adhere to and have noble character.

- h. Have the ability to analyze the surrounding social environment and create solutions in the form of employment opportunities in accordance with the competencies that have been mastered.
- i. Creating competent educators in their fields
- j. Creating loyal and highly dedicated educators
- k. Provide standardized excellent service while obtaining ISO certification.
- l. Realizing educational facilities that are in accordance with curriculum developments, cultural and technological developments

D. Data Collection Technique

Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research because the purpose of research is to obtain data. Without knowing the data collection techniques, the researcher will not get data that meets the data standards set. Data collection techniques can be done by observation, interviews, documentation, and triangulation. The following techniques are used in data collection, as follows:

1. Observation

Observation is the activity of observing an object directly and in detail to obtain correct information regarding the object. Observations are carried out with the following objectives: describing objects and all things related through the five senses; drawing conclusions; and getting data as well as information.⁴¹

Observations were made by the author in April 2022 at SMKN 2 Kediri. The type of observation made by the author is direct observation. In this case, the researcher conducting data collection stated frankly to the data source that she was conducting research. So those who are being researched know from the beginning to the end about the researcher's activities. Before making observations, the

⁴¹Cin, L. I. *Data Collection Techniques a Guide for Researches in Humanities and Education*. (2013). *International Research Journal of Computer Science and Information System (IRJCSIS)*, 41.

researcher asked permission from the school by giving a research permit from the IAIN Kediri campus. After getting permission with a reply letter from the school, the researcher made observations. Observations made by researchers aim to determine the media and methods teachers used in providing learning materials for English subject during the pandemic. The second, the teacher did in teaching learning process during the pandemic. In addition, researchers observed the learning process carried out by English teachers at SMKN 2 Kediri City by participating in direct learning. In this case, the researcher asked permission from the teacher concerned so as not to interfere with the learning process. Researchers observed how teachers interact with students and also how teachers provide learning materials. The researchers also observed how students responded to the continuity of the learning process. And after making observations, the researchers recorded the results of the observations that were used to support the research.

2. Interview

The second data collection technique is interviews. The researcher conducted direct interviews with the intended object according to the research focus. Researchers conducted interviews with four English teachers who teach at SMKN 2 Kediri and several students. This interview was conducted to strengthen the results of observations that have been made previously. The researcher used a structured interview technique, for which the researcher had prepared an interview guideline as a guide for interviews. The steps taken by researchers in conducting interviews are as follows:

- Researchers look for data on English teachers who teach at SMKN 2 Kediri City.
- The researcher made an interview guideline so that when the interview was conducted it was more structured.
- Researchers prepared tools for interviews, such as smartphones to record interview activities and notebooks.

- The researcher contacted the teacher concerned to ask for free time so that he could conduct an interview.
- After receiving confirmation and permission from the teacher in question, the researcher met the teachers at SMKN 2 Kediri City directly and gradually.
- A total of four teachers have been contacted by researchers to conduct interviews.
- In the interview activity, the researcher recorded and recorded the results of the interview.

3. Documentation

The third data collection technique is documentation, documentation is also carried out by researchers because without documentation the results of observations and interviews are declared invalid because there is no evidence in the form of pictures or documents relating to the research being carried out. In conducting observations and interviews, researchers took pictures, videos and recordings as documentation material. Some information related to SMKN 2 Kediri was also obtained by researchers. The documentation method used in this research is by studying documents, archives, notes or other things to complete information about teacher activities in providing learning materials during online learning at SMKN 2 Kediri. The document is in the form of completeness of learning tools such as lesson plans, syllabus and others.

E. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching for and organizing data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation by organizing data into categories, describing them into units, synthesizing, compiling into patterns, choosing which ones are important to learn, and making conclusions so that they are easy.⁴² understood by

⁴²Flick, U. *Qualitative of Data Analysis*. . (2013). Washington DC: SAGE.

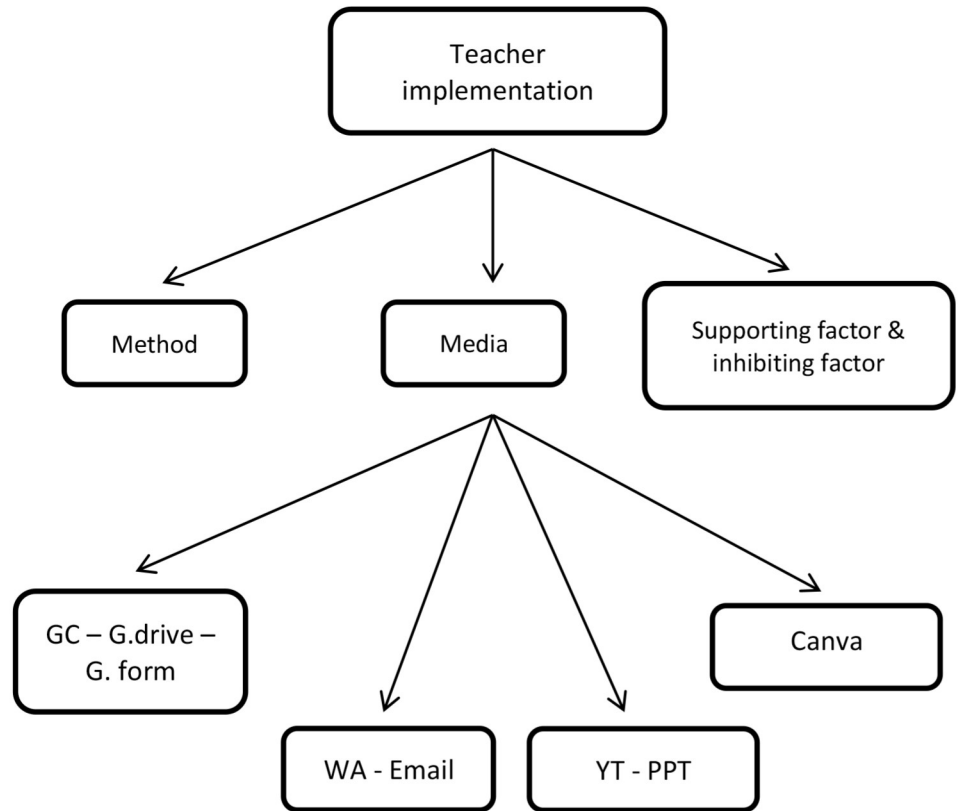
themselves and others. Data analysis is carried out through 3 stages as follows:

1. Data reduction

The data reduction stage is to simplify the data so that it can fit the needs, and, of course, it is easy to get information. All the data that has been obtained is then grouped into very important, less important, and unimportant data. After conducting research in April through observation, interviews, and documentation, So researchers get a lot of data that serves to support the results of research conducted at SMKN 2 Kediri City. This means that researchers have two main focuses in this study, namely the English teacher and student responses. The results of this research lead to the implementation of teachers in providing learning materials. Therefore, researchers will describe the media and methods used by teachers in delivering learning materials. In addition, the author will also describe the ongoing learning process, which consists of three categories: namely (a) preparation, in which preparation before the teacher teaches, the teacher must prepare learning tools In (b) the learning process, there are three points that the teacher makes in learning activities, namely preliminary activities, core activities, and closing activities. (c) evaluation. The last one is about students' responses to the teacher's way of delivering learning materials online.

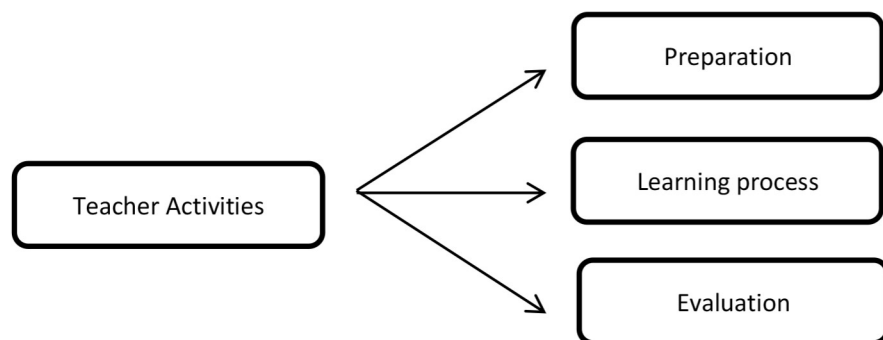
2. Data Display

In qualitative research, data presentation can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts, and the like. Data display in qualitative research that is most often used is narrative text. In presenting the data, the researchers obtained the following description:



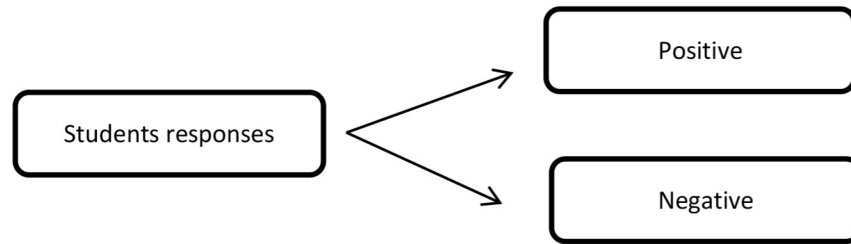
Picture. 1

Note : This chart is to answer the first research problem



Picture. 2

Note : This chart is to answer the second research problem



Picture. 3

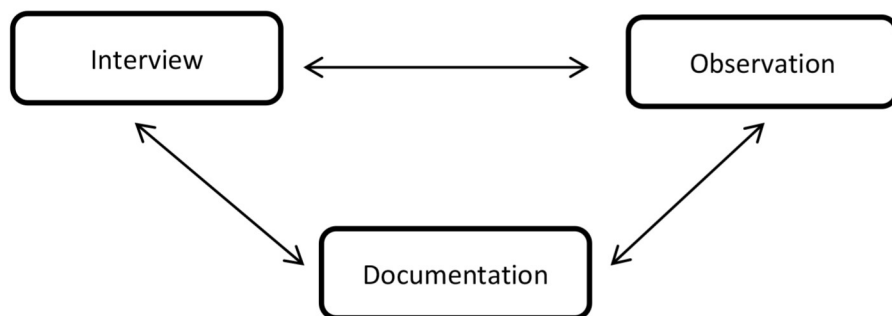
Note : This chart is to answer the third research problem

3. Conclusion Drawing

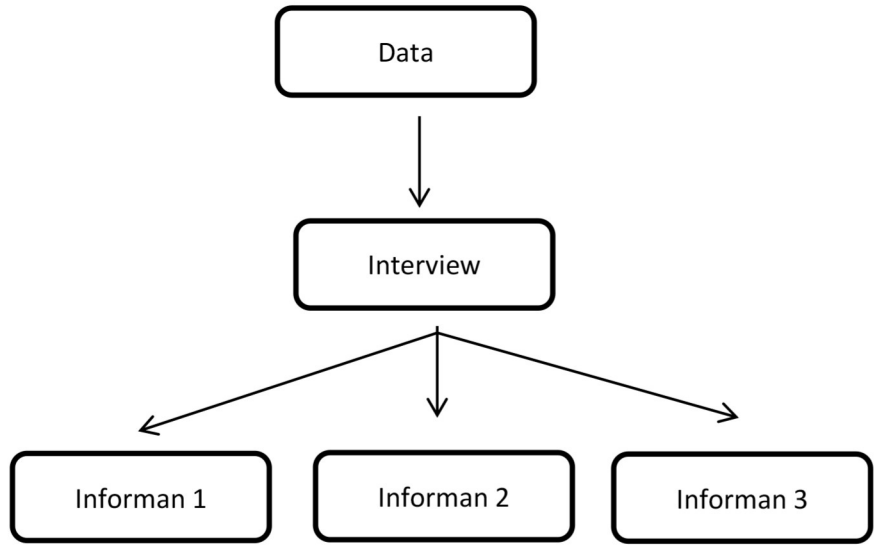
After reducing and displaying the data, the researcher found that the learning process during the pandemic was carried out online. The provision of learning materials is also carried out online using several media, including Whatsapp, Google Classroom, YouTube, and Canva. The teacher makes a power point that contains learning material that is briefly. The media is used by teachers of SMKN 2 Kediri City because it is considered easy to apply to students. To help with the learning process, such as collecting assignments and evaluating students, teachers also use Google Forms, email, and Google Drive. In providing learning materials, the teacher uses the problem-based learning method. Before carrying out the learning process, the teacher makes learning tools so that the material can be delivered properly and in accordance with the allotted time. In the learning process itself, the teacher divides into three categories, namely, preliminary activities, core activities, and closing. To test students' understanding, the teacher evaluates at the end of KD (basic competence) and at the end of the month. The students' response to the teacher's way of delivering the material was not very good because the material sent was quite short, so that students' understanding of the learning material was only 50%.

F. Triangulation

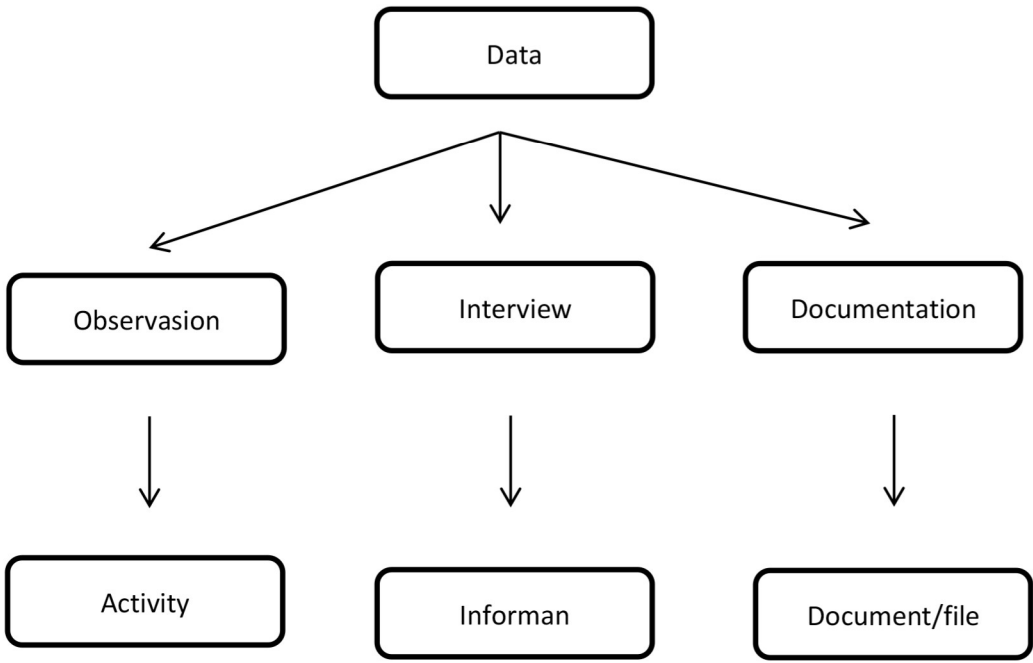
Triangulation is a multi-method approach used by researchers when collecting and analyzing data. In qualitative research, the main instrument is the researcher himself, and because of this, the quality of qualitative research is highly dependent on the quality of the researcher himself, including the researcher's experience in conducting research, which is very valuable. Triangulation is combining information obtained from different sources so that, in the end, only valid data is used to achieve research results. Triangulation includes four things, namely: method triangulation, inter-researcher triangulation, data source triangulation, and theoretical triangulation. In this study, researchers used data source triangulation. Triangulation of data sources, namely exploring the truth of certain information by using various data sources such as documents, archives, interviews, observations, or also by interviewing more than one subject who is considered to have different points of view. Of course, each of these methods will produce different evidence or data, which in turn will provide a different view of the phenomenon under study. The following is an overview of data triangulation conducted by researchers at SMKN 2 Kediri.



Picture. 4



Picture. 5



Picture. 6