CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Method of Research

This study was designed using a qualitative descriptive approach. Kim, H., Sefcik, J. S., & Bradway, C has stated that qualitative descriptive research is research to describe phenomena related to social conditions. Craswell has also suggested that qualitative research typically uses interviews and observation instruments but may also include case studies, surveys, historical analyzes and documents.[1] Qualitative research is research related to certain phenomena or events. Qualitative research is usually related to descriptive without involving numerical data, this type of research is more related to naturalistic or anthropological.[2] From the definition above, it can be concluded that qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of behavior, perceptions, and actions of a person without using statistical calculations.

Zohrabi has stated Qualitative research is a form of social action that stresses on the way of people interpret, and make sense of their experiences to understand the social reality of individuals. It makes the use of interviews, diaries, journals, classroom observations and immersions; and open-ended

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[1] Yuliani, W. (2018). Metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dalam perspektif bimbingan dan konseling. *Quanta*, *2*(2), 83-91.

[2] Mishra, S. B., & Alok, S. (2017). Handbook of research methodology.

questionnaires to obtain, analyze, and interpret the data content analysis of visual and textual materials, and oral history. Brinks argues Qualitative research is research that seeks to be interested in people's beliefs, experiences, and meaning systems from people's perspectives. Qualitative research does not include statistical analysis and empirical calculations.[3]

This type of research is survey research, Gay and Diehl has stated survey method is a general category method that uses questionnaires and interviews in its research. Thus we can conclude that the survey research method is a method in which data collection can use questionnaires and interviews obtained from a sample of people, which of the data will be able to represent a particular population according to research interests, either to find out who they are, what they think, feel, or the tendency of an action.[4]

B. Unit of Analysis

This research will involve students in the sixth semester of English Education at the State Islamic University of Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten. The researcher chose the sixth semester respondent because sixth semester students had tried several applications as online learning media during the Covid-19 pandemic. The researcher chose nine participants as

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[3] Mohajan, H. K. (2018). Qualitative research methodology in social sciences and related subjects. *Journal of Economic Development, Environment and People*, *7*(1), 23-48.

[4] Islamy, I. (2019). Penelitian Survei dalam Pembelajaran dan Pengajaran Bahasa Inggris. *Purwokerto: Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto*.

respondents to fill out the questionnaires and interviews, nine participants were taken from three classes, each class was taken as many as three participants, namely from class C, D, E.

A list of respondent names is presented in the table, in displaying the respondent's name, the researcher uses the initial name to maintain the respondent's trust and confidentiality so that they are comfortable providing data.

List of Data Respondent. Table 3.1

No	Name	Major
1	MS	EED 18 C
2	EA	EED 18 C
3	DN	EED 18 C
4	MFMT	EED 18 D
5	MD	EED 18 D
6	SO	EED 18 D

7	AFM	EED 18 E
8	NA	EED 18 E
9	LM	EED 18 E

C. Instrument of Data Collecting

According to Arikunto instrument that used to collect data is a tool which is selected and used by researcher in collecting data activities in order to make it systematic and easy.[5] In this study, there are two answers to the problem question, the first is to find out students 'perceptions of efficient applications in online learning and the second to find out students' perceptions about the applications that are most efficiently used in online learning. To answer the two research questions, researcher used questionnaires and interviews as instruments in this study.

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[5] Adnyani, L. P. W., Kurniawan, I., & Pinahayu, E. A. R. (2018). Development of Creative-Thinking Instrument in Mathematics Problem Solving Based on Logical Mathematics Intelligence. *JRAMathEdu (Journal of Research and Advances in Mathematics Education)*, *3*(1), 1-12.

1. Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a set of questions with several answers that are used to collect information in the form of data on the respondent. Respondent is someone reasearcher want to use as material for obtaining data. Questionnaires have helped researchers in obtaining the data used in their research, questionnaires provide information that is easier to reach, cheap and fast in collecting data albeit in large numbers. There are several types of methods in making research questionnaires, namely open questions, closed questions, open responses and contingency questions.[6] Based on the description above, the researcher used questionnaire Close-Ended to determine the reactions of students, especially students of the English Education Department, regarding the perception of efficient use of application media in online learning in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic. In this questionnaire, the researcher used google form for respondent in answering questions due to the absence of face-to-face learning activities in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, and the researcher used the following scale in answering the questionnaire questions, namely:

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[6] Etikan, I., & Bala, K. (2017). Developing questionnaire base on selection and designing. *Biometrics & Biostatistics International Journal*, *5*(6), 1-3.

a. Strongly Dissagree

b. Dissagree

c. Neutral

d. Agree

e. Strongly Agree

2. Interview

Interviewing is a process that can be defined as a form of consultation between researcher and respondents with the aim of collecting data on a problem. Thus, it can be said that the interview is a process where a person asks a number of questions to obtain as much detail as possible. According to Sewwel interviews are included in qualitative research and as an effort to gather information and understand the respondent's world. To obtain more authentic data in the interview according to before conducting the interview, it would be better if the researcher establishes a good relationship with the respondent (the subject who wants to be researched).[7] From the definition of the interview above, researcher used interviews by Video Call.

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[7] Adhabi, E., & Anozie, C. B. (2017). Literature review for the type of interview in qualitative research. *International Journal of Education*, *9*(3), 86-97.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis techniques or also known as data processing are a series of activities in assessing, classifying and ferifying data so that the results of research on phenomena have academic and scientific social value. In analyzing the data, there are several activities that must be done including grouping data based on variables and types of respondents, presenting data for each variable studied and performing calculations to answer the problem formulation and calculating data to test hypotheses. In other words, data analysis is an activity carried out to collecting and examining all data, such as research instruments, documents, notes, questionnaire results or interviews, all of the data is needed to conclude the results of the research.[8] As previously explained, data collection in this study used questionnaires and interviews. Miles and Huberman has stated there are three steps in analyzing qualitative data, namely (1) data reduction; (2) data presentation (data display); and (3) draw conclusions.[9]

1. Data reduction

Data reduction is defined as the process of selecting, simplifying data in the sense of removing unnecessary data in

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[8] Siyoto, Sandu & Sodik, M, Ali. (2015). Dasar Metodologi Penelitian. Yogyakarta: Literasi Media Publishing

[9] Hardani et.All. (2020). Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Ilmu

analyzing data that emerges from field notes. Data reduction is carried out continuously while in the ongoing data collection process data reduction is ongoing for ongoing data collection. Data reduction is actually carried out when it accidentally appears at the time of data collection, then after the reduction and selection process, the data is summarized and recorded.

2. Data Display

The display data referred to by Miles and Huberman is a collection of data information that is likely to be material for drawing conclusions and cognitive actions.

3. Drawing Conclusions

Drawing conlusion is the third step of qualitative data analysis according to Miles and Huberman, according to him, a drawing conclusion is a conclusion that is still preliminary or temporary, and will change at any time if there is no evidence to support the data. Data analysis from miles and huberman above is a data analysis for qualitative.

E. Validity of Research Data

In this study, the researcher used data triangulation to validate the research data. In this study, researcher used data triangulation to validate research data. Triangulation is a data validation design that is used to increase the credibility and validity of the research results. Triangulation is also defined as validata that aims to assist observation and explain complex human behavior by using several methods in order to explain explanations that the reader can understand.[10]

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[10] Noble, H., & Heale, R. (2019). Triangulation in research, with examples.