

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

In this chapter, the researcher wants to describe research method, unit of analysis, instrument, data collection and data analyzing, and validity of research data.

A. Research Method

This research method using descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive research describes and interprets events, conditions, or situations of the present. The aims of descriptive research is to provide as accurate account as possible about what is the current practice, how the learner does learn, how teachers do teach, what classroom looks like, at the particular moment in a particular place.

In qualitative research, the research procedure that uses descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people or actors that can be observed. Qualitative research that aims to explain phenomena by collecting data as deep as possible. Qualitative research emphasizes the depth of data obtained by researchers. The deeper and more detailed the data obtained, the

better the quality of this qualitative research. The research belongs to descriptive qualitative design because it is intend to find out how is students' perception and motivation toward English E-Learning during Covid-19 pandemic.

B. Unit of Analysis

This research will conducts online because all learning activities in the Covid-19 outbreak were carried out from home and the researcher do not allowed go directly to the subject of this research. The respondents of this research are student of ninth grade at MTSN 1 Serang City, the most important thing, the students are participate in English online learning in Covid-19 pandemic. The researcher choose ten students of 9A class and ten students of 9B class as informants, to fill out the interviews and questionnaires.

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

No	Name	Gender	Class
1	TN	B	9A

2	MFM	B	9A
3	WKP	G	9A
4	GDM	B	9A
5	RRR	B	9A
6	SKF	G	9A
7	ARF	B	9A
8	SFZ	G	9A
9	PHNA	B	9A
10	SK	G	9A
11	TMR	B	9B
12	TVA	G	9B
13	AK	G	9B
14	ZD	G	9B
15	AFS	B	9B
16	FN	G	9B
17	RNS	G	9B
18	DD	G	9B
19	APA	G	9B
20	ARM	B	9B

C. Instrument

This research using the researcher herself as an instrument.

The function of the researcher is to determine the research focus,

select the information provider as the data source, collect the data, evaluate the data quality, analyze the data, interpret the data, and draw the research conclusion.

D. Data Collection and Data Analyzing

1. Data Collection

In this research, the researcher collected data with the methods, as follows:

1) Interview

In this research, researcher uses the interview method by using one of the online application features to collected data. The interview consists of 10 questions that focused on students' perception and motivation toward English E-Learning during Covid-19 pandemic, with additional questions to support the data obtained. The technique using whatsapp application for collect the data. In conducting interviews, Indonesian is used to facilitate students answering questions. After that, the researcher translated the results of the interview in English.

2) Questionnaire

In this research, the researcher uses the questionnaire method to collecting data. The research questionnaire focused on students' perception and motivation toward English E-Learning in the Covid-19 pandemic. Researcher collect data by using closed questions for respondents to answer. The questionnaire consists of five closed questions that focused on students' perceptions and five closed questions that focused on students' motivation of English E-Learning during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The reason why the researcher uses the questionnaire in this research because the researcher can understand what happened based on the respondents' answers and has the advantage of using it. However, in order to make it easier for students to fill out the questionnaire, the questionnaire is written by Indonesian, therefore it needs to be translated by researcher later. The researcher made an electronic questionnaire in the form of a Google Form, then distributed it to groups of Whatsapp ninth grade of students at MTSN 1 Serang City. Because this type of

questionnaire is a closed questionnaire, students only choose the answers available.

- a. Strongly Agree
- b. Agree
- c. Disagree
- d. Strongly Disagree

2. Data Analysis

In analyzing data, the researcher uses efforts to solve a problem or focus of research into parts so that the structure and order of the form of something decomposed appear clearly visible and easily digested or captured in meaning.

The three activities in interactive model analysis can be explained as follows:

a. Data reduction

Data reduction means making a summary, choosing a theme, making certain categories, and patterns so that it has meaning or a form of analysis use to sharpen, select, focus, discard, and organize data in the direction of drawing conclusion. Data will be select and reduce so that only relevant data is uses. In this research, the researcher select data obtained at the time of research regarding the user

perception and motivation toward English E-Learning, and then the data classifies and choose simply.

b. Data display

Data display means the process of presenting data after data reduction. Data presentation in qualitative research is carried out in abstracts, charts, categories, relationship between models, and others forms so readers can easily understand. At this stage, the researcher developed a structured description of information to draw conclusion and take action. The presentation of data commonly use in this research is narrative text form. The purpose of narrative text is that the researcher described previously classified information about students' perception and motivation toward English E-Learning, then conclusions are presented in narrative text form. It analyzed and described the data qualitatively.

c. Conclusion

The third step in the interactive model is decision making and verification. At this stage, the researcher draw conclusion from the data that has been previously concluded, then matches the data of questionnaire and the

data of an interview made by the researcher at the time of doing analyzing. The conclusions of the results of the research must be able to provide answers to the statements of the problem.

E. Validity of Research Data

In this research, the researcher uses triangulation techniques to validate the data. In triangulation, through various perspectives or views, it is expect to get results that are close to the truth. In validate the data, using the first technique, which is exploring the truth of certain information through various methods and sources of data acquisition. The researcher is comparing data collected from questionnaires and interviews to get better results.