

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. Research Method

The research method used in this study is a qualitative method. Qualitative research is research that aims to understand a phenomenon about what research subjects experience, such as perception, motivation, behavior, action through descriptions in the form of words and language, in a specific natural context and by utilizing various natural methods. The type of qualitative research that the researcher used was descriptive. Descriptive research is research in which data is collected based on words, sentences or pictures. The aim is to describe the actual situation in order to strengthen the presentation of the data. Therefore, this study used a descriptive approach, where the researcher tell the problem solving based on existing data.¹⁵ This study aims to obtain various information about the perceptions and the achievements of EFL students' learning related to the use of Microsoft Teams in online learning at SMAN 2 Serang city. In addition, the use of a qualitative approach is expected to reveal the situations and problems faced by EFL students at SMAN 2 Serang City in online learning activities when using Microsoft Teams.

¹⁵ Nurdin Ismail and Hartati Sri, *Social Research Methodology* (Surabaya: Media Sahabat Cendekia, 2019), 75.

B. Place and Time of Research

This research conducted in SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang, one of the Senior High Schools in Serang Banten. This research conducted from April – August 2021.

C. Participants of the Research

Participants are people who can provide the information needed by researchers. The participants in this study were all or 37 students of class XII Mipa 5 who were selected because they were in accordance with the criteria and research objectives. The researcher conducted the research assisted by an English teacher as a coordinator or liaison to the participants to make observations and collect data from the questionnaire. As for the interview, participants were selected based on students X, XI, and XII as many as 10 prospective participants.

D. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection is a stage where the process of activities carried out by researcher to obtain the necessary information related to problems that are the focus of research. Data collection aims to find answers to the research problems which will then be analyzed. The data collection method as the most strategic step in research, because it aims to obtain research data. In collecting data, the researcher used questionnaire,

documentation and interviews.¹⁶

The researcher observed the situation and condition of the teaching and learning activities during learning online. Then, the researcher used a questionnaire to students via Google Form which is useful to find out how EFL students perceptions of the Microsoft Teams application as an online learning platform.

The researcher also used an interview several of EFL students to know their perceptions on the use of Microsoft Teams as a medium in learning online. The last, the researcher used documentation to retrieve the achievements data from the results of students online learning after using Microsoft Teams.

E. Research Instruments

Instrument in the qualitative research is the researcher himself so that the researcher must be validated, such as the validity of understanding qualitative research methods, mastering the insights of his research field, and readiness to enter the research object research logically and academically.

Research instruments as tools that are selected and used to be more systematic and can also be facilitated by researchers in finding or

¹⁶ Mardawani, *Practical Qualitative Research Basic Theory and Data Analysis in a Qualitative Perspective*, (Yogyakarta: CV Budi Utama, 2020), 45-46.

gathering various information to be processed systematically.¹⁷

This research instruments used questionnaire, interviews and documentation. First, the researcher used a questionnaire in this study. Questionnaire itself is a method to collect research data. The form of this questionnaire is like a sheet containing written questions. Questionnaires are used to obtain data or information from research subjects or respondents about what they experience and know. There are several forms of questionnaires made as instruments including; open, closed, direct and indirect questionnaires, check lists, and graded scales. In this study, the researcher used a check list of questionnaires. The questionnaire check list contains closed questions, where respondents only need to put a check mark in the available answer column. Questions related to the perspective of EFL students at SMAN 2 Serang City after learning English online using Microsoft Teams.

Second, the researcher used an interview instrument. Interview is a method that researcher use in the form of a dialogue with the aim of obtaining information from respondents. Researcher can freely ask any questions to the resource person without having to bring the guide sheet but must be able to remember the data collected. Unlike the case with a guided interview, where the researcher must be guided by complete and

¹⁷ Mamik, *Qualitative Methodology* (Sidoarjo: Zifatama Publisher, 2015), 76.

detailed questions.

In addition, there are also free guided interviews where researcher can also freely conduct interviews but still contain the interview guidelines. In this study, the researcher used guided free interviews with English students at SMA 2 Serang City. The interviews in this research are about their perspective, their feelings and the obstacles they experience and how they overcome them after learning with Microsoft Teams.¹⁸

Finally, in this study the researcher used a documentation instrument. Documentation itself is someone's work or in the form of notes about something that has been in the past. Documentation of an event or phenomenon and a group of people is a form of collecting data or information from qualitative research instruments. In addition, the documentation can be in the form of written text in books, reports, or archives, as well as pictures and photos that can support research. The documentation used in this study includes the syllabus, lesson plans, school profiles and student learning outcomes of EFL SMA 2 Serang City.¹⁹

F. Technique of Data Analysis

Qualitative data analysis techniques will be carried out continuously

¹⁸ Mamik, *Qualitative Methodology*, 76.

¹⁹ Anggito Albi and Setiawan Johan, *Qualitative Research Methodology*, (Jakarta: Kencana, 2017), 391.

or in other words are interactive to find the saturation point in the data. In addition, there are several stages in data analysis using an interactive data model, including:

1. Data reduction

Data reduction is a data analysis stage where the researcher will use various techniques and take it repeatedly until the researcher gets a lot of complex data, in other words it is still crude or unsystematic. Therefore, researchers need to analyze the data by means of data reconstruction.

It can be interpreted that at this stage the researcher is required to make a summary, choose a theme, create categories, and patterns that will ultimately have meaning. Data reduction can be concluded as a form of analysis that functions to sharpen, select, focus, discard and finally arrange the data so that it can be concluded.

2. Display Data

The data display itself is a process that will present the data after the reduction process is complete. Qualitatively, the presentation of the data will be done in the form of summaries, charts, relationships between categories, patterns and so on, making it easier for readers to understand them. Readers will easily understand concepts, categories, and relationships and patterns if the data is organized systematically.

3. Conclusion

In qualitative terms, this third stage is the stage for decision making where at first the conclusions drawn are still temporary so that this can change if there is no strong evidence to support it. However, this conclusion will be flexible if it is supported by consistent evidence. In this case, the conclusions from the research results must be able to provide answers to all problem formulations and produce new findings. The new findings in question can be in the form of descriptions, hypotheses and new theories about objects or phenomena more clearly.²⁰

²⁰ Hengki Wijaya Helaluddin, *Qualitative Data Analysis a Review of Theory and Practice*(Bandung: High School of Theologica Jaffray, 2019), 123-124.