CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

Research design is defined as the strategy or the plan which is made by the researcher to get valid data, analyze them, and come to the answers of the research problems.[1] According to the source of data, this research is a field research. Field research collects data to answer the problems in the field, so the data that must be collected is data from the field.[2] In this research, the writer used explorative qualitative method. This research was set out to explore the implementation, challenges faced and the solution to solve in English language learning using WhatsApp and School Web Portal during the COVID-19 pandemic. The research utilized an explorative qualitative approach.

The writer using descriptive qualitative method because the specifics of the approach evolve as it proceed although it has a methodology to follow or some general research stages.[3] The writer also do not know the specific hypotheses or preconceptions, so in this circumstances, qualitative method is an appropriate method to use because the researcher will enter the field directly, collect data then the specific preconceptions will be founded.[4] The characteristics of qualitative method according to Bogdan and Biklen in Sugiono are,

   a. Research was conducted on natural conditions, (as the opposite of experiment), directly to the source of data and the researcher is the key instrument.
   b. Qualitative method is more descriptive. The data collected is in the form of words and pictures, so that it does not emphasize numbers.

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[1] Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2013), p. 90.

[2] Tim Penyusun, *Pedoman Penyelesaian Tugas Akhir Program Sarjana; Skripsi*, (Kudus: LPM IAIN Kudus, 2019), p. 31.

[3] Steven J.Taylor, Robert Bogdan, and Marjorie L.DeVault, *Introduction to Qualitative Research Methods; A Guidebook and Resource 4th edition,* (New Jersey: John Wiley and Sons, 2016), p. 29.

[4] Steven J.Taylor, Robert Bogdan, and Marjorie L.DeVault, *Introduction to…,* p. 30.

c. Qualitative method emphasizes process more, than the products or outcome.
d. Qualitative method conducts data analysis inductively.
e. Qualitative research emphasizes the meaning (of the data that is observed).[5]

B. Research Setting

The location of this research is in MA Ma'ahid Kudus, Kaliwungu, Kudus. The writer chosed this place based on findings from the preliminary research that was done before conducted all the reasearch stages.
why did you choose this place?
how did you do your research?
what?
who is the participant?
how did you negotiate them?
how long did you take this?

C. Research Subjects

The subjects or participants of this research is English teacher and students at 11th grade of MA Ma'ahid Kudus. The writer will take two classes from six classes as sample. From that two classes, the writer also will gather the data and documentation then make an analysis from that data. The writer also add the data from their principal and the vice principal of curriculum as a checking validity to make sure that the data from English teacher and students that has been given was valid.

D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

Data collection is the most decisive step in conducting research, because it is aimed to get the data that comply with the data standards applied.[6] Therefore to conduct this research, the data collection technique that the writer used are,

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[5] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan cet.10,* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010), p. 22.
[6] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D...,* p. 224

a. Observation

Observation is a systematic observation and recording of symptoms that appear on the object of research.[7] Nasution said in Sugiono that observation is the foundation of knowledges. Masrshall said "through observation, the researcher learn about behaviour and the meaning attached to those behaviour."[8] This observation was conducted on how is the implementation of curriculum during COVID-19 pandemic in English teaching for 11th graders in MA Ma'ahid, the problems faced during the implementation, and the solutions given by English teacher to solve the problems in the implementation.

b. Interview

Esterberg in Sugiono explains that interview is "a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through question and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic.[9] Susan Stainback in Sugiono also said that interviewing provide the researcher to dig a deeper understanding the participant interpret the situation or phenomenon than observation.[10] So, through interview the researcher can gather more data. This interview was conducted to an English teachers who teach at 11th grade of MA Ma'ahid Kudus, the principal, the vice principal of curriculum and 9 students. All the interviews were done online. The data were thematically analyzed, and the emergent themes were supported by quotes from the interviews held with participants.

c. Documentation

Documentation is a record of events that have passed, can be formed of writing, pictures, or monumental works of

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[7] S. Margono, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan,* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1996), p. 158.

[8] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D...,* p. 226.

[9] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D...,* p. 231.

[10] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D...,* p. 232.

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someone.[11] This documentation was conducted to gather data in the form of screenshots from English language learning activities using WhatsApp and School Web Portal.

E. Research Data Validity

The validity tests in qualitative research are through extending observations, increasing perseverance in research, triangulation, and using reference. If there is no contradicts data in findings then the data can be trusted.[12]

a. Triangulation

Triangulation has the meaning as checking data from data collection techniques and data sources in any ways and any time.[13] Therefore, there are triangulation of source, triangulation of technique and triangulation of time. Triangulation of source is supposed to check the credibility of data which is taken from several sources.[14] This process is used to obtain various data from other data sources. Therefore the writer collected and tested the data collected from MA Ma'ahid Kudus' English teacher, students, principal and vice principal of curriculum.

Forth, triangulation of the technique is conducted to validate data from same source in a variety of data collection techniques.[15] The results of the interview has been reviewed by the writer with the observation and documentation given. If the results were different, the writer would analyse them further with the interviewee to make sure that one is the correct data.

The last is triangulation of time. This is conducted to test the accuracy of the information. The writer achieved

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[11] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D...,* p. 240.

[12] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D...,* p. 270.

[13] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D...,* p. 272.

[14] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D...,* p. 274.

[15] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D...,* p. 274.

this triangulation time by conducting interviews or findings at different times and circumstances, such as in the morning, during the day and in the afternoon. If the findings were different, interviews or observations would be performed periodically until data certainty is verified. This method will increase the writer's understanding the the implementation of English language learning using WhatsApp and School Web Portal during COVID-19 Pandemic on a private high school in Kudus. Forth, this research provided how its implementation, problems faced during its implementation and solutions to solve those problems.

    b.   Using Reference

The writer took some photos with camera or display screenshots as supporting the research.

F. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis can be conducted before entering the field, when entering the field and also after entering the field, but in qualitative research is more focus on the process when entering the field similar with collecting data.[16] Therefore, to understanding the problems, the writer will use these method:

    1.   Data Collection

There are quite a lot of data collected from the field, so it is important to record them carefully and in detail.[17] The data collected by conducting both online and offline interview to the participants. The data was audio recorded and was transcripted. After data collection was carried out, the writer could conduct the next stage of data analysis.

    2.   Data Reduction

The researcher summarized, choose the main things, and find the important things from the data collection to look for the themes and patterns and reduce things that were not needed. Thus reduced data provided a clear information and made the writer easier to collect further data when needed.

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[16] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan…*, p. 336.
[17] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D...,* p. 247.

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3. Data Display

After reducing the data, the writer provided the reduced data in form of table, graphic, pie chart, pictogram or so on. By displaying data in thus form, it would be easier to understanding the circumstances, planning the next stage based on that data.[18]

4. Conclusion Drawing

The last stage of analysis data is making conclusion and verification. Conclusions in qualitative research is something new that can be formed in description of an object which is still unclear before conducting the research, a causal relationship, hypothesis or theories.[19]

G. Research Ethical Consideration

This section describes steps taken to ensure ethical research practice that shows how this research may affects participants. This section consists the explanatory statement of the study and consent form.

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[18] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D…,* p. 249.

[19] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D…,* p. 253.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT
(Research Participant)

Project title : ONLINE TEACHING AND LEARNING USING WHATSAPP AND SCHOOL WEB PORTAL DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: EXPLORING ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING ON PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOL IN KUDUS, INDONESIA

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You are invited to take part in this study. Please read this Explanatory Statement in full before deciding whether you want to participate in this research. If you would like further information regarding any respect of this project, you are encouraged to contact the researchers via the phone numbers or email addresses listed above.

What does the research involve?
This research is aimed exploring the implementation of curriculum during COVID-19 pandemic. This research will be conducted to study further about the implementation of English teaching using WhatsApp and School Web Portal on a private high school in Kudus. In addition, it also will issued several problems faced in its implementation in English teaching and solutions to solve those problems.

Regarding the project aims, participants will be interviewed individually in compliance with safety and health protocols during the interview. The researcher will be the interviewer and the duration of the interview will last approximately 20 to 50 minutes.

Why were you chosen for this research?
The participants have been chosen based on their experiences to the teaching and learning English process using using WhatsApp and School Web Portal on a private high school in Kudus. The participants will be approached through their roles.

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Consenting to participate in the project and withdrawing from the research

Please feel free to fill in the invitation form through a consent form which is required to be signed by the participants to participate in the study. The participants have the right to withdraw from the study at any stage. The researcher will be collecting data needed during the interview, thus once the interview has started specific participants' information in the interview cannot be withdrawn.

Possible benefits and risks to participants

You will have the opportunity to be involved in this research project and understand the process of the implementation of English teaching using WhatsApp and School Web Portal on a private high school in Kudus, several problems faced in its implementation and solutions to solve those problems. The results of the study will be able to analyse the components of the curriculum that could be addressed when observing its implementation.

Confidentiality

The data that you provide may be used and analysed. Only relevant information will be used to be published or presented for public view. There is no personal information that will be collected. Therefore, the privacy of the participants will be protected throughout interview and when transcribing the contents of the interview for analysis.

Storage of data

The interview recordings and transcripts will be stored. In addition the softcopy data will be retained in a secure protected by the researcher. Published interview transcripts are transcripts that have been subjected to a data reduction process and are only relevant to the data required for the research.

Results

If you would like a copy of the article that we hope to publish, please tell us and we will send it to you in due course.

Complaints

Should you have any concerns or complaints about the conduct of the project, you are welcome to contact the chief investigator of this research.

State Institute of Islamic Studies of Kudus
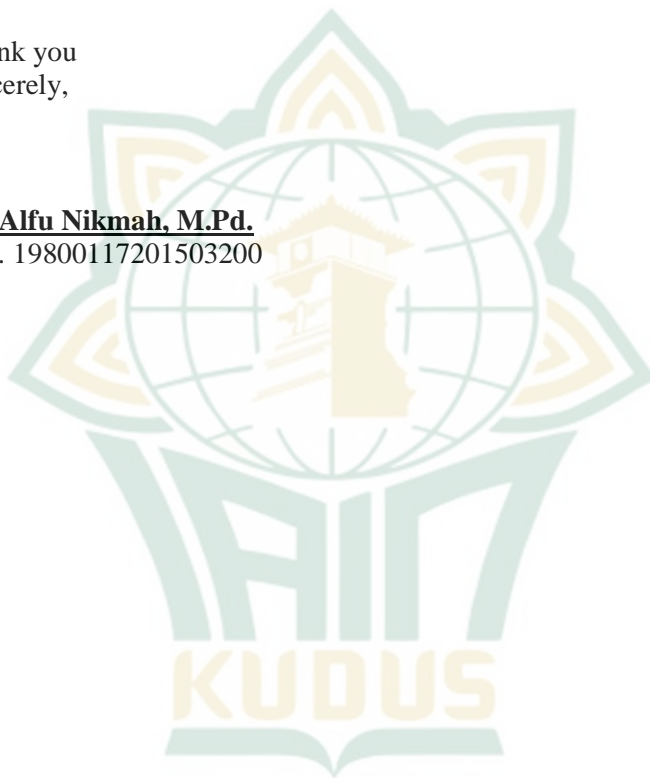**Faculty of Education**
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Tel : +62 852-9083-8389
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Thank you
Sincerely,

Hj. Alfu Nikmah, M.Pd.
NIP. 19800117201503200

CONSENT FORM
(Research Participant)

Project title : ONLINE TEACHING AND LEARNING USING WHATSAPP AND SCHOOL WEB PORTAL DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: EXPLORING ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING ON PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOL IN KUDUS, INDONESIA

Chief Investigator : **Hj. Alfu Nikmah, M.Pd.**
(alfunikmah@iainkudus.ac.id)

I have been asked to take part in the Department of English Education of IAIN Kudus research project specified above. I have read and understood the Explanatory Statement, and I hereby consent to participate in this project.

I consent to the following:	Yes	No
Taking part in the study that includes an individual interview	☐	☐
The interview session will be audio recorded	☐	☐
My personal details such as name and address will not be revealed and published to people outside the project	☐	☐
The data that I provide during this research may be used by Auliya Fitriyani in scholarly writing and conference presentations	☐	☐

Name of Participant

Participant Signature **Date**