CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

This research used qualitative method. Qualitative method is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism which is used to examine the condition of natural objects, where the researcher is a collection instrument by triangulation or combination, the analysis is inductive / qualitative, and the results of qualitative research are more meaningful than generalizations. This research is a type of research that is classified as field research which aims to investigate directly in the field for various problems that have relevance to this research.[1]

This research is used case study approach. The case study approach is researcher explores a particular problem and collects detailed and in-depth information. The case study approach is carried out using data collection techniques such as interview, documentation.[2] The researchers researched about blended learning in English subjects during the pandemic at MU with real data support in accordance with actual conditions that occurred in the field. Another result that is expected by the researcher is the constant interaction between the researcher and the object being studied so that it can answer all the problems that occur.[3]

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted at MU. The research was conducted because the school has implemented blended learning since face to face learning was allowed by the government. The school also provides various media to

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[1] Saifuddin Azwar, *Metode Penelitian* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar Offset, 2001), 91.

[2] Sri Wahyuningsih, *Metode Penelitian Studi Kasus (Konsep, Teori Pendekatan Psikologi Komunikasi, dan Contoh Penelitiannya),* (Madura: UTM Press, 2012), 3.

[3] Erlina Sulistiyawati, *Persepsi Siswa Terhadap Pembelajaran Daring*, 36.

facilitate the blended English learning process, such as discussions, questions and answers, and online media using the WhatsApp and Google Classroom applications. In these institutions, researcher collect data through interviews, and documentation. Research correspondence was selected by researcher based on their experience and knowledge of the study, such as one of the English teacher, and students at MU. Before conducting the research, the researcher provided a research application letter to obtain permission from the agency to collect data. After obtaining permission, the researcher selected and asked for the correspondent's consent to be interviewed. This research started on January 6, until January 13, 2022.

C. Research Participant

Qualitative research subject are referred to as informant. An informant is someone who provides information about a particular group or entity.[4] The subject in this study were English teacher and students with research focus on student perceptions toward blended English learning during the covid-19 pandemic.

D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

Data collection technique are a strategic step in conducting research because the main purpose of research to obtain data. Without knowledge of data collection techniques, researcher will not be able to obtain data that conform to the standard set of data.[5]

In qualitative research, the researcher is the subject who becomes research instrument. Qualitative researcher serve as human instrument for identifying research priorities, selecting informants as data sources, collecting data, assessing data quality, analyzing data, interpreting data, and drawing

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[4] Afifuddin dan Beni Ahmad Saebani, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif, Cet. ke-2 (Bandung: CV. Pustaka Setia, 2012),* 88.

[5] Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2005), 62.

conclusions from their findings.[6] Data collection techniques used by researcher are:

1. Interview

In qualitative interviews, the researcher conducts face to face interviews with participants. These interviews involved unstructured and generally open-ended questions that are few in number and intended to elicit views and opinions from the participants.[7] When conducting interviews, the researcher dig up as much information as possible from the informants. So that the information obtained can be detailed, before conducting research, researcher try to find and master the research topic.[8]

In this research, interviews were conducted to obtain information about students' perceptions of blended learning during pandemic at MU. The interviews were all conducted by the researcher, each interview lasted for 10 until 15 minutes. The researcher conducted with 5 students for interview. For the teacher lasted 20 minutes.

2. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is list of questions that collect data to see the situation really. Questionnaire are important because they cover all the objective of survey or research. In addition, the questionnaire must include three things, namely, easy to ask, easy to answer, and easy to process. This method collects data by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents. If the number of respondents is large enough and spread over a wide area, this method is very appropriate to use.[9] In this research, researcher used this method by distributing open-ended questions directly to respondents. The researcher conducted with 5 students to fill out a questionnaire.

3. Documentation

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[6] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Bisnis (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D), Cet. 16 (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2012),* 398-399.

[7] John W. Creswell, *Research Design : qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches 3th ed*, (United States of America : SAGE Publications, Inc., 2009), 181.

[8] Hamidi, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif: Aplikasi Praktis Pembuatan Proposal dan Laporan Penelitian* (*Malang: UMM Press, 2004),* 74.

[9] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Bisnis,* 142.

During the process of research, the investigator collected qualitative documents. It was public documents (minutes of meetings, official reports, and lesson plan) or private documents (personal journals and diaries, letters, e-mails).[10] The documents collected will help researcher understand the activities at research site and help interpretation the data. In addition, documents and library data can assist in formulating theory and validating data.[11] Some of the photographs and file documentation used as documents in this research.

E. Research Data Validity

The source of data is the subject where the data can be got in detail, those data were the field data, they are questionnaires for students, interviews to teacher and documentation. The data of this research can be got from doing conversations between students and two conversations international English teacher in general class at place of MU. First data collection on 06th Januari 2022 and second data collection on 13th January 2022. The first data taken of student questionnaires and the second data was taken of students interview. The duration of each data is about fifty minutes.

F. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, and other materials so that it is easy to understand and the findings can be informed to others. In qualitative research, data analysis is more focused on during the field process along with data collection. The data analysis techniques used in this study are as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the things that are important, and looking for themes and patterns. Thus the reduced data will provide a

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[10] John W. Creswell, *Research Design : qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches 3th ed*, 181.

[11] Afifuddin dan Beni Ahmad Saebani, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif, Cet. ke-2 (Bandung: CV. Pustaka Setia, 2012),* 141.

clearer picture, and make it easier for researchers to conduct further data collection, and look for it if needed. Data reduction is a thinking process that requires breadth, depth, and high intelligence. In conducting data reduction, researchers can conduct discussions with friends or other people who are considered experts or masters. Toward these discussions, the researcher insights will develop, so that they can reduce data that have significant findings and develop theory.

Reducing data is the first step that must be done because the scope of the research is quite broad. Therefore, it is necessary to reduce the data so that it is easier for researchers to conduct analysis about students perceptions toward blended English learning during pandemic at MU.

2. Data display

The second step after reducing the data is displaying the data. In qualitative research, data presentation can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, matrices, relationships between categories, flowcharts, and the like. However, the most frequently used are narrative texts. By displaying data, it will make it easier for researchers to understand what is happening, and plan further work based on what has been understood.[12]

The result of this research are presented in the form of a short narrative about students' perceptions of blended English learning during pandemic at MU.

3. Conclusion drawing/verification

The third step in data analysis is drawing conclusions or verification. Since the beginning of data collection, researcher has recorded and given meaning to what they saw or interviewed. The data obtained during the research are reduced and presented in the form of display data then be studied more deeply so that conclusions can be drawn. Drawing conclusions focused on answering the formulation of the problem that was formulated from the start.[13]

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[12] Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2005), 95.

[13] A. Muri Yusuf, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan Penelitian Gabungan* (Jakarta: Kencana, 2017), 409.