CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

A research design is simply the framework or plan for a study that is used as a guide in collecting and analyzing the data. It is a blueprint that is followed in completing a study. Research design is the blueprint for the collection measurement and analysis of data. it is a map that is usually developed to guide the research (Jabbar, 2017).

Sugiyono (2015) States that the research method is a process of activity in the form of data collection, analysis, and providing interpretation related to the research objectives. So it can be concluded that the research method is the process of collecting data, analyzing, and presenting the results after being examined.

This research used qualitative research with the type of research case study. Case studies emphasize more on a single case unit and focus more on one particular object that is studied as a case (Ary, 2014). a case study should always make clear which information is a factual description and which is an inference or the opinion of the researcher. The strengths of case studies are providing detailed (rich qualitative) information and Providing insight.

B. Subject of Research

In this research, the research subjects involved three schools in Semangut Village, Kapuas Hulu Regency. To streamline the data in terms of time and cost, this research was only involve participants consisting of English teachers.

Participants consist of 3 people in each school, namely 3 English teachers who was involved in this study. In this research, the research choose three schools to be studied, namely SMAN 01 Bunut Hulu, SMPN 02 Bunut Hulu, MTS Hidayatul Mustaqim Bunut Hulu.

Table 3.1 School Selected.

No	Schools	Location	Learning Facilities	Classification
				Classrooms, Didactic Materials, Toilets, Sports Infrastructure, School Libraries, Laboratories, Internet Connection.
1	School U1	Kapuas Hulu(Rural)	Well-adequate	Yes
2	School U2	Kapuas Hulu(Rural)	Well-adequate	Yes
3	School U3	Kapuas Hulu(Rural)	Well-adequate	Yes

Source: (Ndjebakal Souck & Nji, 2017)
The subjects selected in this study are :

Table 3.2 Subjects Selected.

No	School	Total Teachers	Location	Classification (The thing that teachers need most during the hybrid learning period)
1.	SMAN 01 Bunut Hulu	1	Semangut Utara(Rural)	Yes
2.	SMPN 02 Bunut Hulu	1	Nanga Semangut (Rural)	Yes
3	MTS Hidayatul Mustaqim Bunut Hulu	1	Semangut utara(Rural)	Yes

C. Technique of Data Collection

The process of data collection involves more than simply gathering information. Sugiyono (2017) States that the Data collection technique is the most important step in research because the main purpose of research is getting the data. Tenpa knows the collection technique data, then researchers will not get data that meets data standards set. Therefore, researchers only took the technique of Interview, and documentation techniques.

1. Interview

In qualitative interviews, the research conducted face-to-face interviews with teachers and interviews. This interview involved a small number of structured and generally open-ended questions and was intended to elicit views and opinions from the teacher regarding the research questions above. An interview is one in which the investigator follows a rigid procedure and seeks answers to a series of structured questions through a personal interview.

In this study, the researcher used interpersonal communication because communication would be carried out between the researcher and three English teachers in SMA Negeri 01 bunut hulu, SMP Negeri 02 bunut hulu, MTS Hidayatul mustaqim bunut hulu. face-to-face. so the right direct communication is direct communication Interpersonal Communication. type of direct communication that the researcher used is an interview.

2. Documentation

During the process of research, the investigator may collect qualitative documents. These may be public documents (e.g., newspaper, minutes of meetings, official reports) or private documents (e.g., personal journals and diaries, letters, emails). Some of the photograph and file documentation was used as documents in this research. A method used to obtain data and information in the form of books, archives, documents, written numbers, and images in the form of reports and information that can support research. (Sugiyono 2015)

Documentation is a data collection technique that is not directly aimed at the research subject but through documents. A document is a written record whose content is a written statement prepared by a person or institution to test an event and is useful for data sources, evidence of natural information, which is difficult to obtain, difficult to find, and opens up opportunities to further expand. Knowledge of something being investigated (Mahmud 2011 and Sadarmayanti 2002).

This technique is usually used to collect data in the form of secondary data (data that other people have collected). Procedurally, this technique is very practical, because it uses inanimate objects, if there is an error or lack of clarity, the original data can be seen again. In qualitative research, this technique is very useful as the main data collection tool, because the proof of the hypothesis is done logically and rationally through opinions, theories, or laws that are accepted by the truth, both those who reject or support the hypothesis.

D. Tools of Data Collecting

The data obtained were collected through data collection tools that were relevant and made it possible to answer existing problems. In this study use the Interview Guidance to communicate directly with the English teacher to obtain the information needed for the research. For documentation itself, it is necessary to collect research evidence in the form of photos and learning artifacts used by the English teacher

E. Technique of Data Analysis

The process of data collection involves more than simply gathering information. Sugiyono (2017) States that the Data collection technique is the most important step in research because the main purpose of research is getting the data. Tenpa knows the collection technique data, then researchers was not get data that meets data standards set. Therefore, researchers only took the technique of Interview, and documentation techniques. based on the explanation above, the researcher analyzed the data throught the following procedure :

1. Data reduction : The researcher began the data reduction throught editing and segmenting data from interview checklist. Any unimportant information were reduced so the data can be sharpened . the next step was coding or classifying the data based on each aspect. then researcher converged data from interview checklist as the step forward to data display.

2. Data display: In this stage the researcher organized and assembled the data in form of discussion , and photos to strengthen the data.

3. Conclusion drawing of verification : The researcher drew the review of the findings and gave final conclusions. the verification was carried out throught a throughly excursion to interview transcript . this stage was conducted by the researcher to verify conclusion towards the other stages of data analysis.

F. Procedure of Research

There are some procedures to be followed during the research, to find out the data to answer the research problems. The procedures are:

1. Planning

In the planning stage, the researcher prepares a research design consisting of a plan, and a background containing this research, which formulates the research questions and objectives. Then build a theoretical foundation, prepare target participants, then make data collection instruments . The latter takes care of access to a license to carry out research.

2. Data Collection Process

In this section the researcher uses the interview guide to interview the English teacher.

3. Data Processing

In this section, the researcher used:

a. Analysis

Data analysis in this study is a process of systematically searching and arranging data obtained from interviews by organizing data into categories, describing them into units, synthesizing, arranging them into patterns, choosing which ones are important which used able to learn, and then draw conclusions so that they can be easily understood by oneself and others.

b. Interpretation

        Meanwhile, data interpretation is data that refers to the development of ideas on the findings and then related to theoretical studies (existing theories) to produce new concepts or substantive theories to enrich the treasury of science.

4. Data Reporting

        At this stage, the researcher reports the data that has been obtained during the study. This data was determine what results were obtained during the study.