

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

In this chapter, the researcher would like to explain the methods of this research. It consists of the research design, subject of the research, technique of Data Collection, tool data collection, technic of data analysis, and research procedure.

#### **A. Research Design**

This research is a Multiple Case Study (Ary, 2010; Sugiyono, 2012) which was carried out with a qualitative approach to formulate the School that Parents' Intervention Model, which can be applied contextually and locally, from the perspective of school leaders, parents' and Student's. In general, there are five stages carried out in this study, namely (1) Identification of Parents' Intervention Model Aspects that may have been applied, (2) Challenge mapping (3) Intensity Of Parents' Intervention Model.

Research design is a design that followed by the researcher for collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data (Creswell, 2012). Therefore, this research will use qualitative research with the type of research Multicase study. Multicase studies emphasize more on a single case unit and focus more on one particular object that is studied as a case ( Ary, 2014). Multicase study should always make clear which information is factual description and which is inference or the opinion of the researcher. The strengths of case studies are Provides detailed (rich qualitative information and Provides insigh. multicase study is research on the status of research subjects with respect to a specific or distinctive phase of the whole personality. research subjects can be individuals, groups, institutions, or communities. The aim is to provide a detailed description of the background, characteristics and characteristics that are typical of the case, or the status of the individual, which then from the characteristics above will be made into a general matter.

## B. Subject of Research

In this study, the research subjects used students of SDN 16 Toho and SMPN 4 Toho in the Terap Village area, Mempawah Regency. The type of school chosen or used as a place to conduct research is based on predetermined criteria both in terms of the location of the school that is easily accessible by researcher and the condition of the school is very adequate both in terms facilities and infrastructure and the educators at the school are able to contribute during the research process. To determine the research subject, the author uses purposive sampling. Purposive selection is used if the target sample being studied already has certain characteristics so that it is impossible to take other samples that do not meet the predetermined characteristics (Mulyatiningsih. E, 2012). The following is a description of the research subject including the following:

The schools selected in this study are:

Table 3.1 School Selected.

No	Schools	Location	Learning Facilities	Classification
				Classrooms, Didactic Materials, Toilets, Sports Infrastructure, School Libraries, Laboratories, Internet Connection.
1	School R1	Mempawah (Rural)	Well-adequate	Yes
2	School R2	Mempawah (Rural)	Well-adequate	Yes

The schools and respondents involved in this study as presented in table 1.1 above were selected to develop a comprehensive overview of the Parents' Intervention Model that can be applied locally and contextually in rural schools in Mempawah regency. However, the findings of this study are not intended to be generalized to a wider context. The findings of this study only describe the schools involved in this study.

### **C. Technique of Data Collection**

Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research, because the main purpose of this research is to obtain data. According to Arikunto (2014: 266) states that data collection techniques are an important job in researching without knowing the data collection techniques, the researcher cannot get data that meets the data standards set.

To data needed in this research, it is fundamental to select appropriate data collection techniques and tools. In collecting data, the researcher adopted direct communication techniques, in form of *semi structured-interview* techniques. Direct communication of *semi structured-interview* is a communication process that is carried out directly or face to face. A semi-structured interview is suitable for finding previously unknown qualitative trends and issues, explore new areas of the research interest, and in phenomenon studies (Rahman, 2019). Direct communication techniques are data taken by researchers without middle people, within the form of instruments that are already accessible or tools made for this reason. In this study, technique of data collection was carried out in the phenomenon personal interview.

### **D. Tool of Data Collection**

To get good research results, tools are needed that become the basis or support for the research to be carried out . Tool of Data collection are tools used by researchers to collect data. In this study, the researcher will use *interview guidance* through the interview procedures and open-ended questions that have been prepared as a tool to collect data related to the problem to be investigated by the researcher (Adhabi & Anozie, 2017). In this research, researchers will collect data through guidance interviews and determine their relevance, so that they can explore and obtain information hidden in a person's mind, especially about the Parents' Intervention Model On Students Learning at Home.

## **E. Technique of Data Analysis**

Techniques of Data Analysis is one of the processes to find and compile a data that has been obtained. According to Sugiyono (2017. 244) states that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing data into categories, breaking down into units, synthesizing, compiling patterns, selecting what is important and what will be studied, and draw conclusion so that they are easily understood by themselves and others. Meanwhile, according to Moleng (2017. 280) states that data analysis is the process of arranging the order of data, organizing it into a pattern, category and basic unit of description. The purpose of analyzing and interpreting data in a study is to answer the problems that have been formulated.

Techniques of data analysis are methods of processing data into information. When conducting research, we need to analyze data so that it is easy to understand. Data analysis is also needed so that we get a solution to the research problem that is currently being worked on. In this study, data processing through interview, after the interview the researcher transcribed the results of the interviews by recording them with a recording device and then analyzed the data using thematic analysis and cross-case analysis.

Interview is a direct communication activity to obtain information. The form of information obtained can be in the form of written transcripts and forms of audio-visual recordings. According to Sugiyono (2017:231), an interview is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through question and answer, so that meaning can be constructed in a certain topic. Interviews provide researchers with a way to gain a deeper understanding of how StL practices. Interviews are used to collect data from school leaders, and teachers. The researcher will ask the opinion of the principal, parents and students regarding the Parents' Intervention Model on Students Learning At Home from how far the application of the model applied by each school and parents to what challenges are faced by schools, parents and children in implementing Parents' What kind of intervention model and

Parents' intervention model can be applied locally and contextually. The purpose of the interview was to understand more about school leaders, parents and students in the practice of the Parents' Intervention Model. In this study, the interview technique uses semi-structured direct interview communication and provides open-ended questions to informants.

Thematic analysis is a form of qualitative data analysis that emphasizes the identification, analysis and interpretation of meaning patterns in qualitative research data. According to Braun & Clarke, (in Heriyanto, 2018) Thematic analysis is a way of analyzing data with the aim of identifying patterns or finding themes through data collected by researchers. According to Braun & Clarke (2012) there are 6 phase to carry out thematic analysis in a research, as follows: 1) Familiarizing yourself with the data, Common to all forms of qualitative analysis, this phase involves *immersing* yourself in the data by reading and re-reading textual data (e.g., transcripts of interviews, responses to qualitative surveys), and listening to audio-recordings or watching video data. 2) Generating initial codes, Codes identify and provide a label for a feature of the data that is potentially relevant to the research question (Box 1 shows an example of coded data). 3) Searching for themes, this phase involves reviewing the coded data to identify areas of similarity and overlap between codes: identify any broad topics or issues around which codes cluster. The basic process of generating themes and subthemes, which are the subcomponents of a theme, involves collapsing or clustering codes that seem to share some unifying feature together, so that they reflect and describe a coherent and meaningful pattern in the data. 4) Reviewing potential themes, this phase involves a recursive process whereby the developing themes are reviewed in relation to the coded data and entire dataset. 5) Defining and naming themes, this phase involves the deep analytic work involved in thematic analysis, the crucial shaping up of analysis into its fine-grained detail. 6) Producing the report, while the final phase of analysis *is* the production of a report such as a journal article or a dissertation. Data obtained from in-depth interviews or semi-structured interviews will be carried out in this study.

This data analysis technique aims to explore what actually happens in a phenomenon. In this study, thematic analysis was used to identify the pattern of events that occurred in schools in Mempawah Regency that were involved in the practice research of the Parents' Intervention Model from the extent to which the model applied by each school and parents and what challenges faced by the school and its parents. parents in the application of the Parents' Interventio Model, and the Parents' Intervention Model as to what can be applied in schools and parents locally and contextually.

In the cross-case analysis the researcher expanded the viewpoint to bring together themes and constructs developed from the notes of teachers and leaders in each of the four schools. The processes involved collect, compare and differentiate the constructs and themes developed from each school case together as a way to generate 'new knowledge and understanding of the problem being investigated' (Khan & VanWynsberghe, 2008). (Khan & VanWynsberghe, 2008) suggest cross-case analysis is one of the best ways to achieve this. They believe that cross-case analysis can mobilize knowledge from individual case studies to a wider range of case studies. In this study, cross-case analysis allows researchers to understand the differences and similarities regarding the practice of the Parents' Intervention Model from the extent to which the model is applied by each school and parents, What are the challenges faced by schools and parents in implementing the Parents' Intervention Model , and What kind of parents' intervention model can be applied in local schools and contextual of two schools in Mempawah Regency.

## **F. Research Procedures**

To reach the objectives of this study, researcher need to follow a procedure which is divided into 4 parts namely planning, data collection process, data processing, and data reporting as follows:

## **1. Planning**

The research plan is the main part of the research in explaining the research proposed by the main researcher and outlining the initial thoughts about the research in a logical and concise manner. The main purpose of research in planning is to expand the breadth, depth, and application of what planners know about a particular topic on which to base or to improve the suitability and success of the plans they develop and to state the importance of this research, and how it will be done. In this study, research planning refers to the researcher's initial step in determining the research topic and stating the importance of this research to find out the practice of the Parents' Intervention Model from the extent to which the activities included in the Parents' Intervention Model have been implemented by schools and parents, what are the challenges faced schools and parents in rural areas in implementing the Parents' Intervention Model activities, how the Parents' Intervention Model can be applied in rural schools locally and contextually.

## **2. Data Collecting Process**

The data collection process is a technique or methods that can be used by researchers for data collection. In this study, data collection using techniques or methods that can be used by researchers for data collection is by interview. In this case the researcher can collect information related to research problems and must study and approach schools involved in research, foster and take advantage of good relationships with respondents, formulate and compile questions to be used as instruments in research that are relevant to the research objectives, Through the research instrument that had been prepared, the data required from each respondent was recorded. The information obtained from the recording will be transcribed to facilitate the analysis process.

## **3. Data Processing**

### **a. Analysis**

Analysis is an activity that investigates an event under study which is a more in-depth discussion. According to (Heriyanto, 2018)

Several stages in analyzing this data are more or less the same as other qualitative analysis techniques, for example, the earliest stage is to understand the data that has been obtained, after that compiling code to facilitate obtaining data, and writing themes that are in accordance with the objectives. study. In this study, using thematic analysis and case study analysis, in the thematic analysis the researcher needs to understand the themes and collect data in each school. Meanwhile, in cross-case study analysis, the researcher understands the differences and similarities about the practice of the Parents' Intervention Model from the extent to which the activities included in the Parents' Intervention Model have been implemented by schools and parents, what challenges are faced by schools and parents in rural areas in carry out the Parents' Intervention Model activities. and how the Parents' Interventio Model can be applied in rural schools locally and contextually.

b. Interpretation

Interpretation is a form of activity to interpret a result of an analysis with various questions, answers, or a certain standard in order to create a meaning from the existence of data that has been collected by researchers in order to find an answer to a problem is in a study which is currently being improved. In this study, interpretation is carried out to provide an interpretation of the results of the research analysis regarding the potential for improving the practice of Parents' Intervention in the future.

#### **4. Data Reporting**

Reporting data are records that provide information about certain activities. In this study, data reporting is needed to find out the accountability report for research activities that have been carried out, which includes procedures, processes, and systematics of research results and analysis in the Parents' Intervention from the extent to which activities included in the Parents' Intervention Model have been implemented by



schools and parents and what challenges the school and parents face in rural areas in implementing the Parents' Intervention Model activities, how the Parents' Intervention Model can be applied in rural schools locally and contextually.