

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

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

The research design that implemented in this research is a descriptive qualitative research design. Descriptive research is a research that describes and interprets events, condition, and situation.

In qualitative research, the researcher gathers, categorizes, analyses, and draws conclusions from the data without making broad generalizations. According to Creswell (2009: 4), qualitative research is an investigation and understanding of what individuals or groups believe to be a social or human problem. It's utilized to figure out why and how something happens in society. In addition, Adnan (2014) states qualitative research is a process of inquiry aimed at understanding. As a result, qualitative research is pragmatic, interpretative, and based on people's lived experiences.

From the explanations above, descriptive qualitative is refers to the rich descriptions of phenomena that can be constructed using the interpretive technique, which generally uses words (qualitative data) rather than numbers or ideas that can be measured (quantitative data).

The researcher used this descriptive qualitative research design because this research design is compatible for the purposes of this research. To implement this research, the researcher asked for permission to the related institution or individual, determine the sample, collecting the data and also to analysis the data.

#### **B. Population, Sample, and Sampling Technique**

##### **1. Population**

The population is described as a group of people who share a particular characteristic. The population can be defined as group of individuals having same characteristic that distinguishes from other groups (Creswell, 2012: 381). A population is a group of individuals,

objects, or items from among which samples are taken for measurement (Kale & Singh, 2007:88). The population in this research was the teachers of SMPN 3 Jawai. The total of teachers that was teaching during that time are 15 teachers.

This research was conducting during the covid-19 still being a pandemic. The teachers were teaching in blended learning. In addition, the need to keep the distance caused them to use blended learning during teaching and learning process.

## **2. Sample and Sampling Technique**

According to Creswell, a sample is a subgroup of the target population that the researcher plans to study for generalizing about the target population (2012:142). The sample might be constrained by time, money, stress, administrative, support, the number of researchers, and also resources (Cohen et al., 2000:93). Danuri and Maisaroh (2019; 81) in Arikunto (2010), sampling is the process of taking or choosing parts of the population that are representative of the full population. So a sample is a small group (part) of the population that is taken and can represent the population as a whole.

The researcher take English teachers as the sample. In selecting the sample, there are many techniques that can be applied. One of them is in this research that the researcher used was purposeful sampling. By purposeful sampling, the researcher can select a specific number of research participants and test them in selected schools (Cohen et al., 2007:110). Based on that, the researcher take the sample consist of how many English teachers that ready to be the subject.

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

### **1. Technique of Data Collection**

To answer the question in this research, the researcher needs to obtain the data. To get the reliable data, the researcher needs to do some technique to collect it. Collecting the data is the important step in

research, because getting the data is the aim of the research. The researcher applied the indirect approach to acquire data. Direct method is the way of taking the data from the first source by using measurement tools or data collection tools directly on the subject as the source of information sought (Kabir SMS, 2016). The direct technique is used to gather information on a teacher's performance or a product that may be assessed. The data for this study will be gathered by using interview.

## **2. Tool of Data Collection**

Tool of data collection is the devices or instruments used to collect data. To obtain accurate data, the researcher needs employ some data collection strategies. Data can be collected in a variety of locations, from various sources, and in a variety of ways.

Data collection methods, according to (Akdon, 2012:69), are approaches or methods that researchers can employ to acquire data. Data collecting strategies are the most important phase in research, according to (Sugiyono, 2018:224), because the main goal of research is to get data, if researchers do not know data collection techniques, researchers will not get data that meets standards. The research used interview as the tool to collect the data that are related to research questions.

One of the simplest ways to learn or explore someone's deep knowledge is to conduct an interview. In qualitative, the researcher conducts face-to-face interviews, phone interviews, or focus group interviews with six to eight individuals in each group (Creswell: 2013). In this research, the researcher will use face-to-face interview. The purpose of the interview is to collect data on the research objectives by conducting interviews with respondents while following the rules. Researchers created interview tools with questions on the blended learning difficulties.

#### **D. Technique of Data Analysis**

At this stage, data processing and analysis are carried out. In this study, to analyse the data the researcher used steps from Miles et al., (2014). The qualitative data analysis consisted of three steps:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of selecting, concentrating, simplifying, looking for themes and trends, and rejecting unnecessary information. In order to pick data, reduction is accomplished by coding the interview results. If the data is not appropriate for the debate, the researcher will not use it. At this phase, the researcher gathered information from interviews regarding how the difficulties of blended learning during the Covid-19 pandemic and what challenges at that time.

2. Data Display

The information is presented in the form of a brief summary written in the original text, as well as graphs, matrices, and maps. In the second phase, the researcher will convey the data by simplifying it by utilizing original writing in the form of narrative text.

3. Conclusion Drawing

The last phase in the data analysis process is to come to a conclusion. The researcher condensed the most important aspects from all of the data and made them stand out. The conclusion would be a reaction to the initial problem formulation.