CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Methodology

Methodology or design has the foremost critical perspective towards any study. Methods also most significances in a inquire about handle. Research design is a design followed by the researcher to collect, analyze, and interpret data (Creswell, 2014). Therefore, this research used qualitative research with the type of research Multicase study. Multicase studies emphasize a single case unit and focus more on one particular object studied as a case (Fletcher, MacPhee, & Dickson, 2015). The multicase study should always clarify which information is a factual description and inference or the researcher's opinion.

Cross-case analysis carried out with the aim that researchers can broaden their point of view. The researcher asked the opinion of students and parents about strategies, challenges and what is needed in learning today. In the interview process, the researcher recorded the respondents' answers, then wrote down the answers. The purpose of the interview is to understand more deeply about the reality of respondent's answer.

B. Subject Research

This study implemented in the Pontianak Barat Regency. Pontianak Barat regency has 4 (four) villages, Pal Lima, Sungai Beliung, Sungai Jawi Dalam (Inside) and Sungai Jawi Luar (Outside).The researcher chose Sungai Beliung village area location, because the location is very reachable and easy to get in touch with the researcher. The village area on the Sungai Beliung there is a village boundary, in the west there is the Nipah Kuning Bridge as a marker for the area. Precisely on Jl. Kom. Yos Sudarso, Kel. Beliung River, Kec. West Pontianak which is bordered by Sungai Rengas Village, Kec. Sungai Kakap, Kab. Kubu Raya.The other western boundary is on Jl. Husein Hamzah, Kel. Pal Lima, Kec. West Pontianak which borders the village of Pal IX, Kec. Sungai Kakap, Kab. Kubu Raya.

The research subjects used were students of SDN 71 and SMPN 13 in the Sungai Beliung village area, Pontianak Barat Regency. The selected school is located in the Sungai Beliung village area. The first school, SDN 71, is located at the address Jalan Ya'M Sabran, Perumnas II, Sungai Beliung, West Pontianak, Pontianak, West Kalimantan 78113. The second school, SMP 13 is located at Jalan Tebu III, Sungai Beliung, West Pontianak , Pontianak, West Kalimantan 78244.

To determine the research subject, the research used 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 (Endang, 2012). The following is a description of the research subject including the following: The schools selected in this study are:

Table 1.1 School Selected.

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

Source: (Ndjebakal Souck & Nji, 2017)

The subjects selected in this study are :

Table 1.2 Subjects Selected.

No	School	Total		Location	Classification (student achievement based on the highest, medium and low scores taken from student learning outcomes reports)
		Student	parent		
1.	SDN 71	3	3	Pontianak (Urban)	Yes
2.	SMPN 13	3	3	Pontianak (Urban)	Yes

C. Technique and Tools Data Collection

a. Technique of Data Collection

Several characteristics in qualitative research, among others, are stated that in research it is necessary to use meaning which means things that are essential and used fairly as a direct source of data and the researcher himself as a key instrument. The data collection process involves more than just gathering information. This section discusses how researchers collect primary data from participants. The data obtained is very dependent on the original data. According to Lowry (2015) primary data has implications for the development of research data management services. Therefore, the data collection process does need to be carried out, namely in an ethical way for individuals and the research location to be determined. Therefore, researcher used direct communication, interviews and documentation to obtain data as a data collection tool.

1. Direct Communication

Direct communication techniques are the data collection methods in which researcher directly deal with research subject to obtain the necessary information through interviews with research subjets or respondents with data collection tools in the form of interview guides. Esrterberg in Sugiyono (2015), defines that interviews are a type of direct communication that involves two people meeting to exchange information and ideas through question and response in order to develop meaning in a certain issue.

2. Interview

In this study, interviews conducted in the data collection process. An interview is a conversation between two or more people and takes place between the source and the interviewer. Interview refers to the collection of information carried out by two parties, namely the interviewer who asks questions and the resource person who provides answers to the questions asked (Libakova & Sertakova, 2015). Interviews have the main characteristics of being direct and face-to-face between information seekers and sources of information (informants) and with specific goals (Zuldafrial & Lahir, 2012). Interviews were conducted by two parties, namely the interviewer who asked the question and the resource person who provided the answer to the question.

Based on the description above, the research is interested and choose interview techniques in research. The reason the research uses the interview technique is to obtain clear and concrete data about the parents' intervention model and this information is needed to avoid misunderstandings from the research to be carried out.

b. Tools of Data Collection

To get good research results, tools are needed that become the basis or support for the research to be carried out. The data collection tools used by the authors in this study include.

1. Interview Guidance

The interview guide is a guide in conducting interviews and in the guide contains statement instruments. The interview guide is a collection of statements to obtain information submitted to informants. This interview guide is structured, namely preparing several things before conducting an interview that revealed information related to research data. The collection of statements is written in written form on paper. Furthermore, the research used in this study is an interview guide which contains general research information, informant questions, interview procedures and interview questions. Data collection carried out by means of personal interviews conducted either face-to-face or with other face-to-face communication media. In the interview various kinds of questions have been prepared by the interviewer (researcher), but various other questions arise during the research. Through this interview, researchers can explore data, information, and a framework for the description of the research subject.

2. Documentation

Documentation used to take pictures during the interview process with respondents in the field. This was done as evidence that the researcher was really involved in collecting the data and without manipulating.

D. Technique Data Analysis

Techniques of Data Analysis isone of the processes to find and compile a data that has been obtained. According to Sugiyono (2015) states that data analysis is the process of systematically sarching and compilng data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing data into categorie, breaking down into units, systhesizing, compiling patterns, selecting what is important and what ill be studied, and draw conclusion so that they are easily understood by themselves and others. Meanwhile, according to Moleong (2018) 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 dat in a study is to answer the prblems that have been formulated.

Researchers used qualitative data analysis to measure the data. Interview is a form of verbal communication that aims to obtain information from sources. Interviews were conducted with the aim of gaining a deeper understanding of the challenges, strategies and learning needs of today's era. Interviews were used to collect data from students and parents.

In this study, the researcher used thematic analysis to analyze the data obtained from discussion sheets and interviews. Thematic analysis refers to appropriate qualitative methods that can be used when working in research groups and analyzing a large number of different qualitative data sets (Nowell, Norris, White, & Moules, 2017).Specific constructs or themes from discussion sheets and interviews are identified, analyzed, and reported.

Cross-case analysis carried out with the aim that researchers can broaden their point of view. The researcher asked the opinion of students and parents about strategies, challenges and what is needed in learning today. In the interview process, the researcher recorded the respondents' answers, then wrote down the answers. The purpose of the interview is to understand more deeply about learning.

E. Research Procedures

In order to achieve the research objectives, researchers are required to follow procedures which are divided into four, they are planning, processing, data processing and data reporting.

1. Planing

   Research contains a plan that formulates questions and research objectives. Furthermore, what must be done is to build a theoretical foundation, prepare target participants in the research. The data collection instruments included validity and reliability tests. And finally, take care of access to permission to do research. Data Collection ProcessThe data collection process carried out by direct interviews in each case study school.

2. Data Collection Processing

Data collection is a process of collecting and measuring information about various variables of interest, in an established, systematic way which allows one to answer questions from research, test hypotheses, and evaluate the results of the research undertaken. The data collection process carried out by direct interviews in each case study school.

3. Data Processing

In data processing, there is analysis and interpretation to collect data. Researchers used personal interviews and conduct analysis in each school involving 6 people consisting of the 3 Parents and 3 students. Then the questions asked on the report of the needs of the researcher by using voice recordings.

4. Data Reporting

In reporting data, researchers convey the results of data that are in accordance with those obtained in the field without manipulating the data at all. Then the final stage is the data report submitted in the form of a thesis.