CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Research design

The research process is guided by research design, which includes deciding on data collection tool, sampling, collection of data, and data analysis. It is expected that selecting the perfect research design will help researchers carry out their research properly. According to Creswell (2012) defines research designs as the specific procedures done by the researcher, which include data collection, analysis of data, and report writing. Qualitative research is suitable to addressing a research problem for which the variables are unknown and must be explored. The literature may provide little information about the topic under investigation, so the researcher must learn more out of participants through exploration.

Descriptive research was used in this study. A descriptive study is a type of research that aims to describe a population's characteristics. It collects information that is used to answer a variety about what, when, and how questions about a specific population or group. Gay (1992:217) defines descriptive research as the collection of data to test hypotheses or solve information regarding the current status of research subjects. A descriptive study identifies and reports on what exists. Descriptive research is scientific data that composition of the material events, phenomena, or facts that relate to a particular zone or population. The phenomena found in descriptive research have been obtainable. What a researcher must do is collect available data using research instruments including tests, questionnaires, interviews, or even observations (Atmowardoyo, 2018). The main goal of analysis is to describe existing phenomena under study in a systematic manner. The researcher intends to describe the challenges of English teachers in the 21st century using this type of research.

2. **Population and Sample**

a. Population

The researcher focused on the population in the study. According to Morissan (2012:19), a population is a gathering of subjects, variables, theories, or phenomena. To identify the characteristics of the population in question, the researcher can analyze each member of that population. A population is a group of people who share a characteristic (Creswell, 2012). In this research, the population was served by three English teachers from SMAN 1 Pemangkat.

b. Sample

The sample is a subset of the population being studied by the researcher. According to Creswell (2015:288), the sample is a subset of the target population that the researcher intends to generalize about. The sample is a subset or indicative of the population being studied. The most important thing for the researcher to remember when sampling is that the sample is representative of the entire population (Arikunto, 2010:174).

Non-probability Sampling was used in this research as a sampling technique. The researcher used a saturation sampling technique in particular. Saturation sampling is a type in which all population components are used as samples. If the population is small, or if the study wants to make broad generalizations with very small margins of error. All parts of the population are sampled, which is another concept for saturated sample or population data (Sugiyono, 2017:85). This research's participants were EFL teachers from SMAN 1 Pemangkat.

3. **Participants of Research**

This research was conducted on English teachers at SMAN 1 Pemangkat. The researcher interviewed with informants on July 28 - August 1, 2022. The subjects of this research was English teachers of SMA Negeri 1 Pemangkat. The researcher took three EFL teachers, Mr. Sabirin (S.B.R), at this school he teaches English to twelfth-grade students MIPA and IPS, he has been teaching for thirty years. Next, Mr. Syafarudin (S.F.R), he teaches

English to eleventh-grade students MIPA dan IPS, he has been teaching for twenty three years. Finally, Mr. Ilham (I.P), he teaches English to tenth-grade students MIPA and IPS, and he has been teaching for seven years.

4. **The Source of Data**

In this research, the researcher used interview and documentation as tools to collect the data to obtain the data from the subject of research. The sources of data are categorized as two things below:

1) Participant

The position of the participants as a source of research data was very important to obtain information. In this research, the participant referred three EFL teachers at SMAN 1 Pemangkat as the research subject and give information to the data.

2) Documentation

The technique of collecting data with documentation is the retrieval of data obtained through documents (Hardani *et al*., 2020, p.149). In this research, the researcher used answer results from the question sheets, interview transcripts from the voice recorder and another documents as the documentation to the data sources.

5. **The technique of Data Collection**

The researcher collected data through communication to participants. Communication is a means of interaction between one individual and another to convey information, news, stories and other things. Communication is something that cannot be avoided by every human being. As social beings, humans are meant to live in society and interact with other humans by communicating. Communication is divided into two, namely:

1) Direct communication

Direct communication is a communication process that is carried out directly or face to face and there is interaction in the process so that the goal of an information is achieved.

2) Indirect communication

Indirect communication is a communication process that is carried out indirectly and requires the help of a communication tool whose function is as a communication medium. This indirect communication generally uses intermediary media as a messenger or information to get to the communicant or recipient of the message. Such as using chat messages, social media and others.

From the explanation above, researcher used direct communication. The data collection technique used is interview. Researcher collected data with several questions designed by researcher (Creswell, 2012). The researcher also used documentation to strengthen the evidence that data will be collected.

6. Tools of Data Collection

Qualitative data collection is more than simply deciding on whether you will observe or interview people. Five steps comprise the process of collecting qualitative data. You need to identify your participants and sites, gain access, determine the types of data to collect, develop data collection forms, and administer the process in an ethical manner (Creswell, 2012). The tool used in this study is the Interview and documentation.

a. Interview

In this research, the researcher used the interview for EFL teachers. The interviews were conducted to ask about the experience of the English teacher including the challenges, difficulties, problems, and also the solutions that teachers faced in the practice of hybrid learning in the 21st century.

The researcher used a one-on-one interview as the type. One-on-one is the most time-consuming and expensive approach to conducting individual interviews. A popular approach in educational research, one-on-one interviewing is a data collection process in which the researcher asks questions and records answers from only one participant in the study at a time. In a qualitative project, you can use several one-on-one interviews.

One-on-one interviews are ideal for interviewing participants who don't hesitate to speak up, who are articulate, and who can share ideas comfortably (Creswell, 2012). In this interview, there were twelve questions that the researcher adopted a list of questions from Farkhatun (2021). The questions can be said to be valid because it can answers the research questions. In this research, the researcher conducted interview face to face.

Table 1.1 Interview Blueprint

Challenges of English teachers at SMAN 1 Pemangkat in the practice of Hybrid learning in the 21st century					
No	Focus	Aspects	Indicators	Number of Questions	Total Items
1.	Hybrid Learning Model	Approach	1. Hybrid Learning Model 2. Type of Hybrid Learning	1,2,5	3
2.		Strategy	1. Media of Learning 2. Technique and Method of Learning	3,4	2
3.		Evaluation	1. Challenges of Hybrid Learning 2. Difficulties of Hybrid Learning 3. Evaluation of Hybrid Learning	8,9,10,11, 12	5

Source: Adopted from Farkhatun (2021)

b. Documentation

Documentation was all data collected and interpreted by researchers and supported by several media such as photos, interview approval letter, and RPP those that related to the research focus. In this research, the researcher used interview transcripts from voice recorder as the documentation to the data sources.

7. Validity

Validity is the development of evidence that makes sense and refers to the findings and valid interpretations of the researcher (Creswell, 2012:159, 259). According to Norman K. Denkin in Raharjo, M (2010) defines triangulation as a combination or combination of various methods used to examine interrelated phenomena from different perspectives and perspectives.

Triangulation includes four things;

1. Method triangulation is done by comparing information or data in different ways. As is well known, in qualitative research researchers use interviews, observations, and surveys.

2. Triangulation between researchers was carried out by using more than one person in data collection and analysis. This technique is recognized as enriching the repertoire of knowledge regarding the information extracted from the research subject.

3. Triangulation of data sources is exploring the truth of certain information through various methods and sources of data acquisition. For example, in addition to interviews and observations, researchers can use participant observation, written documents, archives, historical documents, official records, personal notes or writings and pictures or photos.

4. Theoretical triangulation can increase the depth of understanding as long as the researcher is able to explore theoretical knowledge in depth on the results of data analysis that has been obtained. Admittedly, this stage is the most difficult because researchers are required to have expert judgment when comparing their findings with certain perspectives, especially if the comparisons show far different results.

The researcher used the triangulation of data sources. Triangulation of various sources of information data by examining evidence from sources and using it to build a coherent justification for themes. If the theme is determined based on the convergence of several data sources or the perspectives of the participants, then this process can be claimed as an addition to the validity of the study (Creswell, 2012).

8. The technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling the data obtained from the results of interviews and documentation, by organizing the data into categories, breaking it down into units, synthesizing, compiling it into patterns, and choosing which ones are important and what will be studied and draw conclusions. The process of data analysis used theory

of Miles & Huberman. In this study used three steps, namely:

a. Data Reduction

Because the data has been collected completely, the researcher proceeds to the first step of the data analysis process, namely data reduction. Here the researcher summarizes the important things and provides a clearer picture so that it can make it easier for researchers to display the data. By reducing the data, the researcher focused on the important things and makes several categories.

b. Data Display

After the data reduction process, the next step in qualitative data analysis is data presentation. Here, the researcher presents data that is well organized and easy to understand. In addition, the purpose of presenting this data is so that the reader can understand the content of the study.

c. Conclusion

In this step, the researcher concludes from the collected data, namely interviews and documentation.

9. Research Procedures

In the qualitative research stage, Lexy J. Moleong as quoted in Sidiq & Choiri (2019), states that there are three stages, namely the stage of pre-field, stage of fieldwork, and stage of data analysis (p. 24).

a. Stage of Pre-field

At this stage, the researcher found the problem based on the experience carried out at SMAN 1 Pemangkat. Then the researcher raised this problem, namely the challenge of English teachers in hybrid learning practices. In the next session, the researcher determined the techniques that would be used for data collection, apply for research permits, and prepare research equipment such as questionnaires, and photo cameras for documentation.

b. Stage of Field work

At this stage, the researcher conducted research by collecting data from interviews and documentation.

1) The researcher asked permission from the principal at SMAN 1 Pemangkat to collected research data.

2) The researcher asked permission from the teacher to filled out the interview approval letter.

3) The researcher gave the interview questions of 12 questions that must be answered by EFL SMAN 1 Pemangkat, the time for interview was one day.

4) The researcher compiled the results of the data that has been collected.

c. Stages of Data Analysis

At this stage, the researcher analyzed the results of the data to be collected using the theory of Miles & Huberman. The stages of qualitative data analysis are data reduction, data display, and concluding.