CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

Subject of study

In this study, there are two subjects of study, namely SMPN 5 Toba and SMAN 1 Toba. The reason I chose this school is because it is affected by the learning process during the pandemic, has a limited learning process, cannot do full online learning, Schools that are willing to accept this research.

In the school SMPN 05 Toba, 4 teachers and 4 students in class VIII (2 people) and class IX (2 people) and school SMAN 1 Toba, 4 teachers and 4 students in class XI (2 people) and class XII (2 people) selected by purposive selection.

Selected Based On 4 Criteria:

1. Active teaching during the pandemic

2. Art teacher (English teacher/Indonesian teacher), science teacher and religion teacher

3. School leaders or representatives.

4. Students of SMPN 05 Toba class VIII and class IX each represent 2 people, students of SMAN 1 Toba class XI and class XII each represent 2 people.

To collect data in this study, collect data through 2 schools selected by purposive selection. The form of this research was selected using purposive selection, with 8 respondents in one school, so a total of 16 respondents in 2 schools.

B. Research Subject

In this study, there are two subjects of study, namely SMPN 5 Toba and SMAN 1 Toba. The reason I chose this school is because it is affected by the learning process during the pandemic, has a limited learning process, cannot do full online learning, Schools that are willing to accept this research.

In the school, 4 teachers and 4 students in class XI (2 people) and class XI (2 people) selected by purposive selection.

C. The Thecniqueof Data Collection

In this study, data collected using semi-structured interviews. Using this technique, a number of questions are already available in the form of an interview guide, however, the interviewer may not provide questions or explanations for the respondent's answers. The transcript of the interview can be seen in appendix III

This researcher used direct communication by using interviews. Furthermore from Joyce (2012), "Direct communication is to say what they think face to face". Data collection techniques are one of the most important elements in research**.** According to Sugiyono (2013:224), "Data collection techniques are the most strategic steps in research, because the main purpose of research is to collect data". This means that data collection techniques are one of the most influential aspects of research to obtain data.

Researcher believe that using interview techniques would help researcher find information about Teacher and studens experiences about school closure during a pandemic: what has been missing?. The results of the interviews would be collected, analyzed, and used to support research.

D. Tools of Data Collection

Interview guideline

Researcher used interview guidelines to facilitate the collection of research data. Lexy J Moleong (199:135) An interview is a conversation with a specific purpose. In this method, researcher and respondents meet face to face to obtain information orally by obtaining objective data that can explain the research problem. Interview guidelines can be seen in appendix I

This data collection method is usually carried out in a structured manner in which the output is highly dependent on the ability of the

interviewer. Arikunto (2013: 199) states that interviews that conduct by asking questions freely however still the interview guidelines that have been made are called free guide interviews. Questions would develop as the researcher conducts the interview.

In this study, the researcher ould interview teachers and students at the school. This interview was conducted using a direct interview technique, the interviewer continued to control the course of the interview, using a pre-designed interview list. In addition to preparing interview guidelines, researchers would also prepare sensory devices such as: smart phones, blank sheets, and pens to record the results of the interviews.

E. Thenique of data collection

Data Analysis Techniques is one of the processes to find and compile a data that has been obtained. In this study, the data analysis technique used is thematic analysis. Thematic analysis is one way of analyzing data to identify patterns or find themes through data collected by researcher (Braun and Clarke 2006). To obtain analytical data, this research was conducted by interviewing teachers. Interviews that had been collected by researcher were analyzed using thematic analysis techniques. According to other researchers, data analysis was the process of organizing and sorting data into patterns, categories, and basic units of description so that themes and descriptions could be found. a working hypothesis can be formulated as suggested by the data. Moleong (2017:280-281)

Data analysis used thematic analysis. Data from field notes analyzed using thematic analysis. Thematic analysis is the process of identifying patterns or themes in qualitative data (Maguire and Delahunt, 2017). The purpose of thematic analysis is to identify themes, patterns in the data that are important or interesting, and use those themes to answer research or say something about a problem. Thematic results of the analysis can be seen in appendix II

According to Braun and Clarke (2013), there are six phases of the framework for conducting thematic analysis as follows:

1. Get to Know the Data

   The first is to know the data it is important to get a thorough overview of all the data that has been collected before starting to analyze each item. This involves transcribing videos, reading text and taking initial notes, and generally looking through the data to get used to.

   At this stage the researcher looks for a comprehensive picture of all the data that has been obtained, the researcher sees the video of the results obtained, reads the results of the LKS obtained and makes the initial notes needed to proceed to the next stage.

2. Generate Initial Code

   Next, encode the data. Encoding means highlighting a part of our text usually a phrase or sentence and coming up with a label or abbreviated "code" to describe the content. At this stage the researcher made a code from the results of the study which was used to describe the data obtained.

3. Search For Themes

   Next, examine the generated code, identify patterns between them, and start creating themes from the coded data. At this stage the researcher examines each code that has been generated and identifies each code and creates a theme from the coded data.

4. Review Themes

   Now make sure that our theme is useful and is an accurate representation of the data. Here, the researcher returns to the data set and compares themes. If the researcher finds a problem with the theme, the researcher shares it, merges it, discards it, or creates a new one, whatever makes it more useful and accurate. At this stage the researcher ensures that the required theme is obtained from accurate data, the researcher divides, combines and creates new themes that make the theme more useful and accurate.

5. Devine Themes

Now that you have the final list of themes, it is time to name and define each one. Defining themes involves formulating exactly what each theme means and figuring out how it helps make sense of the data.

At this stage the researcher gave a name for each theme and defined each theme. The themes obtained are formulated appropriately by giving the right meaning so that they can understand the theme correctly.

6. Writing Up

Finally, the researcher wrote an analysis of the data obtained and explained how the researcher conducted the thematic analysis. At this stage the researcher wrote an analysis of the data that had been obtained and explained the thematic analysis process.

F. Research Procedures

In carrying out the research, it will be arranged with the following activity steps:

1. Planing

In this research, it is arranged to make a research plan. Analysis of the data used using thematic analysis

2. Preparation

The second step that must be done in research is preparation to find the formulation of the problem, research objectives and research benefits.

3. Collecting data in the field

Researcher set aside time to conduct direct interviews with a predetermined subject of study and collect documents to support the research

4. Processing and data analysis

After getting the data, the researcher proceeds to the next stage, namely processing and analyzing the data

5. Make a research report

After analyzing the data obtained in the study, the researcher would make a research report and draw conclusions from the research.