

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher would like to outline about location of the study, research design, subject of the study, research instrument, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis and trustworthiness of the study.

3.1 Location of the Study

The study was at SMP Muhammadiyah 5 Samarinda, a school run by the Istiqamah Muhammadiyah Islamic Boarding School Complex, Jl. K.H.Wahid Hasyim 2, Ahim No. 1, Kel. Sempaja, Kec. North Samarinda, East Borneo. After initial observations, researcher performs the study at this school since the it has been implemented a hybrid learning media in teaching the students from various backgrounds. As a result, researcher is keen to carry out study at SMP Muhammadiyah 5 Samarinda.

3.2 Research Design

This research used a qualitative case study. As with other types of qualitative research, namely phenomenology, ethnography, ethnomethodology, grounded research and case studies. Case study is also conducted in a natural, holistic and in-depth settings. Natural means that data acquisition activities are carried out in the context of real life (real-life events). There is no need for any particular treatment of either the subject or the context in which the research is conducted.

Holistic means that researcher must be able to obtain information that was

gether the data in a comprehensive manner so as not to leave any remaining information. From the data, facts or reality will be obtained. For comprehensive information, researcher not only obtain information from participants and key information through in-depth interviews, but also people around the research subject, daily notes on activities subject or track record. Related to that, Rahardjo (2017) describes the object studied in this study case study research only portrays itself personally in-depth/detailed/complete to obtain a complete picture of the object (wholeness) in the sense that the data collected in the study as a whole, integrated whole. That is the reasons on how case study research is exploratory. The very special nature of the object of study becomes the main consideration for researchers to elaborate it by exploring in depth. Researcher not only understand the case from the outside, but also from the inside as a complete and detailed entity.

3.3 Subject of the Study

The researcher was initial observations to visit the research subject in this case at SMP Muhammadiyah 5 Samarinda class VIII a total of six students for the 2021/2022 academic year. Researcher selected six students based on their score in the students' report under the categories: high (scoring 80-100), medium (scoring 60-79) and low (scoring below-60).

3.4 Research Instrument

The instrument used in this study were as follows :

3.4.1 Interview Questions

To collected the data, researcher employed some questions for interview that

is adapted from Sulistiyawati & Yahya (2020). The interview questions are in Indonesian and be translated into English by using back-to-back translation method. In this study, the researcher prepared five questions is to explore students perceptions when take part in online and offline English learning in the classroom and home, problem with students internet conection, platform use in teaching English, groups whatsapp, media in offline learning, students challenges of hybrid learning media. The interview questions used in this study are attached in the appendices.

3.5 Technique of Data Collection

3.5.1 Interviews

An interview is a process in which the interviewer and the respondent engage or communicate directly. There are various stages that must be completed in order for the interview to be successful. This was done so that the data obtained is richer and more varied. Data that was be collected from the results of interviews in the form of student perceptions and challenges during the process of learning English using hybrid learning media.

3.6 Technique of Data Analysis

Analyzing case study data was difficult due to the lack of well-defined procedures and techniques. Any research started with a broad analytical plan that includes priorities for what to look at and why. The data analysis technique used in this research refered to the concept of Rahardjo (2017) which classifies data analysis, namely :

3.6.1 Data Collection

Case study research data can be obtained from several techniques, such as interviews and. The researcher is a key instrument, so the researcher can measure the accuracy and adequacy of the data and when the data collection should end. The researcher determines the right informants to be interviewed, when and where the interviews are conducted.

3.6.2 Data Enhancement

The trick is to read the entire data by referring to the formulation of the problem posed. If the problem formulation is believed to be answered with the available data, then the data is considered perfect. On the other hand, if it is not enough to answer the problem formulation, the data is considered incomplete, so the researcher is obliged to return to the field to complete the data by meeting the informants again. That is why qualitative research proceeds in cycles by conducting interviews and then also being supported by observations and documents.

3.6.3 Data Processing

After the data is considered perfect, the researcher performs data processing, namely checking the validity of the data, compiling data, coding, classifying data, correcting unclear interview answers. This stage is done to facilitate the analysis stage. In this stage, the researcher made a transcript of the interview results.

Researcher divided into three major categories to facilitate the coding process, namely offline, online and both. Then in each large category the

researcher divided into two small categories, namely Advantages and Challenges. In the Advantages section, researcher divide again into sub categories based on the results of key concept coding that are obtained. After the process of dividing the sub categories is complete, the researcher calculates the percentage based on the answers obtained. The process of calculating the percentage is as follows :

$$\frac{F}{N} \times 100$$

F : Key Concept

N : Frquency of Key Concept

3.6.4 Data Analysis

After the data in the form on transcripts of interviews, as well as pictures, photos, student report cards and so on are considered complete and perfect, the researcher conducted data analysis. Case study data analysis and qualitative research in general can only be done by the researcher themselves. Because, as a key instrument, only the researchers themselves know in depth all the problems being studied. Data analysis is the most important stage in any research and at the same time the most difficult. Because, from this stage important information will be obtained in the form of research findings.

3.6.5 Processing Data Analysis

In essence, data analysis is an activity to give meaning or interpret data by organizing, sorting, grouping, coding or marking, and categorizing it into parts based on certain groupings so that a finding is obtained on the formulation

of the problem posed. Through this series of activities, qualitative data that is usually scattered and piled up can be simplified so that it can be understood more easily. There is no standard data analysis procedure or technique in qualitative research, but the following steps can be used as a guide :

- a. Researcher read the entire transcript to obtain general information from each transcript;
- b. These general messages are compiled for specific messages. From these special messages, the general pattern of the data will be known.

Furthermore, the data can be grouped based on the sequence of events, categories, and typology. As is usual in qualitative research, case study data analysis starts from the researcher in the field, when collecting data and when all the data has been collected.

3.7 Trustworthiness of the Study

In data collection techniques, triangulation is defined as a data collecting technique that integrates several data collection techniques and existing data sources. Researcher utilize several data gathering approaches to get data from the same data source, which is known as technical triangulation. For the same data source, researchers utilize observation participatory, in-depth interviews, and documenting at the same time. Source triangulation refers to obtaining data from multiple sources using the same method.

Data Source Triangulation of data sources is exploring the truth of certain information by using various data sources, archives, interviews, observations or also interviewing more than one subject who is considered to have different

points of view. Furthermore, each of these methods produced different data, which in turn will provided a different view of the phenomenon that must be studied. These various view gave birth to the breadth to obtain the truth. Therefore, the researcher used triangulation of data sources from the results of research in the field which includes evidence from interviews, observations and documents.