# CHAPTER III

# METHODOLOGY

This chapter is presented information about how the study was conducted and presents the procedure of the research. It covers five main sections: research design, research setting and participants, research instrument, data collection techniques, and data analysis. In data collection interview was choosen as instrumen.

## Research Design

This research is qualitative because it aims to describe the empirical reality behind the phenomenon in depth, detail, thoroughly. Moreover, according to (Denzin&Licoln, 2005), 'qualitative' research involves the study of using and collecting various empirical case study materials, personal experiences, introspection, life stories, interview texts, observational, historical, interactional, and visuals – it describes routine and problematic moments and meanings within the individual. Thus, this is in accordance with the research method that will be analyzed by the researcher. Qualitative method approach is used to collect qualitative data through interviews. Interview data were collected through direct questions to students. An 'opt-in' approach was used to collect data. To facilitate data collection, direct questions were given to students freely expressing their perceptions. Written response (qualitative) data were collected as narrative (at the end of the semester), to support our empirical results; provide context; and provide opportunities for students to express their voices.

## Setting and Participant

This research was conducted at SMA in Garut. 5 students were selected to be research participants because they were the source of the research data to be collected (Bless&Higson, 2000). Students are selected based on consideration. First, students have taken advantage of Blended Learning, which fulfills the requirements set by the research. Second, assessing the quality of using Blended Learning and what the learning outcomes and students' motivation are. Finally, students must have at least one semester of experience utilizing blended learning in the transition period. Purposive sampling technique is used to determine representative samples from the population that meet certain criteria. Purposive sampling has been used because researchers chose students as sources of research data based on criteria (Sugiyono, 2010).

## **Research Instrument**

This study focuses on student perceptions of blended learning outcomes and motivation in the midst of the Covid-19 Transition Pandemic. Therefore, it is necessary to collect data in this study through semi-structured interviews. Semi-structured interviews in this study because the researcher can ask a series of structured questions and then dig deeper with open-ended questions to gather more information (P Gall&Borg, 2003).

To collect data from the sample, the researcher used interviews as an instrument.

* 1. Interview

Interview in qualitative research are conversations in which questions are asked to obtain information. The interview structure is based on a questionnaire with sequential questions. Because in this case, the researcher interviewed students who used blended learning at the school to know the benefits and the perception data. The question consists of 5 questions related to the title.

## **Data Collection**

For data collection, researchers used interviews as an instrument. The researcher gave a questionnaire for the sample consisting of 11 open-ended questions, the researcher gave 30 minutes for students to answer the questions based on their own words.

In collecting data, the researcher used the following procedure:

a) Researchers interviewed students

b) Researchers analyze the data

c) Researchers classify answers based on questions.

d) Researchers conduct data and make conclusions.

## Research Procedure

In this section, the researcher obtained data by using several steps and

Procedure. There are several procedures in this study:

1. Prepare questions for the interview.

The researcher made 11 questions, with several categories: questions to interview 5 students in high school. Categories related to students' information and knowledge about the use of blended learning. Then, related to student learning outcomes in implementing blended learning, the last one is related to students' motivation regarding the use of blended learning.

1. Conducting interviews

The researcher interviewed 5 students from one high school to obtain information in this study. This procedure is carried out directly to students because it has been confirmed that they are allowed to meet face-to-face during the Covid-19 pandemic transition while still complying with the health protocol.

1. Transcribing into written form

The researcher then analyzed the information collected during the interviews from the students. Finally, the results of the interviews were transcribed or converted into a textual format.

1. Showing the interview

The researcher then received approval and conducted a feasibility check based on research interviews from students.

1. Conclusion

In the last step, the researcher concludes the results from the interview data from the students. Conclusions were drawn continuously during this study to obtain the most necessary information in the study.

## Data Analysis

There are several procedures in conducting data analysis that researchers apply in their research. First, collect data to be analyzed. Second, classifying answers based on questions. To analyze the results of observations and interviews, this study uses data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. According to (Miles&Huberman, 1994), data analysis contains three related data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

This study applies this technique in data analysis with descriptions as below:

1. Data Reduction

In this study, data reduction is the first step to analyze the data. Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the things that are important, looking for patterns and themes and removing unnecessary ones. Thus the data that has been reduced will provide a clear picture and make it easier for researchers to conduct further data collection, and look for it when needed. Data reduction can be assisted with electronic equipment such as mini computers by providing codes on certain aspects. In this study, data reduction was carried out by recording the interview, then making verbatim from the interview, after that selecting the data that could be used in the research report and digging up the data that still needed to be clarified.

1. Data Display

After the data is reduced, the next step is to display the data. In qualitative research, data presentation can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts and the like. However, what is most often used to present data in qualitative research is narrative text. By displaying the data, it will be easier to understand what is happening, and plan further work according to that understanding. In this study, the presentation of data is done by compiling a short description or narrative text based on the results of data reduction on the results of interviews.

1. Conclusion Drawing Verification

The third step is drawing conclusions and verification. The initial conclusions put forward are still temporary, and will change if no strong evidence is found to support the next stage of data collection. However, if the conclusions determined at the initial stage are supported by valid and consistent evidence when the researcher returns to the field to collect data, then the conclusions put forward are credible conclusions. Thus, conclusions in qualitative research may be able to answer the focus of research that was focused from the beginning, but may not be, because as has been stated that the focus of research in qualitative research is still temporary and will develop after research is in the field. The conclusion is drawn based on the presentation of the data and the discussion of the data with the theory used.