

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research method in this study. It covers discussion about method study, population of study, sample of study, data collection and data analysis.

A. Method Of Study

In this research, the researcher chooses the descriptive method to analyze the data. Descriptive method explains the fact, circumstances, variable and phenomena. According to Sugiyono (2013), “The descriptive method is a method that is used to describe or analyze research results but is not used to make broader”. In this research the researcher used to describe the interest of the students of SMKN 1 Giritontro in Online Learning English.

B. The Site and Time Research

The data collection of research was conducted on online learning videos of grade XI TKJ 1 SMKN 1 Giritontro students. Researchers chose this class because it uses online learning with zoom media in the delivery of English lesson materials. Teachers and students have conducted several online learning meetings, where researchers participated in observing and becoming one of the participants of the study. In observations researchers found many students have difficulty even less interested in following online learning. The close location also makes it easier for researchers to conduct this study. Online learning observed by researchers was conducted since October 19, 2020 and began investigative researchers on March 1st, 2021

C. The Participant

The participant of this research are students eleven grade at SMKN 1 Giritontro in academic year 2020/2021, but the researcher focus on three videos online learning with student at XI TKJ 1 class in collecting the data to gain the information.

D. The Technique of Collecting Data

Data is information collected through analysis, to obtain accurate data, researchers must use certain data collection techniques. Data collection techniques are an important step in analysis because the purpose of research is to obtain data. Data retrievals can be done in a variety of environments, from a variety of sources, and in a variety of ways. There are five data collection techniques that can be used, such as observation, interview, questionnaire, documentation and triangulation.

In qualitative research, data is primarily collected through participant observations, in-depth interviews, and documentation. (Sugiyono, 2013) states that the basic methods relied on by qualitative researchers to gather information are participation in settings, direct observations, in-depth interviews, and documentation studies. In this study, researchers used observations and interview as data collection techniques.

1. Observation

Observation where made by researchers to determine students interest and problems that arise during online learning. Observation has 3 kinds terms

they are: structure observation, participant observation, and observation non-participant. In this research, according to the object of the study, the researcher choose participant observation. Participant observation is an observation technique in which researcher take part in activities performed by the object under investigated. These observations were made by observing and recording directly to the research object. Observation made by researchers on XI TKJ 1 SMKN 1 Giritontro academic year 2020/2021.

The steps taken in this observation stage by observing the administration of teachers used in the delivery of learning such as the implementation plan of learning, learning media, learning modules. The next step is to observe the facilities and infrastructure used by teachers and students, then the readiness of students at the beginning to receive learning, how teachers provide learning materials, the process of learning, the shortcomings and advantages of media and techniques used in learning.

STUDENT'S INTEREST TOWARD ONLINE LEARNING	POINT		
	1	2	3
ASPECT OF INTEREST			
a. General attitude toward activities			
1) Students love learning using the Zoom platform			
2) Students agree to learn online using Zoom			
b. Understand specifically for or undergo activities			
1) Students are interested in the materials delivered by teachers when learning online			
2) Students are interested in the activities that teachers do when online learning takes place			
c. Enjoyment of activities			
1) Students are comfortable with online learning delivered by teachers			

STUDENT'S INTEREST TOWARD ONLINE LEARNING	POINT		
	1	2	3
2) The use of a zoom platform for learning makes it easy for students to understand the material delivered by the teacher			
d. Personal interest or significance of activities for individuals			
Students find the learning activities important to their lives and beneficial to the end			
e. Interisic interest in the content of activities			
1) Students' curiosity about the material delivered by the teacher			
2) Students who are serious about seeking relevant information			
f. Choices or participants reported in activities			
Students actively participate in the implementation of online learning			
MAXIMUM VALUE	10	20	30
RESULT VALUE			
PERSENTAGE			

Table 1. Aspect of Interest Observation Sheet Grid

STUDENT'S INTEREST TOWARD ONLINE LEARNING	POINT		
	1	2	3
ELEMENT OF INTEREST			
a. Cognition is			
1) Students are aware of online learning activities conducted with teachers			
2) Students pay attention to online learning activities conducted with teachers			
b. Affection as a second			
Students are aware of their presence in online learning			
c. Conasi as the third			
Students' wouldingness to participate in online learning activities with teachers			
d. Behavior or action			
Students are passionate about carrying out online learning with teachers			
MAXIMUM VALUE	5	10	15
RESULT VALUE			
PERSENTAGE			

Table 2. Element of Interest Observation Sheet Grid

STUDENT'S INTEREST TOWARD ONLINE LEARNING	POINT		
	1	2	3
Indicator of Student Interest Learning			
a. Feeling of Pleasure			
1) Students feel happy to take lessons			
2) Students do not feel bored following the lessons			
3) Students attend lessons			
b. Student Engagement			
1) Students are active in discussions			
2) Students actively ask questions			
3) Students actively answer teacher questions			
c. Interest			
1) Students enthusiastically follow the lessons			
2) Students immediately work on the assignment given by the teacher			
d. Student Attention			
1) Students listen to the teacher's explanation			
2) Students take lesson notes			
MAXIMUM VALUE	10	20	30
RESULT VALUE			
PERSENTAGE			

Table 3. Indicators of Students Interest Observation Sheet Grid

ADVANTAGES OF ONLINE LEARNING	Agree	Disagree
a. The existence of moderator facilities between teachers and students so that the delivery of materials is easier with an internet connection		
b. Teachers and students can schedule learning over the internet		
c. Students can discuss learning materials anytime and anywhere together with the teacher and the results of the discussion can be stored on a personal computer		
d. Can access the internet if students need materials related to learning topics		
e. Teachers and students can have online discussions with a large number of participants		
f. Change of student position from passive learning to passive learning		
g. Students who live far away can access online learning		

Table 4. Advantages of Online Learning Observation Sheet Grid

DISADVANTAGES OF ONLINE LEARNING	Agree	Disagree
a. Interaction between teachers and students or between different students can slow down the online teaching and learning process		
b. Online video conference applications tend to ignore academic and social aspects, only encourage business and commercial aspects		
c. The process of online teaching and learning activities tends to be training rather than educating		
d. Changes in teacher capabilities from those using conventional techniques, now using ICT (Information Communication Technology)		
e. Students who do not have motivation in following the learning would encounter failure		
f. Not all places have internet facilities		

Table 5. Advantages of Online Learning Observation Sheet Grid

2. Interview

The interview is a form of direct communication between researchers and respondents. Communication takes place in the form of question-and-answer in a face-to-face relationship, so that the respondent's movements and expressions are a media pattern that completes verbal words (Gulo, 2010: 119). Broadly speaking, there are two types of interview guidelines, namely unstructured interview guidelines, namely interview guidelines which only contain an outline to be asked, while the second type is structured interview guidelines, namely interview guidelines that are arranged in detail so that they resemble a check-list (Siyoto&Sodik , 2015: 77). In this study, interviews would be conducted with students as the subject of the study.

Number	Item question
1	How do you feel when the teacher explains the learning material with zoom meeting
2	What do you do when your teacher explains the learning materials with zoom meeting
3	Are you interested in learning online using zoom meeting media
4	Do you agree if online learning uses zoom

Table 6. Interview guidelines

E. The Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of compiling data so that it can be interpreted. After the data was collected, the researchers analyzed the data by going through the following stages:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is summarizing, selecting the main things, focusing on the important things, and looking for the main themes. Thus the data that has been reduced would provide a clearer picture and make it easier for researchers to carry out further data collection (Sugiyono, 2013: 247).

2. Presentation of Data

Data presentation is presenting a continuous set of information, so that it is possible to draw conclusions and take action.

3. Withdrawal of conclusions

Based on the reduction and presentation of data, further activities can be carried out by drawing conclusions and verifying these data with obtaining the research process and the results of the researchers. To answer the research question, the steps are as follows:

- a. Reading and comparing result of observation
- b. Finding the problems during online learning observation
- c. Giving problems solving
- d. Drawing conclusions according to the result