CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This part explained, research design, location and duration of the research, research focus, data resource, variable of the research, population and sample, instrument of the research, the procedure of the collecting data, data analysis technique.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used the case study method to find the problems that have been studied, the researcher combines the research method, namely the quantitative method in which the researcher used (questionnaire) and the qualitative method the researcher used (interview and observation) to find the problem under study.

The approach of mix method is necessary to answer the formulation in the research problem that has been compiled in chapter I, the formulation of the first problem will be answered through a quantitative approach and the formulation of the second problem can be answered through a qualitative approach. Those both approaches applied to get more complementary, valid, reliable and objective data.

This strategy will combine the data that found from one method with another, the strategy will be done through questionnaire first to get quantitative data, in this case using surveys. This strategy divided into 2 parts, namely:

1. Sequential mixed method strategy

This strategy, researchers will use sequential exploratory strategies which here, the researcher collects and analyze qualitative data followed by collection and analysis of qualitative preliminary results.

2. Concurrent mixed method strategy

This strategy is combining of quantitative and qualitative data in one time, with concurrent, embedded concurrent or transformative concurrent methods.[1] Then followed by qualitative data is interview and observation.

This mixed method research is a procedure in which researchers bring together or combine quantitative data with qualitative data in order to obtain a comprehensive analysis of a research issue or problem from the application of Google classroom in learning English of the students during the covid-19 period.

3.2 Research Focus

The research is focused to application of Google Classroom of English learning in SMP Negeri12 Parepare

3.3 The Subject of the research (Informant)

Which became the instrument of research or the subject of the study are:

1. Teachers are concerned or who teach of English learning with using the application Google classroom. Teachers who use the application GC amounted to one person.

2. Students in class VIII, where there are two classes VIII.1 and VIII.2 these students receive English learning material with the GC application and the researcher interviewed fifty students from two classes and each class had 25 students

3.4 The procedure of collecting data

3.4.1 Collective Data of Quantitative Cross

In the collection of data there are several techniques that use namely:

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[1]Sudarono " *Methodology Penelitian Kualitatif, Kuantitative and Mix method*" (Depok: Rajawali Pers,2018),hal.524

1. Questionnaire which is a technique of collecting data conducted by researchers with the means provides a set of questions or statements were given to respondents to answer.[2] As for who become the Respondents in the study this is the teacher language English are taught using Google Classroom, students class VIII, staff, and the head of school.

3.4.2   Collective Data of qualitative Cross

1. Protocol interview is to get the information by way question her directly to the respondent.[3] Question method to informants were selected to obtain the data required course in the case of this writer will do research on the teacher language of English and a few students in the process of learning to the participant students in grade VIII in SMP Negeri 12 Parepare.

2. Observation is a method of collecting data that is used to collect of data research through observation and sensing.[4] Conducting observations are directly and systematically against the symptoms were investigated. The method is used for determine how the application Google Classroom of learning English in class VIII in SMP Negeri 12 Parepare

3.5 The Technique of Data Analysis

In essentially the analysis of the data is a process of arranging the order of the data and organize into divulging u patterns, categories and unit descriptions base that can be found themes and formulas work such as that suggested by the data.[5] The work analyzes the data in case it organizing, sort, categorize, give the code and

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[2] Moh. Kasiram, Kasiram, *metodologi metodologi penelitian kualitatif- kuantitatif*, h.199

[3]Masri Singarimbun dan Sofian Effendi, *Metode Penelitian Survey* (Cet. I; Jakarta: Lembaga penelitian, Pendidikan dan Penerangan Ekonomi dan Sosial,1989), h.192.

[4] Yatim Riyanto, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan* (Surabaya: Penerbit SIC,2001), h 96

[5] Lexy J. *Moleong, Metodologi PenelitianPendidikan*, h. 103

categorize data were collected either from a record field, picture, photos or documentation the form of a report.

To carry out the analysis of the data qualitative this then needs to be defined right some stages and steps - steps as follows:

3.5.1 Data Reduction

Miles and Hubermen and Sugiyono said the words that reduction of the data is defined as the process of election, centering attention on simplification, musty abstrack and transformation Data rough that appear from the record written in the field, reducing the data could mean summarize, choose things that subject, focusing on matters things are important, look for themes and patterns.[6]

3.5.2 Presentation of data

Miles and Hubermen and Sugiyono and Taroboni stated that what is meant by the presentation of data is to present a set of information that provides the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action.[7]

3.5.3 Drawing conclusions or verification

According to Miles and Huberman in Harun Rashid, revealed that the verification data and withdrawal with drawl conclusion is an attempt to interpret the data displayed by involving understanding the researcher.[8]

On stage is carried out assessments to challenge the conclusions that have been drawn by da ta comparison particular: to process (member check) or perform the checks again, ranging from the implementation of the pre- survey (orientation),

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[6] Sugiono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*: Dilengkapi dengan contoh proposal dan ;aporan penelitian, h. 92

[7] Imam Suprayogo dan Tabroni, *Metode Penelitian Sosial Agama* (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2002), h. 71

[8] Harun Rasyid, Metode *Penelitian Kualitatif Bidang Ilmu Sosial dan Agama* (Pontianak: SAIN Pontianak,200),h. 71

interviews, observation, and documentation and make conclusions general to be reported as a result of research that has been done.

3.5.4 To analyze the student response, the researcher used a likert scale category that can be seen on the following table:

Table 3.1 Liker Scale Category

Positive Statements Score	Category	Negative statements Score
5	Strong Agree	1
4	Agree	2
3	Undecided	3
2	Disagree	4
1	Strongly Disagree	5

(Source: Liker Scale Category)

3.5.8 The Rating Score of the Category

Table 3.2 The Rating Score

Score	Classification
81-100	Very strong
61-80	Strong
41-60	Enough
21-40	Low
0-20	Very low [9]

Calculating the rat percentage of the implementation of Google Classroom in Learning English score:

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[9]Ridwan and Akdon, *Rumus dan Data dalam Analisis Statistika*, (Bandung:Alfabeta, 2002), p.16

Where:

X = percentage

F = frequency

N = Total of Number of sample.[10]

$$X = \frac{F}{N} \; x \; 100\%$$

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[10]Anas Sudijono, *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan* (Jakarta:PT.Raja Grafindo Persada,2014), p.43