CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher explains the method that will be used in this research. The discussion of this chapter covers research design, methods and research, population and sample and data analysis techniques.

A. Research Design

The purpose of the research to know the Students' Perceptions towards the Utilization of Gadget for Vocabulary Learning in SMP Negeri 2 Sintang. Based on the general purpose of the research, the study is classified as qualitative descriptive.

Qualitative research involves exploring how people do things from their point of view. This can only be done by entering their world, so that their world becomes our world. Qualitative observations are made when the observer seems to be part of the dance. Doing qualitative research is about participating in the lives of others and writing about that participation (Ezzy. D, 2002, p. 12)

In line with that Patton & Cochran (2002, p. 3) stated qualitative research is characterized by its purpose. Goals related to understanding some aspects of social life exist, and it is a method that basically generates words, not numbers, as data for analysis. It means, relates to understanding some aspects of social life, and using the method of words instead of numbers.

Qualitative research is interdisciplinary, interpretive, political and theoretical. Using language to understand concepts based on people's

experiences, he tries to create a sense of the larger realm of human relationships. (Brennen, 2017, p. 4)

Moreover Lambert & Clinton (2012, p. 256) state that data in qualitative research is obtained qualitative in nature. It is so called naturalistic research because the research is conducted in natural setting. In addition, in accordance with the use of qualitative research, qualitative descriptive approach needs to be the design of choice when a straight forward description of a phenomenon is desired. It is an approach that is very useful when researchers want to know, regarding events, who were involved, what was involved, and where did things take place. Researchers can clarify their research design as qualitative descriptive.

Qualitative descriptive has been identified as important and appropriate for research questions that focus on finding who, what, and where the event or experience and about the acquisition insights from informants regarding poor understanding phenomenon (Kim, Sefcik & Bradway (2016), p. 23). Based on the qualitative research, it can be seen that the qualitative is used to describe research and also to take samples from the population using questionnaire as a data collection tool.

B. The Subject of the Study

The main subjects of the research are the students of Ninth Grade of SMP Negeri 2 Sintang. This school has many classes. Therefore, the researcher uses a purposive sampling technique to obtain student data. Researcher chooses class A and B as the samples in this research. Class A consists of 33 students

and Class B consists of 35. The total number of the class is 65 students. The researcher chooses this class as a sample because based on observations all students in this class already have experience in undergoing online classes using gadgets. The researcher tries to find out whether learning vocabulary using gadgets can help students learn well. This will really help educators to find out students' perceptions of using gadgets as a medium for learning English vocabulary. This perception can be used as a reference in the future regarding the use of gadgets in learning English vocabulary. In this research the researcher will use purposive sampling to collect the information.

Purposive sampling commonly called "purposeful sampling" is a technique that refers to a set of sampling strategies that are usually often used in qualitative research, the basic idea underlying which is to choose a sample that has a lot of information that aims to answer the research question completely (Flick, 2018, p. 88).

C. Data Collection Techniques and Instrumentations

Data collection is an important and influential stage in a study. Through data collection, a research process can be completed according to procedures and have actual data, so that data from research can be accounted for. In data collection there are data collection techniques and data collection instruments. Both have different explanations and functions, as follows:

1. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques are methods used by researcher to collect research data obtained from research samples such as subjects and places

that are targeted in research that is the source of data. Data collection techniques the researcher uses in this research are questionnaire and interview.

1) Questionnaire

Questionnaire generate responses that are usually easy to tabulate or assess, and the resulting data is easy to analyze especially if the questionnaire primarily contains items with options for review. Questionnaires can be less expensive than personal interviews and quicker if the sample is large and widely distributed (Patten, 2017, p.1).

According to Mathers, Fox, & Hun There are many pre-existing questionnaires covering a wide range of conditions. Some of them are designed for self-completion others are designed to be managed by the interviewer. The advantages of using questionnaires are clear, including the fact that many of these questionnaires have been well validated and tested for reliability, and there is a wealth of data that can be used as a guide to compare the results (Mathers, Fox, & Hun, 2007, p. 9)

2) Interview

Interview is the technique which in the process included the question during the process and the interviewer need responds or answer from the interviewees. Interviews in qualitative research are carried out by asking more questions openly and publicly to participants. Next the researcher provides opportunities for participants to respond to the questions. Furthermore, the researcher will record all

the answers from the participants based on the questions have been asked.

The kind of the interview which the researcher uses in this research is a face-to-face interview. The face-to-face interview is a type of interview that provides time to build a good relationship with the participants and collects verbal and non-verbal data. The interviewer can also consider everything related to the interview such as the comfort of the situation, privacy, place, and access to make a good interview (Tracy, 2022, pp. 30).

The researcher uses face-to-face interview in this research to communicate and interview directly. This interview model is used by the researcher to obtain real information because the researcher will have the opportunity to see directly the attitudes, treatments, characteristics, and other information related to the participants. Face-to-face interviews will also provide a high response rate, improve interview results, and ensure the quality of the data obtained. In this research the researcher will collect verbal data because the data is interview result through written form.

2. Instrumentation

Instruments in data collection are equipment that will be used to assist researcher in collecting research data. The instruments to be used are questionnaire sheet and interview guideline.

1) Questionnaire sheet

Questionnaire sheet here is a sheet containing a survey about personal opinions regarding a teaching and learning activity and knowledge of teaching materials. Participants who will be included in this questionnaire are all students of class ninth grade A and B, totaling 65 students. The survey questions that will be submitted to participants are related to students' understanding and perception of using gadgets as vocabulary learning which is as student assessment point aspect. There are two kinds of questionnaire. Those are open-ended and close-ended questionnaire.

In this research, the researcher uses Open-ended questionnaire. Open-ended questions are questions that have no choice or choice. Respondents are required to answer questions by providing answers and explanations of the reasons behind the answers. Open-ended questions can usually include numbers, words, or short text based on the related question. Answers are recorded but in the case of a self-administered survey, the respondent records all the responses themselves (Siniscalco & Auriat 2005, p. 8). There is always the possibility in open-ended questions. The responses can be answered in very different forms, and this can lead to answers that cannot be analyzed. Care should be taken in writing open-ended questions to avoid formatting that elicit a yes/no or agree/disagree opinion. Not only that, the wording of the questions should reduce the chances of eliciting inappropriate responses and

therefore not be analyzed properly. It would be better to use questions that can produce informative answers.

2) Interview Guidelines

The interview process was carried out based on interview guidelines. Interview guidelines are a guide that is used as a basis for conducting interviews. Using interview guidelines will make the process of interview activities structured. Interview guidelines are also a tool used by the researcher to collect research data. Interview guidelines are to know also about students' obstacles in using gadget for vocabulary learning

D. Data Analysis

Analysis is a process that involves disassembling, distinguishing something that will be formed according to its group, regrouping according to specified criteria, and then looking for the next step. Analysis often involves storing an entity in detail, describing its constituent components, and then studying these components further. Analysis also pays attention to things in social life, such as individuals, objects, events, phenomena, and details, to break them down into parts and see the overall relationship between them. It can be concluded that research is a task that relies on problem solving skills that represent a more formal entity, simpler with more detailed components, so that it is easy to execute.

In analyzing the data, qualitative data analysis techniques are used carefully and systematically. The data is collected from students through

qualitative research (open-ended questionnaire). The data is analyzed using an open questionnaire procedure which showed What, How, Where, When, Why, and Who. Data analysis includes reduction steps, display the data, and drawing conclusions or verification (Sugiyono, 2012).

1. The first stage is the reduction stage. This stage does as soon as the data is obtained. The results of the questionnaires that have been answered will be arranged in a pattern and grouped according to the research questions. In this process, the researcher will collect all the information related to the students' understanding in using gadget for vocabulary learning.

2. The second step is to display the data. The grouping of data will be more specific. Data in the form of data reduction will be categorized in the short term. In this process, the researcher will collect data about students' perceptions of using gadgets for vocabulary learning.

3. The last step is the process of drawing conclusions. At this stage, the researcher will know the students' perception about the use of gadgets for vocabulary learning. Furthermore, it will be discussed based on theory and strengthened by data and information from the analysis of student answers from the questionnaire, then the researcher can draw conclusions from the research.