

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this research the writer used qualitative research. According to Miles and Hubberman (1994, p. 1) qualitative data are a source of well grounded, rich descriptions and explanations of processes in identifiable local contexts. In addition, Flick (2009, p. 12) defines qualitative research is of specific relevance to the study of social relations, due to the fact of the pluralization of life worlds. Therefore, in this study the writer provided the overview of phenomenon which appeared at the time of the research in words not number.

In conducting the data, the writer used descriptive method. Descriptive method is the method that tries to know current problems based on data collecting, analysis and interprets it. The writer studied about integrating multimedia as teaching aid in English language teaching and also students' responses toward the integration of multimedia as teaching aid.

B. Research Setting

The research setting is related to the place and the time of research. This research was taken place in Global Islamic Boarding School. It's one of the biggest boarding schools in Kalimantan which is located at Jalan Trans Kalimantan Km. 12, Sungai Lumbah, Alalak, Kabupaten Barito Kuala, South Kalimantan. Global Islamic Boarding School or GIBS is a boarding Islamic educational institutions with global insight, where its aim is to create a superior and resilient education center. GIBS applies both Curriculum 2013 as national

curriculum and Cambridge curriculum as international curriculum which help the students in developing their intellect and insight. GIBS is divided into two, they are SMP and SMA. Every class consists about 15 to 20 students. The time of the research was on first semester of academic years 2019/2020. The writer chose GIBS as the research setting since the writer found that the school has adequate learning media facilities and strongly emphasizes the use of multimedia in teaching.

C. Subject

1. Subject

In this research, the writer chose both SMP and SMA GIBS for conducting the research. Based on the discussion with the principal of GIBS, the writer chose the “Himmah Program” as the subject. It is a pre-class program for new students every year. This program is under Students Development Department of GIBS which usually takes 4-6 weeks in every new batch. Thus, the writer chose VII Girls 1 for SMP and X Girls 3 for SMA for as the subject. VII Girls 1 consisted 17 students and X Girls 3 consisted 18 students. Also, two teachers of GIBS became the subject of research, they were Teacher A who was an English teacher as VII Girls 1’s teacher and Teacher B who was a counseling teacher as X Girls 3’s teacher. Teacher A stands for TA and Teacher B stands for TB. Therefore, subjects of this research were two teachers who teach in SMP and SMA Global Islamic Boarding School and students from two classes (VII Girls 1 and X Girls 3) which were taught by those two English teachers.

2. Object

Objects of this research was the integration of multimedia as teaching aid in English language teaching. Moreover, this research also described the students' responses toward the integration of multimedia as teaching aid in English language teaching.

D. Data

Data of this research were the integration of multimedia as teaching aid in English language teaching, and then students' responses toward the integration of multimedia as teaching aid. The integration of multimedia covers some tasks that the teacher must do in each teaching phase, they are pre-active phase (planning stage), inter-active phase (execution stage) and post-active phase (evaluation stage). While the students' responses cover affective, cognitive and conative response.

Furthermore, source of data of this research were obtained from two teachers who teach in SMP and SMA GIBS. Also, students from VII Girls 1 of SMP and X Girls 1 of SMA in GIBS were the source of data in this research.

E. Technique of Data Collection

Instrument is tools that are required to get information. Gay and Airasian (2000, p. 151) stated that instrument is a tool that is used in collecting data. In qualitative research, collecting the data mostly is done in participant observation, depth interview and documentation. Sugiyono (2008, p. 225) stated that the fundamental method relied on by qualitative researchers for gathering information is participation in the setting, direct observation, in-

depth interviewing, and documentation review. In this research, the writer used observation, interview.

1. Observation

Observational research is a method of data collection that has become associated with qualitative research. The main advantage of observational research is flexibility. As a non participant observer in this study, the writer acted as a complete observer and only present at the scene of action but did not interact or participate in the activity. The writer only made notes, analysis and conclusion about the observation.

The observation was done to get direct and actual information about teachers' integration of multimedia as teaching aid, involved: types of technologies used in language classroom and teaching systems with the use of technology and also teachers' selection of media. Total observation that was carried out by the writer in this research was 8 times for two classes (VII Girls 1 and X Girls 3). The observation was started from July 18, 2019 to August 02, 2019.

2. Interview

In this study, the writer organized some interview questions that were expanded during the interview to find out the answer of the informants. Creswell (2008, pp. 218-220) classifies the interview into four types, those types are one-on-one interview, focus group interview, telephone interview, electronic E-mail interview.

Based on the types of interview explained, the writer tried to use one-on-one interview. The writer used 10 questions for the interview (see Appendix III). The writer used interview for this research with aims to get more data of English teachers in integrating multimedia as teaching aid in their classroom deeply. The interviewee were two teachers who teach English in SMP and SMA GIBS.

Moreover, the writer also interviewed students by using 9 questions which was in form of closed-ended questions. Closed-ended questions are those which can be answered by a simple “yes” or “no”. Then, the writer will interview and ask them about their reason related to “yes” or “no” answers. In order to avoid misinterpretation and misunderstanding the questions were all in Bahasa Indonesia.

F. Data Analysis

According to Miles and Huberman (1994, p. 10), analysis can be defined as consisting as three current flows of activity that is data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. In this research, the writer used Miles and Huberman’s theory in analyzing the data, so there were three steps to do, they were data reduction, data display and conclusion.

Data reduction becomed the first steps to do in analyzing the data in this research. According to Miles (1994, p.10), data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up field note or transcriptions. The data was obtained from both the teachers and students by doing observation and using interview. Based on

Miles theory, in this step the writer firstly analyzed the data by observing teaching-learning process, interviewing the teachers and students. Next, the writer selected the data which were obtained by using those three technique of data collections. After that, the writer analyzed and categorized the data based on problem statements, those were the integration of multimedia as teaching aid and students' responses toward multimedia as teaching aid.

The second steps data display. According to Miles (1994, p. 11), generally a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In this step, the writer or displayed the data which contained the information from both teachers and students. Next, the writer simplified the data in the form of sentence, narrative, or table. Then, the writer classified the data in the form of pattern. Thus, the writer arranged the data in good sequence indesciptive in order to be easier to understand.

After finished doing data reduction and data display, the last steps to analyze the data in this research is drawing conclusion. According to Miles (1994, p. 11), final conclusion may not appear until data collection is over, depending on the size of the corpus of field notes. In this step the writer concluded the result of the research based on the research problems.

In short, the steps in analyzing the data are: Firstly, the writer collected the data through observation and interview. Then, the writer selected, identified, and focused on the data by referring to formulation of the research problem. After selecting the data, the writer simplified those datas into good sentences. After that, the conclusion was drawn.