

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The approach of this research is qualitative. The research focus on the topic of students' perceptions of using smartphones in English learning. An approach is appropriate to know students' perception about using smartphone English language learning. It tries to explore the topic by answering two research question. The data were collected by interview and questionnaire, and then the data was analyzed to get information.

A qualitative research method is used to provide accurate information or linkages between various phenomena in an actual and regular manner. This type of research is descriptive qualitative which describes what is seen, heard, felt and asked. Descriptive research focuses on actual problems when the research takes place (Sugiyono, 2010, p. 29).

B. Research Setting

The research conducted on the 2nd of March - 2nd May 2020, in SMKN 1 Banjarmasin. it is located at Mulawarman street, Milono alley No.8, Tlk. Dalam, sub-district Banjarmasin Tengah, Banjarmasin city, South Kalimantan, post code 70115.

C. Subject and Object of The Research

1. Subject of Research

The subject of this research is 37 students of 11st grade Multimedia major at SMKN 1 Banjarmasin.

2. Object of Research

The object of this research is students' perception of using smartphones on English learning

D. Source of Data

Source of data from students 11st grade Multimedia who always use smartphone on English Teaching and Learning process as request their teacher.

E. Technique of Data Collection

The procedures of data collection in this research, such as :

1. Quistionnaire

Quistionnaire is a data collection technique that is done by giving a set of questions or a written statements to the respondent to be answered (Sugiyono, 2010, p. 199). The researcher give quistionnaire to the 11st grade Multimedia major at SMKN 1 Banjarmasin which is containts about the students of using smartphone when the learning English in the class.

In general, the scoring technique used in this research questionnaire is the Likert scale technique. The use of the Likert scale according to

Sugiyono (2013: 132) is "a Likert scale used to measure attitudes, opinions and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena".

2. Interview

According to Sugiyono (2013, p. 317) that "interview is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through question and answer, so that meaning can be constructed on a particular topic". In this research, the researcher interviewed the 11st grade Multimedia major at SMKN 1 Banjarmasin.

F. Data Analysis

According to Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2010, p. 337), stated that the activities in qualitative data analysis were carried out interactively and continued continuously until the data was saturated. Activity in data analysis, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. And according to Sugiyono (2013) The Procedures for analyzing descriptive qualitative research data refer to the following steps:

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1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of selecting, simplifying, abstracting, focusing on converting rough data into field notes. Thus, the data that has

been reduced will provide a clear picture and make it easier for researchers to carry out further data collection, and look for it if needed (Sugiyono, 2010, p. 338).

In this research, researcher selected the data from questionnaire and interview. Next, the researcher simplified the data. After that, abstracted and converted based on the focus of the research.

2. Data Display

In qualitative research, the presentation of data can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories and the like. The displaying of data can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowchart, and the like (Sugiyono, 2010, p. 341).

In this research, researcher displayed the data from reduction with some table, and narrative, it organized the data and make relations between categories. (Appendix 9)

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

The conclusion in the qualitative research that is expected is a new finding that never existed before. Findings can be description or description of an object that was previously still dim or dark so that after being examined it becomes clear, it can be a casual or interactive relationship, hypothesis or theory (Sugiyono, 2010, p. 345). And Data

verification is an explanation of the meaning of the data in a configuration that shows its casual flow so that the proportions can be proposed.