

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this chapter the researcher will discuss about research design, research setting, participant, data and source of data, data collection and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

In this research the researcher use a qualitative research and the design of this research is included in the type of descriptive study. The researcher wants to get in-depth information about the use of ICT in teaching English at SMK Negeri 4 Banjarbaru by describing it into words instead of numbers. In conclusion, the researcher choose qualitative research because the data were collected by interviews, observation and documentation.

Based on the explanation above, the objectives of this research is to make description about the use of ICT in teaching English at SMK Negeri 4 Banjarbaru, So that the results of this research are not written in the form of table using statistical measures, but they are written in the form of describing words and the result of the research is presented in the form of narrative.

#### **B. Research Setting**

This research conducted at SMK Negeri 4 Banjarbaru, located in St. Kong Ex, Liang Anggang, Banjar city, South Kalimantan. Data were collected from English teacher in SMK Negeri 4 Banjarbaru, academic year 2022/2023. The researcher choose this school because the school is located on the outskirts of the city, where sometimes the internet network is not good.

### **C. Participant**

Subjects of this research were two English teachers at SMK Negeri 4 Banjarbaru.

### **D. Data and Source of Data**

Data of this research is the results of observations and interviews about the use of technology in teaching English at SMK Negeri 4 Banjarbaru. While sources of the data in this research are english teachers at SMK Negeri 4 Banjarbaru.

### **E. Technique of Data Collection**

To collect data, the researcher choses three technique to collect data that appropriate for this research, they are observation, documentation, and interview.

#### **1. Observation**

Observation is a way of seeing and directly monitoring things that are happening at the research location. According to Sanusi (2003), observation is a way of collecting data through the process of recording a subject against objects or systematic events without any questions or communication with the subject being studied. Based on the implementation, observation is divided into two types, namely participation observation and non-participation observation. In participatory observation, the researcher participates directly with the object under study in terms of its activities, while in non-participatory observation, the researcher does not participate directly into the environment being studied.

Based on the explanation above, there are two types of observation, and in this study the researcher used participant observation, because the researcher was actively involved with important processes in the research, the involvement of the researcher was completely and totally. Observation was done by the researcher to collect the data about the implementation of ICT in teaching English in classroom or the stages in teaching english using ICT they have done in classroom.

## 2. Documentation

Documentation is one type of qualitative data collection technique. This method was used to collect data about teaching and learning English using ICT at SMK Negeri 4 Banjarbaru. Data that has been taken from the results of the documentation here is in the form of photos of the teaching process using ICT and the interview process with the English teacher.

## 3. Interview

One of the way to collect the data is an interview. In an interview, the question and answer is given verbally. Interview was done by the researcher to collect the data about the types of ICT used by the teacher in teaching reading and what are the challanges they faced during the learning proces

Here the researcher interviewed two English teachers of SMK Negeri 4 Banjarbaru. In the interview the researcher prepared a list of questions that was asked to the respondent, to make it easier for the researcher in interviewing th respondents. respondent here are two English teacher. Then

after requesting approval from the respondent for the interview, then the researcher scheduled the interview with the respondent.

In this case, the researcher used semi guided interviews so that the researcher asked some prepared question and spontaneous question, so that it can facilitate the researcher in collecting data. This interview was conducted before collecting data through the observations by researcher during the learning process. It used to obtain more comprehensive data on respondents perspective.

## **F. Data analysis**

According to sugiyono (2014), data analysis technique is the process of finding and compiling data that has been obtained from the results of interview, observation and documentation, by grouping the data into categories , selecting important data and what will be studied then making it into a conclusion that is easily understood by ourselves and others.

In this section, data was analyzed using qualitative data analysis based on research questions, the data from this research was analyzed using descriptive analysis by Miles and Huberman cited in Sugiyono (2019) with three steps:

### **1. Data Reduction**

Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns. Thus the data that has been reduced will provide a clearer picture, and make it easier for researchers to conduct further data collection, and look for it if needed.

In this process the researcher changed the collected data into notes and then selected the main data, focus on data that can answer the research question from the study and discarded data that is not needed.

## 2. Data Display

In qualitative research data is presented in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts, or others

In this research, the researcher presented the data obtained in the form of narrative text to make it easier to find and draw conclusions.

## 3. Summarizing

After presenting the required data, the next step is verification in the form of drawing conclusions which are expected to be new findings that have never existed before. Here the researcher analyzed and combined all the data to get a new conclusion.