

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METODOLOGY

A. Research Design

There are many kinds of research design based on the characteristics of the research, such as historical research, descriptive research, development research, and so on. In this research, the writer uses descriptive research with qualitative approach. In descriptive research, he is exploring and describing with the purpose to explain and predict phenomena based on the data acquired. Descriptive research is only trying to draw clearly and sequentially towards the questions of research which had been determined.

Arikunto (2002) says that descriptive studies are designed to obtain the current status of phenomena and are directed toward determining the nature of situation as it exists at the time of the study. The researcher concludes that descriptive research is designed to give information and clear illustration about social situation with the objective of descriptive research. In this cases the point of descriptive research is to collect and accumulate the basic data in descriptive way or it intends to make description about utilization of technology by English lecturers.

Qualitative research is constructivism assume that the fact is multi-dimensional, interactive exchange of experience and social interpreted by each individual (Sukmadinata, 2005). Qualitative research is of specific relevance to the study of social

relations, due to the fact of the pluralization of life worlds (Flick, 2009). According to Keith Johnson (2001) “Qualitative research is much more difficult to do well than quantitative research because the data are usually subjective and the main measurement tool for collecting data is the investigator himself”.

B. Research Setting

The place of the research was IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin that is located on Jln. A. Yani km 4, 5 Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. The time of the study was October 25th, 2016 to December 14th, 2017.

C. Subject and Object of the Study

1. Subject

In this research, the researcher does not take population, but takes subject of the research as source of research information. They are all English lecturers in English Department who teach English. In English Department, there are twenty-four lecturers, consists of sixteen permanent lecturers and nine part-time lecturers. Only fourteen English permanent lecturers who teach English are going to be investigated.

2. Object

Object in this research is the technology that used by lecturers in teaching English.

D. Data and Sources of Data

Data is something important in the research. The data sources are subject where the data can be gotten (Arikunto, 2002).

1. Data

a. Primary Data

Primary data is the data that is collected directly from subject of the research or taken directly from subject that is English lecturers. The data consists of sixteen permanent lecturers who teach English in English Department, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training.

b. Secondary Data

To complete the primary data, the writer also collects the secondary data which is related to research object as follows:

The data are about lecturers in English Department. They are English permanent lecturers and English non-permanent lecturers.

2. Sources of Data

The respondents in this research are English lecturers of English Department at IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin who teaching English. They becomes as the subject in this research that has fourteen English permanent lecturers.

Table 3.1 Data of Respondents

No	Name	Subject
1	Drs. H. Ahdi Makmur, M.Ag., Ph.D	1. Writing 2. Academic Writing 3. Research in ELT
2	Dr. Saifuddin Ahmad Hussin, MA	1. Phonology 2. Morpho-Syntax
3	Drs. Saadillah, M.Pd	1. Vocabullary 2. Dictation 3. English for Islamic Studies
4	Dr. Hj. Nida Mufidah, M.Pd	1. Language Learning Assessments 2. Language Teaching Media 3. Seminar (Linguistic/ LT)
5	Dra. Hj. Wardah Hayati, MA	1. Reading 2. Pendidikan Gender
6	Nur Laila Kadariyah, S.Ag., M.Pd	1. Bahasa Indonesia 2. Grammar
7	Nani Hijriani, S.Pd., MA	1. TEFL 2. Reading 3. Grammar
8	Rusnadi, S.Pd.I., M.Pd., MA	1. TEFL

		2. Speaking
9	Rahmila Murtiana, S.S., MA	1. Introduction to Literature
10	Raida Asfihana, S.Pd., M.Pd	1. Grammar 2. Curriculum Material Development 3. English for Specific Purposes
11	Puji Sri Rahayu, MA	1. Introduction to Linguistic 2. Pronunciation Practice
12	Hj. Noor Maulidiyah, MA	1. Basic Writing Skill 2. Academic Writing 3. Advanced Listening
13	Nur Alfa Rahmah, M.Pd	1. Psycho-linguistics 2. Socio-linguistics
14	Afifah Linda Sari, S.S., M.Pd	1. Intensive Reading I 2. Prose and Poetry 3. Kewarga-negaraan

E. Instruments

The data collecting instruments are needed to obtain the research data. The aim of data collecting in conducting scientific research is to get the materials needed. The materials must relate to each other and can be found through, observation and questionnaire. The main instruments of this research is questionnaire. There are explanations of the instruments application in collecting data practically.

1. *Observation*

In this study, the researcher used classroom observation to get the data. Classroom observation is a formal or informal observation of teaching while it is taking place in a classroom. The researcher want to know how the lecturer use the technology in teaching and how the students responses to it.

2. *Questionnaire*

Questionnaire is a set of question for obtaining statistically useful or personal information from individuals. In this study, the researcher used open-ended questionnaire and close-ended questionnaire.

1. Open-ended questionnaire

- a. Respondent is free to express his views and the ideas.
- b. Used in making intensive studies of the limited number of the cases.
- c. Merely an issue is raised by such a questionnaire.
- d. Do not provide any structure for the respondent's reply.
- e. The questinons and their orders are pre-determined in the nature.

2. Close-ended questionnaire

- a. Responses are limited to the stated alternatives.
- b. One of the alternatives is simply YES or NO.
- c. Respondent cannot express his own judgement

F. Data Analysis Procedure

In processing the data, the writer uses some technique as follows:

1. Editing

This technique was used for the purpose of re-examining all collected data to ensure whether they are already complete are not.

2. Interpretation

To interpret the data according to analysis result of the data and then include the data into table form, unit able to know result of the research clearly.