

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher employed a descriptive qualitative research. The qualitative research also called naturalistic inquiry, developed within the social and human sciences, and refers to theories on interpretation and human experience. They include various strategies for systematic collection, organization and interpretation of textual material obtained while talking with people or through observation. The aim of this research is to investigate the meaning of social phenomena as experienced by the people themselves (Malterud, 2001).

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted at SMPN 4 Sungai Tabuk in academic year 2019/2020. SMPN 4 Sungai Tabuk is located on Jl. Martapura Lama Km. 6,5 Komplek Putra gemilang raya blok. K, Sungai Lulut. The researcher chose SMPN 4 Sungai Tabuk because this school is the new school which was built on 2017. After the researcher did pre-observation on August 6th, 2019 then the researcher found that the teaching and learning English there

was different with another school. They use an application called Kahoot in their teaching and learning English which is an application usually seldom use in another junior high school.

The researcher did the research from October 21st, 2019 until November 7th, 2019. Meanwhile, the researcher interviewed the teacher once on October 21st, 2019 and for the students, the researcher did focus group interview on October 31st, 2019 until November 2nd, 2019.

Table 3.1 Interview Schedule		
Date	Class	Activity
31 st October 2019	IX B	Interviewing the students about their response towards Kahoot application
1 st November 2019	IX A	
2 nd November 2019	IX C	

Beside the interview, the researcher also did six observations from October 21st, 2019 until November 7th, 2019.

Table 3.2 Observation Schedule					
No	Schedule	Day/Date	Time	Class	Topic

1	First Observation	Monday/21 st October 2019	12.30- 13.50	IX A	Present continuous
2	Second Observation	Tuesday/22 nd October 2019	07.45- 09.05	IX B	Present continuous
3	Third Observation	Thursday/24 th October 2019	10.50- 12.10	IX B	Regular & irregular verb, and past continuous
4	Fourth Observation	Thursday/24 th October 2019	12.30- 13.50	IX C	Past continuous
5	Fifth Observation	Friday/25 th October 2019	10.00- 11.30	IX A	Past continuous
6	Sixth Observation	Thursday/7 th November 2019	12.30- 13.50	IX C	Future continuous

For the last, the researcher also distributed the questionnaire to ninety five students of ninth grade. It distributed on November 4th, 2019 and the researcher asked them to collect the questionnaire on November 7th, 2019.

C. Participants

The participants of this research are one of English teacher who teaches ninth grade and all of students of ninth grade in SMPN 4 Sungai Tabuk. One English teacher and the students of ninth grade was chosen as a participant because only this teacher who teaches in ninth grade and she used Kahoot application in her class. There are three classes of ninth grade which consist of 95 students and they are from IX A, IX B, and IX C.

D. Data

1. Data

The data about teacher's perception and students' response towards Kahoot application in teaching and learning English in junior high school. All of the data collected through interview, observation and questionnaire.

2. Source of data

The source of data of this research are the teacher who used Kahoot application in teaching and learning English and the students who used this application in the class.

E. Technique of Data Collection

To collect the data, the researcher used three techniques; they are interview, observation and questionnaire.

1. Interview

Interviewing involves asking questions and getting answer from participants in a study. Interviewing has a variety of forms including: Individual, face to face interviews and face to face group investigating (Wahyuni, 2012). In this study, the researcher did the interview to one English teacher and eighteen students. For the students the researcher did focus group interview and divided them into three groups consist of six students each group. According to Denscombe (2007) Focus group consist of a small group of people usually between six and nine in number, who are brought together by a trained moderator or researcher to explore attitudes and perceptions, feelings and ideas about a topic.

The data from the interview would answer the first and second research question which is about teacher's perception and students' response towards Kahoot application in teaching and learning English in junior high school.

2. Observation

Observation is the selection and recording behaviors of people in their environment. This method is useful for generating in-depth descriptions of organizations or events, for obtaining information that is otherwise inaccessible and for conducting research when other methods are inadequate. Observation fosters an in-depth and rich understanding of a phenomenon, situation and or setting and the behavior of the participants in that setting (Wahyuni, 2012).

In this research, the researcher used the direct observation. Observation is used to get more information and description about Kahoot application in teaching and learning English in the class. The data from the observation would answer the first and second research question which is about teacher's perception and students' response towards Kahoot application in teaching and learning English in junior high school.

During the observation, the researcher came to the class and seen how the Kahoot application is used in the class. Then, the researcher took a video about teaching and learning English using Kahoot in the classroom then the researcher used an observation checklist. Beside that the researcher also took some notes for additional information. The observation was aimed to supporting data from the interview.

3. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a list of written questions made by the researcher to gain some information from the respondents about their personal life related to the research objects (Arikunto, 2006).

According to Generee & Upshur (1996) Questionnaire can be used with students to collect information about input factors that might influence instructional planning including for example, information about incoming students' social, cultural, and personal backgrounds, their previous educational and languages experiences, their current language skills, their second language needs and goals, and so on.

The questionnaires here aimed to gain the deeper information from the interview and also from the observation result. Researcher distributed questionnaire to 95 students of ninth grade, they were IX A, IX B, and IX C. This data would answer the second research question which to describe the students' response towards Kahoot application in teaching and learning English in junior high school. The researcher made 10 questions for the questionnaire and there are three aspects of this questionnaire, they were: students' impression of Kahoot application, students' who have positive response towards Kahoot application and students who have negative response towards Kahoot application.

Table 3.3	
Indicator of the Questionnaire	
No.	Indicator
1	Students' impression towards Kahoot application
2	Student who have positive response
3	Student who have negative response

For the questionnaire, the researcher counts it manually one by one and use the percentage as a formula to get the data.

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100 \%$$

P = Percentage

f = Frequency

n = Total of the participant

F. Data Analysis

According to Miles and Huberman (1994) analysis can be defined as consisting as three current flows of activity that is data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification.

1. Data reduction

Data reduction become the first steps to do in analyzing the data in this research. Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up field note or transcript.

In this phase, the researcher selecting all of the data obtained from interview, observation and questionnaire. Then the researcher focusing the data obtained before and divided the data based on the content to answering the research question. The data was transformed into interview transcription, observation notes and checklist and also the answer of the questionnaire.

2. Data display

The next step is data display. Generally, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. At this phase, the researcher shows all of the data from the interview, observation and questionnaires into narrative forms and tables.

3. Drawing conclusion

After the data reduced and displayed, here was the final step of data analysis that was drawing the conclusion or doing a verification. In this step, the researcher concludes the result of the data from the interview, observation and also from questionnaire.