

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research is descriptive and qualitative in nature, given the goals and characteristics of the issue. Because this study's goals include watching and learning about as many phenomena as possible, it is descriptive in nature. It is a technique where data is gathered, examined, and then conclusions are made that are appropriate.

Qualitative research is a researcher is a key instrument. Technique data collecting are done by observation and interview. The purpose of qualitative research is to explain a phenomenon with profuse by means of data collection profuse anyway, which Products the importance of depth and detail of the data studied (Kriyantono, 2006).

This research is used to describe about the teaching and learning process at SMKS Teluk Kepayang uses Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) as tool for vocabulary learning.

B. Research Setting

The research was conducted in SMKS Teluk Kepayang, located in Valgoson Street, Teluk Kepayang village, Teluk Kepayang sub-district, Tanah Bumbu district, South Kalimantan. In this research, the writer will do research, collect data and get some information that related to this research. The time that the researcher has spent on conducting this study was about two months.

C. Participant

According to Imran, research subject is defined as someone involved to obtain information according to the research topic. In this study, the writer selected 10 students of tenth grade in majoring ATP (Agribisnis Tanaman Perkebunan) to observe about the use of Computer Assisted Language Learning as Tool for Vocabulary Learning at SMKS Teluk Kepayang. These students were chosen to participate in this study because their teacher used the CALL method more frequently in their class than in other classrooms. Also, because this qualitative study needs deeper information, not all students of the class were involved.

D. Data

The data will be observed and investigated in this research are as follow:

1. Data
 - a. The data about Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) as Tool for Learning Vocabulary at SMKS Teluk Kepayang.
 - b. General information about students like their educational background.
2. Sources of data

There are many sources of data in this research, they are:

- a. Informants : 10 students of tenth grade in majoring ATP (Agribisnis Tanaman Perkebunan) at SMKS Teluk Kepayang.
- b. Document : All written report that are relevant to object in this research.

E. Technique of Data Collection

Techniques used by the writer to collect the data:

1. Direct observation

This technique is used to observe directly the condition of teaching and learning process on English subject, especially to collect information are students of tenth grade in majoring ATP (Agribisnis Tanaman

Perkebunan) about Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) as tool for learning vocabulary at SMKS Teluk Kepayang.

2. Interview

This research is used to obtain data from are tenth of students tenth grade in majoring ATP (Agribisnis Tanaman Perkebunan) SMKS Teluk Kepayang. The researcher interviewed tenth students who used Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) as tool vocabulary learning to find out more about student perceptions in English online learning through Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) as tool for vocabulary learning. The English teacher was also involved in the interview to add the information about English online learning through Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) as tool for vocabulary learning. In this interviewed participants via WhatsApp.

F. Data Analysis

There are several techniques of analyzing qualitative data. This study will use data analysis technique from Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014) consisting of (1) data condensation, (2) data display, and (3) conclusion drawing and verifying.

1. Data Condensation

Data condensation means concentrating the data in a research process so that all the information to be analyzed are meaningful for

achieving the research objectives (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014, p. 31). Data condensation is conducted together with the data collection process, so that the information gathered will be condensed to find the data most relevant to the research objectives.

2. Data Display

Data display means displaying the concentrated data with all the related implications in certain forms such as table, diagram, and explanatory framework. In this stage the researcher presented the existing data. Researcher presented observation and interview data to students.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verifying

In this final stage, all the results from the two previous stages will be process into the final conclusion. However, the term ‘verifying’ means that the conclusion will be evaluated before coming up to the final conclusion. Therefore, the final conclusion is the real answer that the researcher wants to find out.