

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Every research had its own research method that is determine based on the purpose of the study. This research designed as a qualitative research. According to Cresswell (2014), qualitative research is defined as an inquiry process of understanding a social human problem, based on building a complex holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detail views of informants, and conducted in natural setting. For that reason, it should not isolate individuals or groups into some variables or hypothesis. The gained data in this research is obtained qualitatively in nature. It is also called naturalistic research because the research is conducted in natural setting (Zuriah, 2007).

Elliot (2003) state that descriptive study is a research in which the investigator examines and report thing as the way are in an attempt to understand and explain them. The aim of descriptive research is to provide as accurate account as possible about what is the current practice, how learner do learn, how teachers do teach, what classroom looks like, at the particular moment in particular place.

The other consideration in using qualitative research is its ability to adjust with general realities moderately. This kind of research also presents

relations between researchers and their respondents directly. It is more sensitive and adjustable to changes in pattern of values faced by researcher (Moleong, 2010) In accordance with the use of qualitative research, the analysis approach of this research depends on the descriptive one, a research that describes phenomenon, facts, and events of individual or groups systematically and accurately (Zuriah, 2007). Those are the reason of why the qualitative research was applied in this research.

B. Research Setting

The research setting is related to the place and the time of research. This research will be conducted in MTsN 1 kota banjarmasi on 18th October until 31 may 2019. It is located on kelayan A street Gg. Setuju, kelayan dalam, kec banjarmasin sel., kota banjarmasin, South Kalimantan, indonesian

C. Participants / Subject

a. Subject

Subjects of this research is the English teacher who teaches in MTsN 1 kota banjarmasin and students from VII class which is taught by those one teacher.

b. Object

Objects of this research is the Student perception on memrise implementation in teching vocabulary. More over, this research also try to

describe the students' responses toward the perception on memrise implementation in teaching vocabulary

D. Data

Data of this research are teachers' utilization of multimedia technology in teaching English, and then students' responses toward the utilization of multimedia technology. The data about facilities at MTsN 1 Kota Banjarmasin and teachers' lesson plan will be needed in this research.

Furthermore, source of data of this research will be obtained from one teacher who teach in MTsN 1 kota banjarmasin. Also, students from seventh grade in MTsN 1 kota Banjarmasin will be the source of data in this research.

E. Technique of Data Collection

b. Interview

In this case the researcher decided to use the interview to gain the data about teachers' perception toward the Memrise implementation because by using interview the researcher is able to understand how participants interpret a situation or an issue in a way that cannot be achieved though observation and documentation. Also researcher though by using interview it will provide some additional information to complete the information from the observation and documentation. Each students participant was individually

interviewed with open-ended questions at different times. The language used in the interviews were Banjareese and Indonesia. The researcher prepares nine questions to the perception, use and also difficulties towards the memrise implementation. Questions 1-4 talking about the perception on memrise implementation by asking the student about the content of the memrise. Question 5-7 mention about the roles of the memrise by asking the student how often teacher use the memrise. Finally question 8-9 is talking about the student problem towards memrise by asking their thought about memrise their use in the classroom. By this form of interview, the researcher could gain deeper answers and cross check the accuracy of observation data.

c. Classroom Observation

Classroom observation carried out three time with each participant the observation was conducted only after each students participant had completed the interview because responses from interview would be involved in determining what the researcher was as non-participant observer because the researcher did not involve in the teaching protocol as an instrument to gather data which was as detailed and concrete as possible.

Classroom observation was carried out to obtain authentic data on how teachers used memrise in their classroom practices. In this study, the researcher decide to observe classes to gather deeper data.

Entire lessons conducted by each participant were observed. The classroom observation protocol was used as a guide to facilitate the researcher in effectively noticing and documenting classroom events. The protocol contains four points on knowing how teachers use memorise in the actual classroom, the first point is to find out about the frequency of using the memorise during the teaching and learning process. The second point talking about the activities and the exercise that the teacher use or how they do it based on the memorise. The third point is about the strategies the teacher used while teaching in a classroom. And the last point is about the adaptation according to the memorise, in this case the researcher want to find out whether the teacher only rely on the textbook or they would have additional explanation during presentation the classroom observation protocol in this research included aspects derived from two sources; the researcher questions, and responses from the interview.

d. Documentary

The documentary is all written reports or document for the research. In this technique, the researcher expect the data will be used as as documentation in this study. Some datas that will be needed by researcher in this technique are pictures, or other documents that related to learning activities that use memorise.

F. Data Analysis

As mentioned previously, the data will be derived from classroom interview, observation, questionnaire and documentary. Miles and Huberman (2001) propose several simultaneous activities in qualitative analysis: collecting information from the field, sorting the information into categories, formatting the information into a story or picture, and writing the qualitative text. In addition, the data from those sources are transcribed, classified, analyzed and finally interpreted.

Transcribing the data in this research means the process of collecting the data by using the instruments. The instruments are interview, observation, questionnaire and documentary. The collecting data will be obtained from both the teachers and students. Classifying the data means the process of selecting, identifying and coding the data that are considered important. In conducting research, the researcher will get much data. Thus, at first the researcher has to do classifying to analyze the data. In conclusion, classifying data in this research is chosen by identifying the students perception on memrise implementation and students' responses toward on Memrise implementation.

Analyzing the data means the process to analyze and simply the data in the form of sentence, narrative, or table. Analyzing the data refers to show data that have been classified in the form of patterns. It benefits to help the

researcher in understanding the data. Thus, the researcher arranges the data in good sequence of narrative text in order to be easier to understand.

For the last process is interpreting the data which means concluding the data. After all of the data collected and processed, the writer then give the conclusion of the data about the problem which is transcribed, classified and analyzed in this research. In short, the steps in analyzing the data are: Firstly, the researcher collects the data through interview, observation and questionnaire. Then, the researcher selects, identify, and focuses on the data by referring to formulation of the research problem. After selecting the data, the researcher simply those datas into good sentences. After that, the conclusion is drawn. Moreover, the documentations are needed to make the result of this study more accurate and credible