

CHAPTER III

RESERCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher presented the research design, research setting, participant in the research, data, data collection procedures, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

The purpose of this study described how the teacher used the Drops application as a medium for learning vocabulary, and how students responded in using the application. In this study, the researcher decided to use descriptive qualitative research as a research method, qualitative approach is written or oral research from other people and the behavior being studied, which produces descriptive. According to Moleong (2018), qualitative research is research that intends to understand every phenomenon experienced by the research subject, for example behavior, perceptions, actions, etc. holistically with descriptions in the form of words in a special natural context by utilizing various natural methods. The phenomenon that occurred in this research was the use of Drops as a learning medium and students' perceptions of the use of Drops as a learning medium.

According to Creswell (2014), qualitative research is suitable for researchers who want to know the variables of the research problem and need to explore further about the research. Thus, qualitative research was suitable for this study because the researcher wanted to gain an in-depth understanding of the results relating to the research questions.

According to Nugrahani (2010) qualitative research is a research method that can be used to explore and understand the meaning that comes from social or humanitarian problems. This qualitative research process involves important efforts such as: asking questions, developing procedures, collecting specific data from informants or participants. Analyzing data inductively, reducing, verifying, and interpreting or capturing the meaning of the context of the problem under study. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that qualitative methods are needed and very useful for researcher in studying and presenting research results to find out how to use the Drops application as a medium for learning vocabulary at MTsN 4 Banjarmasin.

B. Research Setting

The researcher conducted the study at MTsN 4 Banjarmasin, this school located at South Banjarmasin, South Kelayan, on Jalan Laksana Intan No. 21 RT. 12 Banjarmasin. This research was conducted from February to April 2023. The reason for choosing this school as the research location because the researcher was interested in examining class VII D in this school because students are still lacking in vocabulary mastery and need to increase vocabulary knowledge to be able to understand the lesson. The English teacher in this class also used a tool in the form of an application to learn vocabulary, namely the Drops application which was used as a learning medium to improve students' vocabulary.

C. Participant

The subject of this study involved an English teacher and VII D students at MTsN 4 Banjarmasin which consisted of 32 students. The teacher in this class

used the Drops application as learning media to teach vocabulary. The object of this research is the Drops application as a vocabulary learning medium. The 32 students in this class were also asked several questions in the form of a questionnaire related to the data needed by the researcher.

D. Data

Research data basically consists of all information or materials that must be sought, collected and selected by researcher. According to Edi Subroto in Nugrahani (2010) research data is information contained in everything that is the field and target of research. In this study, the data obtained are the results of the researcher's notes regarding classroom observations to collect information, and the interview with the teacher who used the Drops application as a vocabulary learning media as well as students' responses in the questionnaire regarding the use of the application in learning.

Data cannot be obtained without a source of data. According to Nugrahani (2010), source of data in qualitative research can be classified according to the type and position, from the most obvious to the most obscure. According to Sugiyono (2013), source of data are obtained from data divided into two types, including primary data and secondary data. Primary data sources obtained in this research were interviews, observations and questionnaires. Secondary data sources collected from various books, journals, and articles that assisted the researcher to complete this research.

E. Technique of Data Collection

According to Creswell (2014) the varied of qualitative forms of data when they are placed into the following categories: observations, interviews and questionnaires, documents, audiovisual materials. And this study obtained data using interviews, observation and questionnaires.

1. Interview

According to Lincoln and Guba in Nugrahani (2010), interviews can be conducted to build about people, events, activities, organizations, feelings, motivations, demands, and concerns, reconstruct future expectations, verify, change, and expand information from various sources, and change or expand the construct that researchers develop as triangulation. The interview technique was chosen by the researcher to obtain data to answer research questions about how the teacher used the Drops application as a learning media to teach vocabulary to students.

In this study, the researcher used interactive in-depth interview with the teacher as a resource person, using semi-structured interview with interview guideline that has been prepared by the researcher to answer the research questions. This interview aimed to obtain data from the teacher as a resource person who used the Drops application as a vocabulary learning media. (Please see page 101, for interview guidelines)

2. Observation

Observation is an effort to collect data which is carried out when the researcher goes directly to the field to observe the behavior and activities of

individuals at the research site. Observation is a data collection technique used to extract data from sources in the form of places, activities, objects or image recordings (Nugrahani, 2010). Through observation, the researcher was able to record and reflect systematically on the activities and interactions of the research subjects. Everything that was observed and heard in the observation could be collected if it was in accordance with the problem being studied in the research.

In this study, the researcher used an observation guideline to assist the observation of how the activities of students and the teacher during the learning process, which aimed to obtain complementary data in the learning process and confirm the use of the Drops application as a vocabulary learning media for students of class VII D MTsN 4 Banjarmasin. (Please see page 95, for observation guidelines)

3. Questionnaire

According to Nugrahani (2010), a questionnaire is a list of questions for data collection in research. In qualitative research, the questionnaire technique is used as the first step in collecting research data. In the early stages of research, the researcher can use questionnaires to get general information quickly in a short time.

In this study, the researcher used an open questionnaire containing a list of questions with open answer opportunities. Based on the various answers of respondents or research subjects who filled out the questionnaire, the focus of the problem can be selected which needs to be studied further in more detail and in

depth through other data collection techniques such as interviews and observations.

In this study, questionnaires were given to students to collect student responses to questions about student perceptions of using the Drops application as a vocabulary learning media. (Please see on page 104, for student questionnaires)

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the most important part of the scientific method, because data analysis is used to solve research problems. The process of analyzing qualitative research data is carried out inductively, namely data analysis carried out simultaneously with data collection in a cyclical process. Data analysis activities in qualitative research aim to give meaning to data in order to solve problems in research.

Interactive model data analysis, proposed by Miles & Huberman in Sugiyono (2015). Data analysis of this interactive model has three components, namely: (1) data reduction, (2) data display, and (3) conclusion drawing/verification.

1. Data reduction

The first component in qualitative data analysis is data reduction. In data reduction, the researcher carried out the process of selecting, centralizing, simplifying, and abstracting from all the information that supports the research data obtained and recorded during the data mining process in the field. When data collection takes place, data reduction is carried out by making brief notes about the contents of the data records obtained in the field. The researcher selects

important data from various raw data collected from participants during the data reduction stage to understand what the data means. After the data is collected through observation and interviews, the researcher will present his findings.

2. Data display

The second component in qualitative analysis is data display. Data display is a collection of information that gives researcher the possibility to draw conclusions and take action. The display of data in qualitative research is generally presented in the form of a narrative, which is equipped with matrices, pictures, graphs, networks, charts, tables, schematics, illustrations, etc. Then that the data presented for analysis preparation looks clearer, more detailed, stable, and easy to understand. The purpose of displaying data or presenting this data is to answer research problems through the data analysis process.

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

Meaning is important in qualitative research. The researcher must try to find meaning based on data that has been dug carefully, completely, and deeply. Drawing conclusions is an activity of interpreting the results of data analysis and interpretation. Conclusions need to be verified during the research so that they can be justified. The meanings that emerge from the data must always be tested for truth and suitability so that their validity is guaranteed.

The verification process for the provisional conclusions can be carried out by repeating the research steps, namely by tracing back all the research steps that have been carried out, including examining the data collected from the field,

reductions made based on field notes, and temporary conclusions that have been formulated.

In this case, the researcher concludes each conclusion from the results of the research questions after summarizing the analyzed data from the data display and making conclusions that contain all the findings. In order to confirm the conclusions and supplement the data if any were missing, the researcher collected more interview data. The researcher also completes the incomplete data by collecting additional interview data to obtain more in-depth information to strengthen the conclusions. The final conclusion is made in a short, clear and straightforward manner so that it is easy to understand.