

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The research employs a descriptive qualitative research design to explore the issues or research problems on the field. Descriptive qualitative is a way for analyzing and describing any kind of information in any kind of situation or condition that have been collected by interviewing or observing the field, in this case the researcher gained the data by interviewing. The researcher considered of using descriptive qualitative approach because the researcher thought this method is suitable to be applied in her research which the purpose of this research is to discover students and in-service teachers' perceptions of using ICT in teaching and learning English at SMAN 1 Angsana and the difficulties teachers face of using ICT in teaching and learning process.

B. Research Setting

The research held at SMAN 1 Angsana, which is located on Jl. A. Yani KM 194 Angsana, Tanah Bumbu regency, Kalimantan Selatan. The researcher chose this school because it has fulfilled the criteria based on the consideration of the data that researcher needed for. It has ICT equipment in order to assist the teachers in teaching, the teachers also use ICT in teaching and learning process, the students are familiar with ICT tools and familiar with digital tools for learning English.

C. Participants

The participants of this research were three English teachers and fifteen students of SMAN 1 Angsana. Three English teachers were considered as appropriate participants since they have fulfilled the criteria of teachers who have taught English more than five years of teaching experiences and used ICT in teaching and learning process. The students for this research consisted of six students of X C, five students of XI Science 2, four students of XII Science 1. Data saturation was used in this matter because it ensures the researcher collects enough data until there is minimum chance for new themes to emerge. Data saturation refers to whenever the question is being asked or whomever the question is being asked to, the results tend to be consistent. It means the researcher has collected enough data to analyze and did not figure new themes in the response of the informant have given.

D. Data

The primary data in this research includes data about students and teachers' perceptions on ICT use in EFL classroom and the barriers teachers face in the field. The data have been collected from fifteen students and three English teachers at SMAN 1 Angsana by conducting interview. The researcher used interview because it was considered could describe what the researcher found based on the research questions.

E. Technique of Data Collection

The technique of data collection in this research used qualitative data that have been collected through interview all the participants of their perceptions of using ICT in teaching English at SMAN 1 Angsana and the difficulties that the teachers face of using ICT in teaching English.

1. Interview

The data have been gained through interview about students and in-service teachers' perceptions and the barriers the teachers face when teaching English at classroom. According to Creswell (2009, p. 175) the researchers gain data by examining documents, observing behavior, or interviewing participants. By using interview, the researcher collected students & in-service teachers' perceptions and the barriers the teachers faced of using information and communication technology during teaching and learning process.

F. Data Analysis

According to Sugiyono (2018) data analysis is a process of composing the data that have been obtained from interview, observation, and documentation by organizing the results into each category, separate the data into units, choosing important data, and conduct a conclusion from the composed data so that the result of the research will be understandable for the researcher either other people. Miles and Huberman (1994) stated there are three activities in analyzing the data; data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

In this research, the researcher has been analyzed the gathered data through data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

1. Data Reduction (Condensation)

Data reduction means the process of selecting, transforming the data that have been obtained from the field by focusing on the important data. The data that have been gathered are classified into several parts or themes by the researcher according to their research problems. In this stage, the researcher chose the important data related to the research questions; teachers' perception towards ICT, students' perception towards ICT, and the difficulties that teachers faced during teaching English using ICT.

2. Data Display

Data display is considered as presenting or organizing the data that have been condensed into narrative text, matrix, or diagram. In displaying the data, Miles & Huberman (1994) suggest if the researcher presents the data in matrix or diagram rather than narrative text because narrative text seems ponderous, and they find displaying the data in matrix or diagram tend to be effective.

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

Conclusion drawing/verification is the process of discovering the meaning or explanation from the data that have been analyzed from the beginning. The conclusion from the research could be consisted of brief explanation from the analyzed data.