

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the method of the study that related to research design, research subject, data collection and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This research used qualitative method. Creswell (2013) stated that this method involves exploring and understanding the experiences and views of individuals or groups regarding social or human problems. This process includes the development of questions and methods, with data collection taking place in participants' natural environments. Similar to the definition presented by Sukmadinata (2016), qualitative research includes observation and analysis of phenomena, events, social behavior, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions and thoughts of individuals or groups. Through various descriptions, this method aims to reveal principles and explanations that can be used to draw conclusions.

Based on the views of these experts, the researcher concluded that the qualitative method is an approach that emphasizes the analysis of conclusions from the phenomena that occur, by considering opinions, impressions and views that are based on existing facts.

This research used a qualitative approach with case study techniques. According to Ary et al (2010), case study is a type of qualitative research that focuses on analyzing individual or group cases, which often have unique or

extreme characteristics. Ary et al (2010) also stated that case studies utilize various methods, such as interviews, observations, and archival, to collect data. This research aims to explain students' experiences in using U-Dictionary during English learning. Data was collected through observation, questionnaires and interviews to obtain in-depth and accurate information.

B. Research Setting

The setting of this research was XI mipa 1 student at MAN 3 Banjar. This school is located on Jl. A. Yani Km. 15.200, Gambut, Kec. Gambut, Kabupaten Banjar, South Borneo. Researchers chose this school as the research location because he had done teaching practice in Man 3 Banjar, and most of them have language translator apps on their phones. This research activities was carried out on 16 October 2023 - 16 December 2023, starting from the completion of the proposal seminar until he receipt of the research.

C. Participant

23 students of class XI mipa 1 at MAN 3 BANJAR participated in this research. Sugiyono (2008) states that the study's participants were represented by a sample of the research subjects. Instead of using the phrase "population," qualitative research refers to a social context made up of three elements: a place, actors, and activities that work together harmoniously. Qualitative researchers intentionally select specific data sources, such as students, based on particular considerations and objectives. Sugiyono defines this process as purposive sampling, where the researcher chooses individuals who have

knowledge about the topic or hold a position of authority to facilitate the exploration of the research subject. In essence, sampling is conducted to meet the needs of the research.

The researcher utilized purposive sampling method to select English students from MAN 3 BANJAR in Gambut for his research on class XI Mipa 1. The researcher chooses this class because the students in that class are more active when learning English compared to other classes and the researcher realize that students still have many difficulties in learning English.

D. Data

1. Data of The Research

In this study, the researcher wanted to find out the data about the use of u-dictionary application in supporting learning English for students of Islamic senior high school and the students` response toward the use of u-dictionary application in supporting learning English. The data were obtained through observations, questionnaire and interviews conducted by the researcher.

2. Source of the Data

The subjects where the data could be found served as the research's data source. Two sources of data were used by the researcher:

a. Primary Data

Information collected directly by researchers is called primary data. The results of observations, questionnaires and interviews are the main sources of

information for this research, and illustrate how the U-Dictionary application is used in English learning and how students respond to it.

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data is supporting data to support the primary data. This secondary data is obtained through electronic journals, books, and libraries.

D. Techniques of Data Collection

In order to collect the data, the researcher used observation, questionnaire, and interview as the technique. In addition, the researcher employed three instruments; they were observation, questionnaire, and interview.

1. Observation

During the observation, the researcher took notes to document the teaching and learning process and compiled a list of activities observed. Nugrahani (2014) stated that observation is a method of collecting data directly from the field. In this research, the type of observation used is descriptive observation in the context of qualitative research. This descriptive observation is related to the exploration stage, where the researcher can obtain an overview of various elements of the situation from the research participants.

Thus, this observation needs to be carried out by visiting the location directly, so that researchers can understand the situation, including the activities and objects being studied.

The process of collecting data through observation is divided into two types: participant observation and non-participant observation. Participant observation means that the researcher is actively involved in daily activities with the participants being studied. Meanwhile, non-participatory observation means that the researcher is not involved in daily activities, but only acts as an independent observer.

Based on this explanation, this research was apply non-participant observation techniques, where the researcher only acts as an observer. This means the researcher was not be directly involved in the activity being observed.

2. Questionnaire

The method used by researchers to collect primary data regarding the use of u-dictionary application in supporting learning English for students is through questionnaire. Arikunto (2013) defines a questionnaire as a series of written questions designed to collect information from respondents regarding their experience or knowledge about a particular topic. Research participants will receive a questionnaire, answer the questions, and then return it. Arikunto (2013) groups questionnaires into two types: first, open or unstructured questions, which do not have a fixed set of answers, so respondents are free to answer in their own way; and second, closed or structured questions, which require respondents to choose one of the available answer options.

Researchers use structured or closed questions in this research because this method makes it easier for researchers to analyze the results of the questionnaire. The questionnaire was developed using Likert type items as a basis. According to Ary et al (2010), the Likert Scale allows survey participants to express their level of agreement or disagreement with various statements by choosing from a series of answer options, ranging from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree." In other words, respondents can choose their answers according to a scale provided, where the corresponding number describes their level of agreement or disagreement, ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree.

3. Interview

Ary et al (2010) explained interviews as a form of direct communication between individuals that involves certain processes. In other words, an interview is a process in which questions are asked regarding a particular topic. Based on the definition of Ary et al (2010), interviews are divided into three categories: structured, unstructured and semi-structured. Structured interviews are specifically designed to obtain specific data from participants, where the same set of questions is asked to each participant, although the order can be somewhat flexible. Unstructured interviews involve informal conversations with questions that arise spontaneously. Meanwhile, semi-structured interviews focus on specific areas of interest with questions planned according to the topic.

Based on the explanation above, the semi-structured interview was chosen by the researcher because it provides flexibility in adjusting questions during the interview. In addition, an interview guide was used to ensure that the information obtained remained consistent.

F. Data Analysis

After the data was collected, the next step is to analyze the data. Abdussamad (2021) stated that data analysis is a systematic process that includes organizing data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation into certain categories, breaking it down into units, synthesizing it, arranging the data into patterns, sorting out important things, and draw conclusions so that they are easier to understand by writers and readers. Meanwhile, according to Sugiyono (2013), qualitative data analysis includes data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions or verification.

1. Data Reduction

The data obtained from the field is usually quite large, especially if the research takes place over a long period of time, so the data obtained becomes increasingly complex. Therefore, careful and detailed recording is required, and the data is then analyzed through a data reduction process. Reducing data means compiling a summary, selecting the important things, focusing on the main aspects, and finding themes and patterns. At this stage, the researcher calculated the results from the questionnaire data, transcribed the interview

results, and marked important points from the students' responses. Student responses from the questionnaire are then categorized into numbers based on calculation using a percentage formula.

a. Primary Data

Information coding is a symbol or summary arranged in a certain structure and level of detail, and built in an integrative system. In qualitative research, data coding plays an important role in the data analysis process and determines the quality of research data abstraction. To facilitate data processing, researchers grouped and classified respondents and their perceptions through a coding process.

IN : Initial name

S : Statement

F : Frequency

% : Percentage

b. Objective Notes

Researchers need to classify and edit answers or situations that are real, factual, or descriptive-objective. At this stage, the researcher compiles data from the questionnaire based on the results of the actual paper form. Meanwhile, for the interview results, the researcher transcribed the audio recording according to the results, then marked the main points of the respondent's perception.

c. Percentage Calculation

At this stage the researcher calculated the students' perceptions of the questionnaire data using the percentage formula (Khayati, 2021):

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

Information:

P : percentage

F : frequency of each selected answer

N : number or total of respondent

100% : constant value

2. Data Display

Data display, in qualitative research, aims to facilitate understanding of what happens in the research. Data can be presented in the form of short descriptions, relationships between categories, flowcharts, and so on. Apart from using narrative text, data can also be displayed in the form of graphs, matrices, networks or charts. At this stage, researchers attempt to collect relevant data so that it can be concluded and interpreted with clear meaning.

At this stage, the questionnaire calculation results are explained based on interpretation criteria to facilitate the process of categorizing and drawing conclusions from the questionnaire data. The percentage of questionnaire and interview results is presented in narrative form. After calculating the

respondents' answers using a certain formula, the researcher then interpreted the results based on the Arikunto (2013) table shown below:

Table 3.1 Interpretation Criteria Percentage Objectives Notes

No.	Score Percentage	Criteria
1.	0%	None of
2.	1%-24%	Some
3.	25%-49%	Less than half
4.	50%	Half of
5.	51%-74%	Almost
6.	75%-99%	Mostly
7.	100%	All of

Researchers must classify and edit answers or situations that are real, factual, or objective-descriptive. At this stage, the questionnaire data is compiled by the researcher based on the results of the original paper form. Meanwhile, the interview results were transcribed according to the audio recording, and the main points of the respondents' perceptions were then marked.

3. Drawing Conclusion and Verification

The final stage includes drawing conclusions based on findings and verification data. Initial conclusions that are temporary can change if strong evidence is found that supports data from the next stage. This process is known as data verification, in which the researcher filters significant data from the irrelevant. Conclusions in qualitative research are usually new findings that have not existed before. These findings can be in the form of explanations about

objects that were initially abstract or unclear, which become clearer after being researched, or they can also be in the form of cause-and-effect relationships, interactions, hypotheses, or new theories.