

## CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

### A. Research Method

This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The qualitative method is characterized by some points such as; exploring a problem, developing a detailed understanding of a phenomenon, collecting data based on words, analyzing the data for description using text analysis form, and interpreting the more significant meaning of the findings.<sup>1</sup>Qualitative researchers are concerned with the perspective to explore the ideas and perceptions of the participants. This study aims to determine how students perceived the WordsBooster application in enhancing English language learning.

The researcher obtained qualitative data from the distributed questionnaire to students in the 11th grade of SMK Farming. This method addressed students' perception of using the WordsBooster application to enhance English language learning. To address the second question, the researcher interviewed to examine and comprehend the significance of individuals' perspectives on human problems. The result of the questionnaire and interview with the participant will be displayed descriptively to answer the research questions.

### B. Research Setting

This research was conducted at SMK Farming Tlogowungu Pati. It is located Gadu, Sambirejo, Tlogowungu Pati. This research was conducted for one month, from July 23, 2022 to August 23, 2022. This school was chosen based on consideration that SMK Farming used this WordsBooster application in the English learning activity. The researcher will observe students' perception in the use WordsBooster application in enhancing English language learning.

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<sup>1</sup>John W. Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative And Mixed Methods Approach, Syria Studies*, four, vol. 7 (Thousand Oaks, California 91320: SAGE Publications, Inc., 2015), [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/269107473\\_What\\_is\\_governance/link/548173090cf22525dcb61443/download%0Ahttp://www.econ.upf.edu/~reynal/Ci vil wars\\_12December2010.pdf%0Ahttps://think-asia.org/handle/11540/8282%0Ahttps://www.jstor.org/stable/41857625](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/269107473_What_is_governance/link/548173090cf22525dcb61443/download%0Ahttp://www.econ.upf.edu/~reynal/Ci vil wars_12December2010.pdf%0Ahttps://think-asia.org/handle/11540/8282%0Ahttps://www.jstor.org/stable/41857625).

### C. Research Population

#### 1. Population

The population encompasses all aspects in the form of events, things, or individuals with comparable qualities that become the focus of a researcher's attention. The population of this study was students in the 11<sup>th</sup> grade of SMK Farming, located in Tlogowungu, Pati.

#### 2. Sample

The selection of the sample is a crucial step in the research process. The sample is a subset of the population that reflects the characteristics of the whole.<sup>2</sup>

This sample of this study used a saturated sampling and purposive sampling technique. Saturated sampling is a sampling method in which the entire population is sampled. It is frequently employed when the population is small.<sup>3</sup> The researcher used saturated sampling for the questionnaire participants.

**Table 3 1**Population of the 11th grade students of SMK Farming

Class	No.	Name	Position
Agribisnis Ternak Unggas	1	AF	Student
	2	ASM	Student
	3	DP	Student
	4	DKN	Student
	5	EDA	Student
	6	EA	Student
	7	FAN	Student
	8	IPP	Student
	9	IKU	Student
	10	KBAM	Student
	11	MIF	Student
	12	MRS	Student
	13	NA	Student
	14	PDS	Student
	15	R	Student
	16	SBW	Student
	17	WAA	Student

<sup>2</sup>Syed Muhammad Sajjad Kabir, "Basic Guidelines for Research: An Introductory Approach for All Disciplines," *Book Zone Publication*, no. June (2016): 168–81.

<sup>3</sup>Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R & D* (ALFABETA, CV., 2015).

Agribisnis Ternak Ruminansia	18	BP	Student
	19	AUP	Student
	20.	ABP	Student
	21.	AKNA	Student
	22	ABA	Student
	23	BS	Student
	24	EM	Student
	25	GRS	Student
	26	IPP	Student
	27	M	Student
	28	MSF	Student
	29	MP	Student
	30	MDM	Student
	31	NAZ	Student
	32	NBAP	Student
	33	RNC	Student
	34	SAS	Student
35	TV	Student	
36	DP	Student	

**D. Research Participant**

The population of this research was 2021-2022 students in 11<sup>th</sup> grade of SMK Farming Tlogowungu pati. There were 36 students. The total population is taken based on the sample size. The researcher has selected 36 students to complete the questionnaire and eight individuals for interviews.

**E. Instrument and Data Collection**

1. Instrument

A research instrument measures natural and social phenomena (research variables). This study employs three tools to collect data: a questionnaire, an interview guide, and documentation to determine how students perceive WordsBooster's contribution to increasing English language learning.

A questionnaire is the primary data collection tool for this research. A questionnaire is a device for collecting information from respondents. A questionnaire is a method for obtaining responses to questions by having respondents fill out a form.

The researcher employed a closed-ended questionnaire for this research, meaning that respondents were restricted from choosing among any given multiple-choice answers. The questionnaire was distributed to students in the 11<sup>th</sup> grade of SMK Farming to collect data on students' perceptions of using the WordsBooster.

This closed-ended questionnaire was developed by Darsih & Asikin.<sup>4</sup> The questionnaire was distributed to students, and this research questionnaire consisted of 20 questions with five answer choices ranging from 1 to 5. Likert's scale has five points: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree (SD).

Before being administered the 20 to the participants, they were all translated into Indonesian. Perception consists of two components:

- a. Students' perception toward the usefulness of the WordsBooster Application.
  - b. Students' perceptions toward the ease of use of the WordsBooster application.<sup>5</sup>
2. Data collection technique

Data collection is the systematic gathering and measuring of information on variables of interest to answer specified research questions, test hypotheses, and evaluate outcomes. Collecting data is an essential step in conducting research<sup>6</sup> and can be carried out using various settings, sources, and data collection techniques.;

- a. Questionnaire

The questionnaire is a technique for collecting data in which respondents answer a series of questions or written comments.<sup>7</sup> Questions on the questionnaire in the form of direct questions related to data information. The questionnaire that the researcher would use was a questionnaire that was adapted from Darsih & Asikin (2020).

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<sup>4</sup>Darsih and Asikin, "MOBILE ASSISTED LANGUAGE LEARNING: EFL LEARNERS PERCEPTIONS TOWARD THE USE OF MOBILE APPLICATIONS IN LEARNING ENGLISH."

<sup>5</sup>darsih And Asikin, "Mobile Assisted Language Learning: Efl Learners Perceptions Toward The Use Of Mobile Applications In Learning English."

<sup>6</sup>Syed Muhammad Sajjad Kabir, "Basic Guidelines for Research: An Introductory Approach for All Disciplines," *Book Zone Publication*, no. July 2016 (2016): 201–75.

<sup>7</sup>Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R & D*.

The statement in this questionnaire was amended and then divided into two groups; the first category consists of statements about the usefulness of WordsBooster application in enhancing English language learning, and the second category is statements about the ease of use WordsBooster application in enhancing English language learning.

The measurement designed in this study is by using a Likert scale with five options: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree (SD).

b. Interview

This data collection method relies on self-report or personal experience and perhaps beliefs. Interviewing includes asking students questions and receiving their responses. The type of interview employed by the researcher is a structured interview, for which the researcher has created an interview guide to organize the information points. In addition, it had a function to complete the data not found in the questionnaire. The researcher conducted interviewed eight students based on gender and rank. The four female students were taken from ATU class with high and low ranks and the four male students from ATR class with high and low ranks.

The researcher used the direct interview to get participants' answers, and further probing can provide rich data. Participants were interviewed one by one, recorded using a mobile phone, and conducted in Indonesian to avoid misunderstandings between the researcher and the participants. The researcher met the four participants at ATU class. The interview took around one hour. One day after that, the researcher met the four participants from ATR class to be interviewed. The data collected from interviews were analyzed qualitatively.

c. Documentation

Documentation is a technique for collecting data that is not directly targeted at the research subject. Documentation is used to record existing data and documents such as the documents of teachers, students, geography, organization structure, and others.<sup>8</sup> The documents provided in this research were student attendant lists and the raw score of their responses to the questionnaire.

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<sup>8</sup>Sugiyono.

## F. Research Data Validity

Validity refers to the extent to which a qualitative approach accurately depicts a concept.<sup>9</sup> For instance, research results are valid if the collected data and the investigated object's data have commonalities. Extension of observation, increasing research perseverance, triangulation, conversation with colleagues, negative case analysis, and *membercheck* are some approaches for validating data.<sup>10</sup>

### 1. Triangulation

Triangulation is defined as a data collection technique that integrates several data collection techniques and existing data sources. Triangulation is a technique designed to strengthen reliability and validity of study results. Data validation is a method that can be utilized in qualitative.<sup>11</sup> Definition of triangulation in credibility testing: checking data from several sources in multiple ways and at multiple times. Thus there is triangulation of sources, triangulation of data collection, and triangulation of time.

#### a. Triangulation of source

Triangulation of sources is utilized to evaluate the validity of a data source. Triangulation is performed by comparing data collected from multiple sources. In this study, the researcher utilized participant questionnaires and interview data.

#### b. Triangulation of technique

Triangulation of approaches is used to assess data reliability by comparing data from the same source using multiple techniques.<sup>12</sup> The outcomes of the interview have been reviewed with the observation and documentation given.

## G. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis technique is the process of methodically searching and compiling data gathered through observation,

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<sup>9</sup>Roberta Heale and Alison Twycross, "Validity and Reliability in Quantitative Studies," *Evidence-Based Nursing* 18, no. 3 (2015): 66–67, <https://doi.org/10.1136/eb-2015-102129>.

<sup>10</sup>Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R & D*.

<sup>11</sup>Helen Noble and Roberta Heale, "Triangulation in Research, with Examples," *Evidence-Based Nursing* 22, no. 3 (2019): 67–68, <https://doi.org/10.1136/ebrnurs-2019-103145>.

<sup>12</sup>Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R & D*.

interviews, field notes, and documentation by arranging the data, selecting what will be investigated, and generating conclusions.<sup>13</sup>

The data analysis procedures for this investigation were outlined below:

1. After gathering the data, they were categorized following the study's objectives
2. Describing the data to know about students' perception on the use WordsBooster application
3. Tabulating the data that had been described

Answer	Description
0%-19,99%	Very (disagree, once more or less)
20%-39,99%	Disagree or less good
40%-59,99%	Quite or neutral
60%-79,99%	Agree, neither or likes
80%-100%	Very (agree, neither, likes)

Source: (Likert, 1932)

4. Analyzing the data from questionnaire to find out the percentage of each question by using the formula

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Known as:

*P* = percentage

*F* =frequency

*N* =the number of sample

100% =constant value`

5. The information from the interview was acquired by classifying the necessary and unnecessary data. The researcher then provides a summary of the interview's findings.
6. The researcher concluded based on the facts concluded the data based on the problem statement that should be answers.

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<sup>13</sup>Sugiyono.