

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the writer gives explanation about the description of methodology used in this study. It covers the research design, the study, the instrument, data collection, and data analysis. The researcher will explain them one by one here:

3.1 Research Design

Research design is a detailed explanation of how an observation will take place. A design study will usually include how the data will be collected, what is the instrument that will be observed, how the instrument will be used and intended means for analyzing data collected. According to Thomas Kenner (1995), "A research design is a market plan or model for conduction a formal investigation". It is a specification of methods and procedures for acquiring the information needed for solving of any problem. This study would be classified as qualitative research after considering the data obtained in the form of descriptive about identifying English learning implementation with electronic dictionary to increase the knowledge of the student in English study.

3.2 Research Subject

The subject of the study is English students of SMP Negeri 47 Surabaya at the eighth grade, which consists of 38 students. The researcher observed student in the class how the implementation of using electronic dictionary in English lesson, especially when the students want to translate the difficult word or when they do not know about the word with the pronunciation and

also to study transition word from English language to Indonesian language. Questioner is needed to get the subject. The researcher gives the questioner gradually for students in the class and researcher chosen students that often and students that seldom used dictionary.

3.3 Research Instrument

There are three instruments of this study, such as questionnaire, interview and observation. Instrument of the study is important to get the data. According to Donald Ary (1999:157), "Research instrument are test questionnaire, interview, observation and questionnaire. In this research, the writer used interview and documentation as the instrument of this study.

According to McNamara (1999), "Interviews are very useful for getting the story behind the experience of participants. The interviewer can pursue in depth information about the topic. Interviews may be useful as a follow-up to certain respondents to questionnaires, to further investigate their responses". It can be used to measure the knowledge of students. The writer would interview the students and their teacher. To observe the subject the researcher would observe not only once, but then repeated interview to get an accurate data.

3.4 Data Collection

To collect the data, the researcher would answer the research problem, so that the researcher would get the accurate data, technique used to collect the data is questionnaire.

3.4.1 Interview

In this study, interview is used for the English teacher and their students, to find out the implementation of using electronic dictionary for English learning, whether there are any good effect or not after students use it. The researcher needs audio recorder to record the students and teacher answer during interviews, observation or recording, and also the researcher writes in the paper. Interviews will be held at least twice for teacher and students in this research, but if the researcher needs additional information, it can be held interviews again.

In the interview session with students, the researcher would used a snowball sampling technique. The researcher needs the teachers help to select students that often used dictionary and students that seldom use it, and also their responds. First interview about the implementation of using electronic dictionaries in the classroom by student at junior high school, and for a second interview about what are the students' responds in the use of electronic dictionary.

3.4.2 Observation

After doing the interview above, the researcher collected the data to get the answer. In the observation, the researcher would observe clearly. The researcher would interview the student that often used dictionary to finish their English lesson, for the teacher in the last interview the researcher asks how to evaluate student that

used dictionary in English lesson. Besides, during observation the researcher will observe how the implementation of using electronic dictionary for students in the class. In this study, the researcher would conduct twice observation. However, the researcher could add the time of interview or observations again if the data is not sufficient to answer the question that is on the result are not accurate.

3.5 Analysis of data

3.5.1 Analysis of Data from Questionnaire

After collecting data, the researcher does some steps to analyze the data. The first data reduction is questionnaire which are gotten from the students, the researcher classifies questionnaire in thirteen questions.

3.5.2 Analysis of Data from Interview

The researcher used script interview to interview English teacher and the students. There are six questions for teacher and eight questions for students.

3.5.3 Data Reduction

Data reduction is digital transformation of information in numerically or alphabetically empirical and experimental be corrected in a simplified form. The basic of this concept reduction of multitudinous amounts of data down to the meaningful of parts. The researcher will be analyzing the use about electronic dictionary for students need.

According to Andrew Ehrenberg (2001), “When information is derived from instrument readings there may also be a transformation from analog to digital form”. If the data ready in digital form the reduction of data typically involves some editing, scaling, coding, sorting, collating, and producing conclusion. Often the data reduction performed in the presence of a reading or measurement error. Some idea of the nature of this error is most likely necessary before the value can be determined.

3.5.4 Data Display

The result of the data reduction will explain more in the research findings in order to be described and summed. The researcher will present the data in the structured representative of the data that has been collected related on this study in a complete explanation and also put it in the drawing conclusion. Then, the researcher can take students action to continue this observe in the next explanation. Then, the researcher finds out the percentage in every question of questionnaire in order to display into the descriptive analysis.

3.5.5 Drawing Conclusion

Drawing conclusions is refers to information that implied or inferred. Based on the result of data analysis, the writer make conclusion ababout what Electronic Dictionary used by student. From the finding collected, the researcher concludes that the use of electronic dictionary is effective to improve students’ learning. The

researcher also wants to know the response of students in the findings of learning by using electronic dictionary.