

## CHAPTER III

### METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

#### **A. Research of Method**

The purpose of the research to know the students' perception on the use of KAHOOT game in teaching grammar at ninth Grade of MTS Sabilu El-Muhtadin Pandeglang. Based on the general purpose of the research, the study is classified as qualitative descriptive.

This research is qualitative research. Qualitative research tends to give description in the form of words rather than number. Litchman said that qualitative research is the way of a researcher uses his or her eyes and ears as a filter to gather, organize, and interpret information gained from the participants.<sup>1</sup> The researcher used descriptive analysis method. As stated by Dalen, descriptive analysis is used to analyse more accurate information about the characteristics of specific subjects or situations or something happend<sup>2</sup>.

Based on the qualitative research, it can be seen that the qualitative is used to describe research and also to take samples from the population using interview as a data collection tool.

#### **B. The place and the time of study**

This study was conducted at ninth Grade of MTS Sabilu El-Muhtadin Pandeglang. The time that researcher spent for this research in order to develop scientific papers was begun from preliminary observation, it

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<sup>1</sup> Marilyn Lichtman, *Qualitative Research in Education: A User's Guide*, (London: SAGE Publications Inc., 2013), p. 164

<sup>2</sup> Deobold B. Van Dalen, *Understanding Educational Research: An Introduction*, (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1962), p. 285.

was from 20 June-20 July, and then proceed with the next stage of writing the proposal, the proposal seminar, then arrange chapter I, chapter II, chapter III, chapter IV and V

### **C. Population and Sample**

Subject of this research is students at ninth Grade of MTS Sabilu El-Muhtadin Pandeglang. There are 30 students. The research used purposive sampling, where the technique only took 10 students' and The researcher only chose ninth Grade of MTS Sabilu El-Muhtadin Pandeglang in with the consideration that the teacher use KAHOOT in teaching grammar. So that is why the researcher chose this class to be subject of the research.

### **D. The Technique of Data Collecting**

In this research the researcher used three techniques to collect the data that are observation, documentation, and interview.

#### **1. Observation**

Observation is the main data collection in qualitative research method.<sup>3</sup>In this research, the researcher observed the students' grammar document got from school. The process of observation was done by referring to the research questions.

#### **2. Documentation**

The researcher uses documentation technique to collect the data in this research, In the qualitative research, document is valuable source of information.

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<sup>3</sup> John W. Creswell, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, Third Edition (USA: SAGE, 2009), 4.

### 3. Interview

According to Donald Ary, interview is data collecting technique related to the opinion and the information get from people.<sup>4</sup> Interview is the process gather data from participants. The researcher gives question for participants and gets the answer.

According to Donald Ary, interview consist of three types there are structured interview, unstructured interview, and semi or partially structured interview.<sup>5</sup> in other hand Nigel Fielding's in Gibson and Brown stated interview is conducted in various ways there are face to face, telephone, online chats-room, email, etc.<sup>6</sup> Therefore, interview can be done face to face, telephone, online chat-room, and email to get the information.

The researcher used structured interview, in this research used the open question model. According to Worley and Peter, Open questions are questions that can not be answer with a "yes" or "no" response, or with a static response. Open questions are expressed as statements that require a response.<sup>7</sup> However, researcher only took a few students' for the sample who showed their low, middle, or high learners response the learning process. There were 15 students chosen purposive sampling to be interviewed. Then each level has 5 responses.

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<sup>4</sup> John W. Creswell, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, Third Edition (USA: SAGE, 2009), 438

<sup>5</sup> John W. Creswell, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, Third Edition (USA: SAGE, 2009), 438

<sup>6</sup> William J. Gibson and Andrew Brown, *Working with Qualitative Data* (London: SAGE, 2009), p. 86

<sup>7</sup> Worley, Peter. Open minded, closed questions: two types of open and closed questions. (2015), p.11-29

### List Of Interview

Name :

No	Questions	Answer	
		Yes	No
1	What do you think about Kahoot games as a medium for learning grammar		
2	Did kahoot games easy the way of students in learning grammar?		
3	Do you have difficulty using Kahoot games in learning Grammar? Why		
4	Does using Kahoot games give you motivation in learning Grammar?		
5	Do you feel happy using Kahoot games to learn Grammar? Why?		
6	Were your assignment technically easy to do when using Kahoot games? Why?		
7	Do you like learning Grammar?		
8	Do you have guidebooks, dictionaries, in learning Grammar?		
9	What motivates you to be able to learning grammar ?		
10	Is Grammar easy to understand? Why?		

#### E. The technique of Analysis Data

The process of arranging data collected data analysis in this research, the data analysis use as follow:

## 1. Data Reduction

data reduction is the process of collecting research data. Sugiono mentioned the data obtained from the field is quite a lot: it should be noted for accurately and detailed.<sup>8</sup> The data reduction is summarize of data, choose things that are basic, focussing on things that are important, searched themes and patterns and discard unnecessary.

## 2. Data Display

According to miles and Huberman the most frequent from of display data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text<sup>9</sup>. According to sugiyono them further point out the in the qualitative research, the presentation of data can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, flow carts connections between categories and like<sup>10</sup>.

The researcher concluded that to display data, the researcher will explicitly provide all the record-keeping during the interviews in the order to draw the first approach of analysing data.

## 3. Conclusion Drawing / Verification

conclusions in qualitative research might to able to answer the formulation of the problem is formulated from the beginning. But maybe not because the formulation of the problem in qualitative research is temporary.

## 4. Instrumentation

To know students' perception toward the use KAHOOT in teaching grammar, the writer give instruments in the form of

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<sup>8</sup> Sugiyono. *Research mehdods quantitative, qualitative and R&D approaches*. (Bandung: Alfabeta.2009)p.338

<sup>9</sup> Miles, M.B &Huberman A.M., *Analisis Data Kualitatif*. Terjemahan oleh Tjetjep Rohen di Rohidi (Jakarta: Pernerbit Universitas Indonesia 1992). P. 75

<sup>10</sup> Sugiyono. *Research mehdods quantitative, qualitative and R&D approaches*. (Bandung: Alfabeta.2009)p.249

interviews as a tool to collect data from information sources (informant).

## **F. Triangulation**

triangulation technique means the researcher uses two or more techniques in the collecting data to get validity. The purpose of triangulation is to increase the credibility and validity of the findings.

In order check the validity and reability of data, the writer will use triangulation method. Here, that writer will compare the finding obtained by interview. By doing so, validity of data can be achieved.