

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Research Design

The research design that use in this research is qualitative research. According to Creswell (2012) stated that qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problems. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures: collecting data in the participants' setting; analyzing the data inductively, building from particulars to get general themes; and making interpretations of the meaning of data. The final written report has a flexible writing structure. The researcher was used case study design. Creswell (2013) stated that the case study writer researcher a group and they describe the activities of the group for identifying shared patterns of behavior exhibited by the group.

This researcher attempted to look into those factors that already had an influenced on ICT integration in teaching. These factors are Teacher's demographics, proper training, facilities of ICT, Teacher's attitudes and Teacher's workload.

#### 1.2 Source of Data

The data are taken from questionnaires and interview. According to Silalahi in Rugayah (2016:17) stated that data can be divided into two kinds of data are primary data and secondary data.

### 1. Primary data

Primary data is the data that gather by the researcher from the first source.

In this research, the primary data is questionnaires.

### 2. Secondary data

Secondary data is the data that gather to support the information or data from the first source. In this research, the secondary data is interview.

This research was conducted on March 2018. The location of the research was in Junior High School which located in Kecamatan Marpoyan Damai, Kota Pekanbaru.

#### 1.2.1 Questionnaires

According to Febliza & Afdal (2015) stated that Questionnaires is a technique of data collection conducted by giving a set of questions or written statement to the respondent to answer. Questionnaires are suitable for large numbers of respondents scattered over large areas.

The questionnaire on this research adapted from Shiboko (2015) and based on the theory of Brummelhuis (1995) about factors influencing integration of ICT.

In this research, there are 30 questions that should be answered by teachers. The detail of questionnaire will be shown on the Table 3.1

Table 3.1 Blue-print of Questionnaires

No	Indicators	Sub-indicators	Number of the test item
1.	Non-manipulative factors	1. Teachers' demographics	1-4
		2. Proper Training	5-8
2.	Manipulative factors	1. Facilities of ICT	9-14
		2. Teachers' Attitude	15-25
		3. Teachers' Workloads	26-30

### 3.2.2 Interview

Interview is a dialogue conducted by the interviewer to obtain information from the interviewee. The interview is used as a data collection technique if the research wants to do a preliminary study to find the problems studied (Febliza & Afdal, 2015). In this research, the researcher used unstructured interview. The researcher was interviewed the representative of the teachers to get the information related to the research.

In this research, there are seven questions. Interview had been used to support the questionnaires and constructed to follow the same outlines in the questionnaires.

The participants of this research were all of the English teacher of Junior High School in Kecamatan Marpoyan damai. The detail of participants was shown on Table 3.2

Table 3.2 Participants of the Research

No	Name of School	Number of English Teacher
1	SMP N 8 Pekanbaru	5
2	SMP N 25 Pekanbaru	6
3	SMP N 34 Pekanbaru	3
Total		14

So, the total of the participants are 14 English Teacher. In this research, The technique of sampling that the researcher used is Purposive sampling. Arikunto (2010) stated that Purposive sampling is done by taking the subject is not based on strata, random or regional but based on the existence of a certain purpose. This technique is usually done because of some considerations, such as the reasons for limited time, energy, and funds so as not to take a large sample and far away. The researcher chose the school because the school not far and the researcher want to know whether there is a problem regarding the use of ICT in the school.

### 3.3 Data Collection Technique

To get the data, this research have a several steps in collecting the data. By collecting the data, the researcher can determine the result of this research. The researcher gives questionnaires and interview.

The data collection technique that the researcher do for getting the data are:

1. The researcher dispatching the letter of permission to education department in Pekanbaru.
2. After get the letter of permission, the researcher also asked permission to the school.
3. Then, the researcher was go to three school for distributes questionnaires to the teachers. There are 30 questions that should be answered by teachers.
4. At the next day, the researcher was interviewed some of the teachers who want to answer the interview. There are seven questions.
5. After collecting all of questionnaires and data from interview, the researcher begin to describe and analyze all of data.

### **3.4 Data Analysis Technique**

According to Sugiyono (2013) stated that the technique analysis data is the process to find out and arrangement the result of the observation, interview, the field note and documentation and make a conclusion. In this research, the technique analysis data are:

1. Collecting the data

The researcher creates questionnaires and distributes to all of the participants of the research. In this research, there are 14 teachers who will answer the questionnaires. After questionnaires collected, the researcher interviews the representative of the lecturers to support the questionnaires.

2. Categorize the data based on the indicators

After the researcher collected the data, the researcher categorizes the data based on the indicators to make the researcher easy in describing the data.

3. Describe the data

After categorize the data, the researcher begins to describe and analyze the data.

4. Make a conclusion

The last step of the analysis data is makes a conclusion. After describe the data, the researcher will make a conclusion of the result of the research.

