

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

The main aim of the research is used to describe the fact on factors that influencing the integration of ICT in English Senior High School in Pekanbaru. The researcher use qualitative research. According to Creswell (2012), qualitative research means the process of exploring and understanding the meaning of individual or group behavior which describes social or human problem.

Based on the definition above, it can be said that qualitative research collects actual and detailed information, identify problem, makes comparisons or evaluations, and determines what others do in the face of similar problems and learns from their experiences to set plans and decisions at times which will come.

In this research, the researcher use case study approach. According to Creswell (2013), the case study writers research a group and they describe the activities of the group to identifying shared patterns of behavior exhibited by the group.

This research attempted to look into those factors that already had an influence on ICT integration in teaching. These factors are teacher's demographic, proper training of ICT, facilities of ICT, teacher's attitudes and teacher's workload in integration of ICT in English Senior High School in Pekanbaru.

3.2 Source of Data

Source of data is an important factor that being the measurement in determining data collection technique (Sugiyono, 2013). Data can be divided into primary data and secondary data. Primary data is the data that collected by the researcher from the first source. In this research, the primary data is questionnaire. Secondary data is data that collected by the researcher to support the primary data. In this research, the secondary data is interview.

The researcher was conduct the research on 9th March until 22nd March 2018. The locations of the research are in Senior High School which located in Kecamatan Marpoyan Damai, Kota Pekanbaru. The schools that has been researched in SMA Negeri 5 Pekanbaru, SMA Negeri 4 Pekanbaru, and SMA YLPI Pekanbaru.

3.2.1 Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a data collection technique that is done by giving a set of questions or statements in writing to the respondent to answer (Sugiyono, 2005). Questionnaire is an economical and convenient way of collecting data especially where there are time constraints and they were administrated to the teacher trainers.

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

Table 3.1 Blue-print of Questionnaire

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	3. Facilities of ICT	9-14
		4. Teachers' attitude	15-25
		5. Teachers' workload	26-30

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

3.2.2 Interview

Interview is a face to face situation by two persons, the interviewer and interviewee. Kane (1995) stated that interview can be modified to fit needs of the situations; they can convey empathy, build trust, collect rich data and provide a clear understanding of the respondents view. In this research, the researcher has been interviewing the representative of the English teachers to get the information related to the research. The researcher used the general interview guide to make the interview run smoothly. There were seven questions that focus on the teacher's attitudes and the integration of ICT in English Senior High School in Pekanbaru. See in the appendix II on page.

3.2.3 Participant and Sample of the Research

According to Creswell (2012), population is a group of individuals who have the same characteristic. Furi (2007) stated that population is the whole subject that will investigated in a research.

The population of this research are all of English teachers of Senior High School in Kecamatan Marpoyan Damai, Kota Pekanbaru. The technique sampling of this research is purposive sampling. Arikunto (2010) stated that purposive sampling is the technique of sampling where the researcher took the sample based on specific purpose. The reason to took the purposive sampling in this research because there were some consideration such as the limitation of time, location and funds. The detail of sample will be shown on the Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Sample of the Research

No	Name of School	Number of English Teachers
1	SMA Negeri 5 Pekanbaru	6
2	SMA Negeri 4 Pekanbaru	6
3	SMA YLPI Pekanbaru	2
Total		14

Based on the table 3.2, the total of the sample in this research was 14 English teachers of Senior High School in Kecamatan Marpoyan Damai, Kota Pekanbaru.

3.3 Data Collection Techniques

In this research, data collection technique process begin with asking for permission to the headmaster of Senior High School in Kecamatan Marpoyan Damai, Kota Pekanbaru. After get the permission, the researcher was distribute the questionnaires to English teachers as participants. At the next day, the researcher was conduct the interview to support the information of questionnaire with English teacher. After collecting all of questionnaires and data from interview, the researcher begin to analyze all of data and make a conclusion.

3.4 Data Analysis Techniques

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 (Sugiyono, 2013). In this research, data analysis techniques are:

1. Collecting the data

In this research, the researcher creates questionnaires and distributes to all of the participants of the research. There are 14 English teachers as participants who answered the questionnaires. After collecting the questionnaire, the researcher was conduct the interview with English teachers to support the information of questionnaires.

2. Categorize the data based on the indicators

After the researcher collecting the data, the researcher categorizes the data based on the indicators to make the researcher more easier in describing the data.

3. Describe the data

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

4. Make a conclusion

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

