

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains the research method, research design, subject of the research, instruments of the research, the data collection and the data analysis.

A. Research Method

The method in this research used a descriptive qualitative research method. Qualitative research is the steps that the researcher do to collect the data or information. Qualitative data measures behavior which is not computable by arithmetic relations and is represented by pictures, words, or images. Beneficiary assessment is defined as a qualitative research tool that is used for improving the impact of development operations by analyzing the views which focus on the importance of observation (Singh, 2007).

According to Siyoto and Sodik (2015), a descriptive method is a research method by describing aspects of understanding nature about the problem from the results. Furthermore, Suryana (2010) states the descriptive method is a method used to examine natural objective condition and are used to obtain in-depth and meaningful data, namely actual and definite data.

Qualitative research is aimed at understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the participants. Paritsipant is people who are interviews, observed, asked to provide data, opinions, thoughts, perceptions. Qualitative research examines participant perspectives with a variety of interactive strategies such as direct observation, participatory observation, in-depth

interviews, documents, complementary techniques. Qualitative research has two main objectives, namely to describe and disclose and the second goal is to describe and explain (Siyoto and Sodik, 2015).

Abdurrahman (2014) states qualitative research is a study conducted using an investigation approach. Based on the statement above, qualitative descriptive shown the general as an actual description through as it is in the field according to the data from research has been investigated.

B. Subject of the Research

The subject of this research consisted of first grade students of Vocational High School at SMK Pusdikhub Cimahi, consisted of thirty-one male students and two female students during the second semester of the academic year 2019/2020. Researchers have chosen subjects on the grounds that students in these schools could represent the characteristics of vocational students in general. The student's characteristics are:

1. Difficulty in pronunciation.
2. Difficulty in memorizing new words.
3. Lack of interest in learning English.

C. Instruments of the Research

Generally, there are various procedures for collecting data. The instrument was the tool that can be viewed in a written, audio, visual format that is used to record data (Tavakoli, 2012). In this research, the main instruments were used to obtain the qualitative data, they are :

1. Observation Sheet

The observation sheet is refers to the use of procedures to ensure that the gathered evidence provides a reasonable framework for addressing analysis questions and reinforcing the conclusions gained (Burns, 1999). Additionally, Arikunto (2010) states observation means monitoring, with any activities that involve the whole nature of the subject. Thus, observation sheets are made to make direct observations of the object or in the process of learning activities that takes place from beginning to end.

Certainly, observation has its strengths and weaknesses. Observational data represent a firsthand picture of the events, is carried out in a natural field setting and enable the researcher to obtain contextual factors. However, analyzing observational data is time-consuming, observing in a large population is difficult, there is the possibility of observer bias, reactivity and investigator effects on the students and instructors, etc. On the whole, to carry out observation, the observers need to determine the setting. Then, they should identify what to be documented (Zohrabi, 2013). In this research, the observation was conducted in three meetings in February 2020. (See Appendix)

2. Questionnaire

A questionnaire is the research instrument that consists of a set of questions or other types of prompts that aims to collect information from a respondent to give their opinion (Arikunto, 2010). Furthermore,

questionnaires can appear in closed-ended questions and types open-ended questions. The questionnaire offers the ability for the respondent to elaborate on their thoughts. Besides that, Nunan (1999 in Zohrabi, 2013) states the important issue in open-ended questions is that the responses to these types of questions more accurately reflect what the respondent wants to say. Therefore, the researcher gave each student one questionnaire which contains ten questions with used open-ended questions. (See Appendix)

3. Test

The test is a series of question or the other tool which is used to measure of ability, the intelligence of knowledge, skill owned by an individual or group (Arikunto, 2010). The researcher used tests to measure students' understanding and learning success in learning vocabulary using anagram techniques. (See Appendix)

D. Data Collection

The process of finding and systematically arranging data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing data into categories, describing them into units, synthesizing, arranging into patterns, choose which ones are important and make conclusions so that they are easy to understand called data collection that used for data analysis.

In other words, the data collection are the strategic step in research purposes to get the data. The data collection technique from different sources,

as well as their analysis, would enhance the validity of the result (Sugiyono, 2017). Before collecting data, the researcher must consider the consequences and arrange the data collection based on the data needs.

The data collection technique in this research used the observation sheet carried out to explain how the vocabulary the process of learning activities using the anagram technique in the classroom. Then the questionnaire sheets were given to students and teachers to describes students' responses to technical anagrams. Also, the data collection in this research used the test to measure students' knowledge and skills which can be used to analyze the difficulties of the students.

In this research, the researcher used some devices to collect the data as it is mentioned in the instrument above. The data collection of each instrument explained as follow:

1. Observation

In this research, the researcher conducted observation in three meetings in February 2020. The observation was used to answer one of the research questions “How is the implementation of scenario in teaching vocabulary using anagram technique in first grade students’ in vocational high school at SMK Pusdikhub Cimahi?”. The researcher asked the English teacher to be an observer. The observation sheet consists of the activities that were applied in this research. The checklist was taken to check whether the researcher applied or not of the activities. Instead of using the correctness

data can give evidence by explains activities that occur in the classroom.

The observation was recorded in the form of an observation sheet.

2. Questionnaire

In this research, the researcher questionnaire to students on February, 26th 2020. The questionnaire was used to answer the research question “How are a teacher and student’s responses toward teaching vocabulary using anagram technique?”. The questionnaire was used to collect the specific response based on response indicators by Muhlisin (2018) that is attention, relevance, confidence, and satisfaction. The questioner was used open-ended questions to make the students give the respond freely in detailed information.

3. Test

In this research, the test was conducted on February, 26th. The test used was a fill-in test of 30 questions which was used to determine students' knowledge about vocabulary. It used for assessment with the following formula:

$$S = R/N \times 100$$

Where: S = The score

R = The number of the correct answers

N = The number of questions

Based on the data collection techniques above, the data is used to answer research questions in learning vocabulary using the anagram technique.

E. Data Analysis

The method used in this research was descriptive qualitative research. Thus, data analysis techniques were used based on descriptive analysis as developed by Miles and Huberman. There are data reduction, data display and verification. Generally, the steps are related to each other either during or after collecting data so the model of Mile and Huberman is called an interactive model.

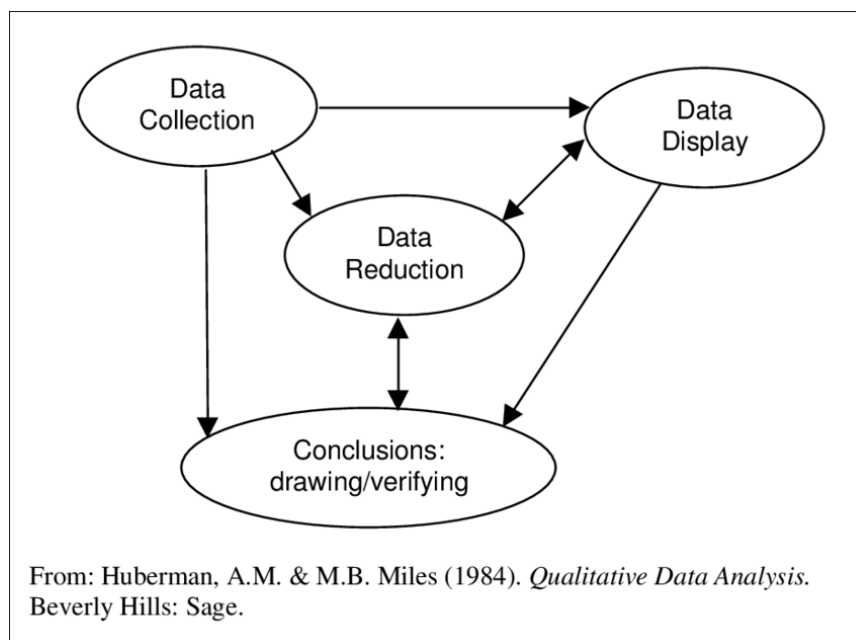


Figure 3 1 Qualitative Data Analysis Model

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction refer to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcript. Data reduction was occurred as the researcher decides (often

without full awareness) which conceptual framework, which case, which research questions, and which data collection approaches to choose.

In this stage, the researcher needs to separate the accurate data from the inaccurate ones. Through the data reduction the researcher focuses on the data that analyzed. It can easier the researcher to continues the collecting the data.

2. Data Display

The second major flow of analysis activity is data display. Generically, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion, drawing, and action. Looking at displays helps us to understand what is happening and to do something-either analyze further or take action based on that understanding. In this stage, the researcher presented the data into a design that finished in form of short statements, charts, graphs, matrices, and networks.

3. Conclusion Drawing or Verification

Conclusion drawing in our view. The conclusion is also verified as the analyst proceeds. Verification may be as brief as fleeting second thought crossing the analyst's mind during writing, with a sort excursion back to the field notes, or it may be through an elaborate, with lengthy argumentation and review among colleagues to develop intersubjective consensus or with extensive efforts to replicate a finding in another data set.

In this stage, the researcher made a conclusion. A conclusion is a form of thick description. The conclusion is the answers to the researcher's problems that have been formulated.