CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the methodology of the study related to the research design, subject of the study, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

A. Research Design

John W. Best defines research as the systematic and objective analysis and recording of observations that may lead to the development of generalizations, principles or theories, resulting in prediction and possibly ultimate control of events. Based on the definition above, the researcher here sets the research design in conducting this research systematically.⁵⁰

The research design which is used in this study is descriptive qualitative research. According to Ary, qualitative research is conducted to describe the current status of phenomenon that exists at the time of study.

"Qualitative research focuses on understanding social phenomena and providing rich verbal descriptions of setting, situations, and participants. The qualitative research includes a number of different methods, such as ethnography, case study, naturalistic observations, focused interviews, and historical" 51

⁵⁰John W. Best, *Introduction to Research*, (Belmont: Wadsworth Thomson Learning, 1996), p.26

⁵¹ Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education*, (Belmont: Wadsworth Thomson Learning, 2002), p.37

While, John stated that descriptive research involves the description, recording, analysis, and interpretation of conditions that exist. It involves some types of comparison or contrast and attempts to discover relationships between existing non-manipulated variables. In other word, descriptive is analyzing the data from information about the existing situation.⁵²

Based on the explanation above, the current status of phenomenon in this study is techniques of teaching English vocabulary of fourth and fifth grade at SD Darul Ulum Plus Jombang in Academic Year 2008/2009.

B. Research Subject

Research subject is an individual who participates in the research study is someone from whom data are collected. The subjects of the study were the English teachers who teach in fifth and fourth grades and the students at SD Darul Ulum Plus Jombang in academic year 2008/2009.

C. Research Instrument

In this research, four instruments were used to obtain the data in order to answer the problem. Further, Ary describes the important items in qualitative research as follows:

"Managing the large volume of descriptive data generated from interviews, observations, and the collection of documents is an important consideration in qualitative studies. Qualitative investigators also typically keep a personal or reflexive log or journal in which they

⁵² John W. Best, *Introduction to Research*, op.cit.p.25

record accounts of their thoughts, feelings, assumptions, motives, and rationale for decisions made."53

So, the instruments which were used in this research are questionnaire, interview, observation and documentation.

1. Questionnaire

In this study the researcher used questionnaire because the researcher needs to get the information from the respondent about the teacher qualification, which includes the educational background and teaching experience, the use of teaching vocabulary techniques, teaching media, and general describing about student's respond.

According to Arikunto, questionnaire is some written questions used to get the information from respondent about their personality or anything that she\ he knows. There are two types of questionnaire; open questionnaire (unstructured questionnaire) and close questionnaire (structured questionnaire). Meanwhile, close questionnaire (structured questionnaire) contains the question and alternative answer to them. The answers provided for each question should be exhaustive of all possible responses and at the same time mutually exclusive. Open Questionnaire (unstructured questionnaire) gives the respondents freedom to reveal their opinions and attitudes.⁵⁴

53 Donald Ary, Introduction to Research in Education, op.cit. p.42

⁵⁴ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktek.* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1996), p.128

This research used structured questionnaire to get the general description about the use of teaching vocabulary techniques. The researcher distributed the questionnaire to the teachers of fourth and fifth grade of SD Plus Darul Ulum.

2. Interview

Interview is basically conducted as conversational exchanges; acquire verbal answer for questions that is asked verbally in a meeting. These can be personal, such as face to face, or by telephone. As John argued that:

"Interview is an oral questionnaire. Instead of writing the response, the subject or interviewee gives the needed information verbally in a face-to-face relationship" 55

The advantages of interview are: to get more information, especially related with someone's privacy, to get the information what we want sooner, to make sure that all the data is from the real source (validity and reability), and the respondent is more flexible in giving the information. Interview is also used to support or complete the data which is obtained from observation.

According to Sugiyono in "Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan", interview is divided into structured and unstructured interview. Structured interview is the interview that the question and alternative answer to the subjects are predetermined and followed with all respondents. Meanwhile, unstructured interview is, giving question freely. It means that the researcher does not use

⁵⁵ John W. Best, *Introduction to Research*, op.cit.p.164

systematic interview design in getting the data from the source of information, she/he only use a general description of question.⁵⁶

In this research, the researcher uses structured interview in collecting the data uses tape recorder to anticipate something missing in transferring the data. This interview focuses on the teaching techniques used the teacher of SD Darul Ulum Plus and students' respond toward those techniques.

Those questions are as follows:

- The use of teaching techniques to fourth and fifth grade.
- Teacher opinion about teaching vocabulary to children and its problem
- c. The students' responses include their interest and motivation toward the teaching activities.

3. Observation

Marshal (1995, as cited in Sugiyono) states as follows:

"Through observation, the researchers learn about behaviour and the meaning attached to those behaviour."57

Here, researcher does observation to learn some information in collecting the data. Sugiyono classifies observation into two types; they are participant observation and non-participant observation in the process of conducting data collection.

 $^{^{56}}$ Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian Pendidikan. (Bandung : Alfabeta., 2008), p.194 57 Ibid, p.131

- a. Participant observation is an observation where the investigator becomes participant/respondent of particular group of organization.
- b. Non-participant observation is procedure in which the investigator observes in a natural setting and it is not an actual participant in a particular group or organization.⁵⁸

This research uses non-participant observation. The writer uses an observation notes to get the data and observes the techniques used by the teacher in teaching vocabulary and the respond of students related to those techniques. The observation notes will be described as follow:

The Observation Notes for The Fourth and The Fifth Grade

Teacher:	Day / Date:			
	Time: (1 st /2 nd /3 rd) Meeting			
Topic :				
Objectives:				
❖ Teaching and Learning Process:				
❖ Techniques Of Teaching Vocabulary :				
➤ Vocabulary networks				
Procedure:				
Activities:				
Guess the Words :				
Procedure:				
Activities:				
Guessing Picture / Realia (Real Object) / Flashcard / Puppets				
Procedure:				
Activities:				
➤ Odd Words Out				
Procedure:				
➤ The Lost Pet				

⁵⁸ Ibid, p.204

	Procedure:
	Activities:
>	Keeping the Rules
	Procedure:
	Activities:
>	Colour Parsing
ŕ	Procedure:
	Activities:
7	Singing a song
	Procedure:
	Activities:
	A very long sentence
_	Procedure:
_	Activities:
۶	
	Procedure:
_	Activities:
	Using Games
۶	Bingo
	Activities:
>	
	Activities:
>	11 0
	Activities:
>	
	Activities:
>	Asking the right question
	Activities :
>	Find The Differences
	Activities:
>	Picture Crossword
	Activities:
>	Hang-man
	Activities:
>	
	Activities:
*	Teaching Media :
0	Picture
0	Realia / real Object
0	Flashcard
0	Puppets
*	
*	Student's respond :
Í	> Students get their interest in learning
	English
}	> Students are motivated by games and

	technique in learning vocabulary used by teachers	
	> Students enjoy with the media used by teachers	
	> Students feel bored during learning English in class	
	> Students less their attention	
	> Students lost their motivation	
	➤ Some students make problems because of less their interest in learning English	
*	Note :	

4. Documentation

Documentation is one of data source in the form of document. It can be personal, such as written documents; files of material of teaching English vocabulary, reports, letters, etc and minutes of an event or setting. Besides, it may documents of popular culture, such as: books, photo's collections, films, and videos. Further, Ary describes documentations as follows:

"Qualitative researcher may also use written documents to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study. These documents may be personal, such as autobiographies, diaries, and letters; official, such as files, reports, or minutes that have been prepared by observers of an event or setting; or documents of popular culture, such as book, films, and videos." ⁵⁹

The researcher take the syllabus and lesson plan to complete the data of observation. It is also done to know the students' response both their interest and motivation.

⁵⁹ Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education*, (Belmont: Wadsworth Thomson Learning, 2002), p.435

D. Data Collection

1. Questionnaire

This research uses structured questionnaire to get the general description about the use of teaching vocabulary techniques. The researcher distributes the questionnaire to the teachers of fourth and fifth grade of SD Plus Darul Ulum.

2. Interview

In this study, the researcher interviews the English teachers of fourth and fifth grade. This interview is intended to get data about the techniques used by the English teacher in teaching vocabulary and the reason why the teacher uses those techniques in teaching vocabulary to the fifth and fourth grades students at SD Darul Ulum Plus Jombang.

3. Observing the class' practices

Data confirmation is done by observing the class' practices. This observation was done to know how the teacher used the techniques of teaching vocabulary to the fourth and fifth grades and also to know how the student's responses to the techniques used by the teacher both their motivation and their interest. The observation will be done at least three times of meeting in class.

4. Documentation

It is obtained from teacher's lesson plan and its syllabus which used completes the obtained data.

E. Data Analysis

All of data is collected by using questionnaire, interview, observation, and documentation which are analyzed and reported descriptively. From the observation, the researcher described the teaching learning process, included students respond toward technique of teaching vocabulary used by teacher to the students of fourth and fifth grade in procedural text. It is also used to get the data on the techniques by the teacher in teaching vocabulary and the effectiveness of those techniques.

Questionnaire and interview are used to complete the data which are obtained from observation about the techniques used by the teacher in teaching vocabulary and the effectiveness of those techniques. The last research instrument is documentation that used to complete the observation report.