CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter is the research method. It discusses several aspects such as research design, research subject, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The design of a study begins with the selection of a topic and a paradigm. According to Creswell (2014), research design is a blue print to conduct a research study which involves qualitative, quantitative and mix-method approaches. The research design will guide the researchers to plan on how to collect and process data in order to be implemented their research.

According to Charles in Latief (2016), in quantitative research, the data have the number form that it will be processed mathematically by using statistic. Therefore, in quantitative research, the data collected are represented numerically. The data represent the students’ language achievement.

It is different from qualitative research. The results are expressed as verbal statements. It is explained by Charles in Latief (2016), that qualititative data are analyzed logically. In conclusion, many resources are needed in order to obtain the valid data. The data in qualitative research will be presented in descriptions or verbal data.

In this research, the researcher uses a quantitative research in order to answer the research problem. The researcher makes pretest and posttest. It is because the researcher wants to measure the students’ vocabulary by implementing “who I am” game.
3.2 Population and Sample

The researcher did preliminary to the headmaster and the teacher of the school to know the information of the population and sample. The population of this study is the fifth graders at SDN Gondanglegi Wetan 02 Malang. After knowing the population, the researcher took two class which have the same level based on the recap scores data that showed by the English teacher. There are 19 students as the sample of this research.

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection is the process of gathering and measuring information. This section presents the technique and instrument that will be used to collect the data also the procedure that will be conducted to get the data. Each aspect will be explained as follows.

3.3.1 Technique

In order to collect the data, the researcher uses treatment (giving test) as the technique. According to Ary, Jacobs, Sorense, and Razavieh (2010), in experimental studies, treatment is the independent variable and the outcome is the dependent variable. The treatment is given to the students and after the treatment is given, the test is given to the students to get the outcome or the independent variable. In conclusion, giving treatment is a technique in order to conduct an experimental research.

3.3.2 Instrument

The instrument that used in this research is pretest and posttest. According to Creswell (2014), a pretest gives a measure on some quality that the researcher
asses for the human research subject or participants in a test before they get a treatment and a posttest is a measure on some quality that is tested for human research subject participants in an experiment after a treatment.

3.3.3 Procedure

Based on the explanation above, the researcher uses treatment as the technique and to collect the data, the researcher uses pretest, posttest, and analytical rubric. The researcher as the teacher. Therefore, the data collection process consists of:

1. Firstly, the researcher makes pretest (appendix 2) and posttest (appendix 3).
2. Secondly, the researcher gives pretest once in the first day to the control group and experimental group before group activity is conducted. After the pretest is given, in group control, the teacher gives control treatment. In the experimental group, the researcher as the teacher in order to conduct “Who Am I” game. The researcher gives the treatment five times to the experimental group. On the last day after the group activity, the researcher gives the posttest to the control group and experimental group.
3. Thirdly, reporting the data is the last step. The data that have been collected from pretest and posttest is ready to be analyzed.

3.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis is a systematic research for meaning. According to Creswell (2014), there are several interrelated step used in the process of analyzing quantitative data.
1. The first step, the researcher prepares all the data that have been gathered to be analyzed. This is included inputting and processing the numerical data to the statistic.

2. The second step, the researcher begins the data analysis. The researcher conducts a descriptive of the data reporting measure of central tendency and variation. Then researcher conducts an inferential analysis to test hypotheses that have been made.

3. The third step, the researcher reports the results that are found using tables, figures, and a discussion of the key result.

4. Finally, the researcher clarifies the results of the data analysis.