CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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

3.1 Research Design

Ary, Jacobs, Sorensen & Razavieh (2010) states that research design is the researcher’s plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomena in its context. Therefore research design is something that researcher has to think before conducting a research. There are two kinds of research design, qualitative and quantitative. In this research, the writer use the qualitative one.

The qualitative approach is based on the background of different philosophical approaches. In this approach, researchers can only understand human behavior by focusing on the meaning that events have for the people involved. This is because qualitative researchers try to understand a phenomenon with the aim of focusing on the total picture rather than dividing it into variables (Ary, Jacobs, Sorensen & Razavieh, 2010).

In the qualitative research the data collection method are observation, interviewing, and data analysis. This research was conducted to describe the game that was used by teacher in teaching vocabulary. The result of this qualitative research was more emphasized in meaning than generalization. Qualitative research
3.2 Subject of Research

According to Fraenkel, Wallen and Hyun (2012) research subjects are the participants whom are samples of individuals that will be observed or interviewed in research conducted by researchers. The subject in research is important because it is one of the biggest sources to conduct the research. The subject of this research was the teacher of SMPN 1 Kota Mojokerto who teaches vocabulary using the game. The subject was Mrs. S, she was graduated in University of Muhammadiyah Surabaya. She has been teaching for 21 years. At SMPN 1 Kota Mojokerto, she teaches the 7th and the 9th grades.

3.3 Research Instrument

Research instrument is a tool to collect the data in conducting research. The writer used two kinds of instruments to collect the data. Those instruments were observation field note and interview guide.

3.3.1 Observation

Ary, Jacobs, Sorensen & Razavieh, (2010) stated that the basic method used to obtain data in qualitative research is called observation. This type of observation is not systematic and structured but very global. Observation in this study are usually carried out in a fairly long period of time. Then, observation in qualitative research can be carried out without a hypothesis. Observation in this study rely heavily on narratives or words to describe settings, behavior and interactions. Observation can be used in qualitative or quantitative research, if the purpose of a
study is to get an understanding of images and discussion, then the results of this study are notes or narratives, and that is the point of qualitative research.

According to Ary, Jacobs, Sorensen, & Razavieh (2010) there are two types of observations, they are participant observation and non-participant observation. In this study the study used non-participant research. According to Williams (2008), non-participant observation is a type of qualitative research strategy. In non-participant observation the researchers do not bother to collect the basic data about social institutions. The researchers do not require direct interaction with participants. In this study, the researcher conducted the observation only once. It was because the subject of this study only gave one opportunity to conduct the observation in the class.

Field notes were used by the researcher in doing the observation. According to Ary, Jacobs, Sorensen, & Razavieh (2010), the field notes or brief notes are used to complete the data from the interview during observations in class. There are two components in field notes, descriptive and reflective. Descriptive part is a full explanation of interpersonal relationships, settings, and incident reports. Reflective part is personal impression about data analysis toward records of events, ethical issues, speculations, and research methods, which include picture notes, video and audio recordings (Ary, Jacobs, Sorensen, & Razavieh, 2010). On the field notes, the researcher described how the teacher implemented the “What You Might Find” board game. The researcher used table to manage the field notes observation.
3.3.2 Interview

Ary, Jacobs, Sorensen & Razavieh, (2010) sated that interview is a method used to obtain and collect data from people regarding opinions, beliefs and feelings about the situation using their own words. This is one of the most widely used methods and is the basis for obtaining qualitative data. When using interviews, researchers will get information that cannot be obtained through observation.

Ary, Jacobs, Sorensen & Razavieh (2010) defined that there are three kinds of interview, namely unstructured interview, structured interview and semi-structured interview. First, unstructured interview, this type of interview relies on spontaneous conversations built on the current situation. This unstructured interview is not planned in detail. So the researcher asks questions when there is a chance and then listens carefully then uses the answers to the subject to make the next question. The second is structured interviews. This interview is the opposite of unstructured interviews, which are much planned for the purpose of obtaining specific information specific to the research subject. The last is a semi or partially structured interview. This interview requires designing the question first but the interviewer can modify the question during the question and answer or interview session.

The interview in this study was conducted in order to know the advantages and disadvantages of “What You Might Find” board game at SMPN 1 Kota Mojokerto. In doing so, the researcher intended to use semi-structured interview. The consideration of it was to make the interview run neatly according to the goal but can still explore other new questions that still related. Then, the researcher
provided and brought the questions guide to get the interview that had been planned. The questions were included in the interview guide as the instrument. The subject was asked about the advantages and disadvantages of “What You Might Find” board game.

3.4 Procedures

In this study, the data was collected by using two techniques, namely observation and interview. The steps of collecting data in this exploration were mentioned as follows:

1. The researcher prepared the field note for observation.
2. The researcher observed the classroom activity during teaching and learning process to know how the teacher implements “What You Might Find” board game.
3. The researcher prepared interview guide for the interview.
4. The researcher did the interview with the teacher related to know the advantage and disadvantage of “What You Might Find” board game.
5. The researcher transcribed the interview.

3.5 Data Analysis

According to Ary, Jacobs, Sorensen & Razavieh (2010) data analysis is a difficult and time-consuming part. This is because data analysis is the most mysterious and complex stage in qualitative research. Researchers usually face very large field notes, transcripts of interviews, audio recordings, video data, reflection data, and information from documents, all of which must be identified and copied. The researcher must also regulated what had been heard, seen and also what had
been read. The next stage, researchers must understand everything and arrange explanations, develop theories or ask new questions.

The next step after the researcher collecting the data was analyzing the data, the 5 stages as follows:

1. Analyzed the result of observation
2. Analyzed the result of interview
3. Identified the advantages and disadvantages of “What You Might Find” board game
4. Analyzed the advantages and disadvantages of “What You Might Find” board game
5. Drew the conclusion from data analysis.