CHAPTER II

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher explains the method of investigation which consists of research design, setting, research instrument, data collecting method and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

According to Creswell (2009:3), research design is plan and the procedures for research to detailed methods of data collection and analysis’. This means a plan which is arranged by the researcher to collect and analyze data in order to answer a research question.

Research design guides the researcher used quantitative or qualitative research design which has different ways to gain the result of the study. Ary (2010) states that descriptive qualitative research design is used by the researcher to understand a phenomenon by using a holistic picture and depth understanding rather than a numeric analysis of data. Meanwhile, quantitative research design encourages the writer to understand and gain the data by employing some variables and numeric data analysis.

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method because this method involves describing and interpreting events, condition, or situation of the present. According to Bagon and Taylor (2000), qualitative methodology is a research procedure that bears descriptive data either written and oral expression of people and behavior. Therefore, the data collected are in words, sentences or
pictures at all. The design is called descriptive qualitative because it is natural base, more focusing on process than result, analitic-inductive, descriptive and its scheme is temporal (Moeleong, 2003).

In this research, the researcher analyzed and made field notes about the teacher’s problems faced during teaching learning process. The researcher did not change the setting and rule of the classs. This research design was choosen because, based on Ary (2006:426), qualitative research is designed to gain the data in the form of words about the subject’s experience and perspectives and without predetermined hypotesis.

The researcher observed the interaction between the teacher and the students. The researcher attempted to findout the problems in teaching learning process at SDN GadingKembar3Jabung Malang, especially in English.

3.2 Subject of the Study

This study was conducted at fourth grade SDN Gadingkembar 3 Jabung kabupaten Malang, located at Jl. A. Yani 01 Desa Gadingkembar Kecamatan Jabung Kabupaten Malang. That school consists of eight students and one teacher, The subjects were choosen because the teacher of that school used scrabble game as her media to teaching vocabulary. Moreover, the researcher investigated the implementation of scrabble game, the problems faced by the teacher in applying scrabble game, the way the teacher solved her problems in applying the scrabble game.
3.3 Techniques to Collect the Data

1. Observation

In qualitative research, observation is a basic method that is used in obtaining data. Qualitative observations have a purpose to describe natural setting such as the setting, behavior, and the interactions. It also ideetically uses checklist and without hypothesis (Ary, 2006:431).

Ary (2006:433) also stated that there are two kinds of observation, namely: (a) participant as an observer which means the researcher actively participates and becomes an insider in the activities of the study, (b) observer as participant which means the researcher only becomes as an observer and does not participate in the activities of the study.

In this study, the researcher used observer as participant to collect the data. It was because the researcher only observed the teaching and learning activities behind the students. The researcher only saw and made some notes about the implementation of scrabble game in teaching English vocabulary, the problems faced by the teacher in applied those media, and the way the teacher solved her problems in applied scrabble game of teaching English vocabulary to the students.

2. Interview

The last instrument used in this study is an interview. This instrument is one of the ways to get more detail information about teaching learning process. Interview is the most common data gathering technique. According to Gall and
Borg (2007), interview involves asking a series of structural questions and deeper with open-form questions to obtain additional information.

The interview aims to find out the opinions, beliefs, and feelings related to the research problems. The interview is not only to get the complete answers, but also to collect further information, clarify the data, and to obtain the additional information. The researcher interviewed the teacher about the problem faced in teaching vocabulary using scrabble game at the fourth grades.

3.4 Research Instruments

The instruments that was used in this study were observation checklist and interview guide. By using those instruments, the researcher hoped the data that she got were valid and easy to be analyzed.

Observation checklist was used to facilitate the data collection during the observation. It was used to get the data about the teaching techniques used by the teacher in teaching English vocabulary, the way the teacher applied those techniques, the problems faced by the teacher in applied those techniques, and the way the teacher solved the problems in applying the techniques of teaching English vocabulary to the students.

The other instrument that was used in this study was interview guide. It was used to get additional information from the teacher about his opinions, beliefs, or feelings related to the research problems that couldn’t be obtained from the observation.
3.5 Data Collection

The data is collected from the result of the instrument. It begins when the researcher starts the research of this study. Polit and Hungler (1999, 267) define data as “information obtained during the course of an investigation or studied”.

The researcher used the steps to collect the data from observation, and interview. The researcher does the observation when teaching learning process. Based on the observation, the researcher makes field notes. The data is collected from the conclusion.

The goal of doing interview to find additional information to support and strengthen the analysis about the use of scrabble. From the interview, the researcher will know the opinions towards the use of scrabble in learning vocabulary. The researcher writes the transcription of the interviewed to present clearer data.

3.5.1 Step in Collecting Data

1) The researcher interviewed the English teacher as pre-observation

2) Making observation checklist before conducting the observation.

3) The researcher proposes the permission letter to the headmaster of SDN GadingKembar3Jabung to conduct a study and gain the participants of the study.

4) And then after all the permissions is accepted, the researcher met the English teacher to arrange of schedule to conduct the study.

a. Preparing the instruments.
1) The researcher observed the situation of the class and interviewed the teacher to obtain the data needed. In this step the researcher may be able to see the phenomena and situation during the observation.

b. Conducting the research

1) The researcher observed the teaching learning process in the class during applying scrabble game and uses field notes as documentation.

2) The researcher interviewed the teacher to find out the teacher’s opinion and feeling of using scrabble games in vocabulary learning process.

3.6 Data Analysis

To analyze data, the researcher used the following procedure.

1. Identifying the implementation of scrabble game in teaching vocabulary, the problems faced by the teacher in applied those media and the way the teacher solved her problems in applied of scrabble game in teaching vocabulary to the students.

2. Clarifying the data related the implementation of scrabble game in teaching vocabulary, the problems faced by the teacher in applied those media and the way the teacher solved her problems in applied of scrabble game in teaching vocabulary to the students.

3. Drawing conclusions based on the research problems.