CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter provides some aspects that are related to research method. This research method comprises (1) research design; (2) research subject; (3) research instruments; (4) data collection; (5) data analysis in order to answer the research question.

3.1 Research Design

The research design is a basic element that influences the continuity of research. Therefore, in order to answer these research problems. The structure and data analysis method is used to obtain evidence. Qualitative design is used because it is considered as the best method for obtaining more information and understanding of this social phenomenon. Qualitative research collects data by empirically confirming studies. The researcher finds descriptive data like text or picture that makes rich of information in detail to researcher (Lambert, 2012).

In this research, descriptive qualitative was used to answer research question and describe the difficulties in learning vocabulary faced by eight grade students in SMP N 2 Nglegok. Lambert (2012) said that “descriptive qualitative is very useful when researcher wants to know a certain event in detail”. Therefore, researcher can explain the empirical events that occurred during the research.
3.2 Research Subject

The research subject is an individual who participates in the comprehensive process of the research. It also means that the researcher mostly get the data and information from them. Sargeant (2012) mentions that participant is an individual who can give best information and understanding of an aspect under the research. Research participants are students whose assignment results become variables in the analysis of documents in this research. Therefore, the variables of the research participants appear to be reliable and valid to support the analysis.

The participants were eight grade students of SMP N 2 Nglegok. The researcher will focus in the class with the lowest vocabulary subject scores. As the researcher mentioned before, the students in eight grade students are chosen as the subject because according to information from an English teacher that students in eight grade of SMP N 2 Nglegok still have low motivation in learning English that caused difficulties in learning words. Moreover, students hard to memorize the word and its meaning. For that reason, the subject chosen in order to identify the difficulties in learning vocabulary.

Research subjects are selected individuals to follow the entire research process. The research subjects function as main resource in this research in this research, 3 students with the most difficulties in learning vocabulary were interviewed as the sample of this research. They were selected based on the recommendation from the English teacher in that class. Selected students are students who have the most difficulties in learning vocabulary. Based on that ways, it will shows the problem they faced in learning words through semi-structured interview.
3.3 Research Instruments

There are many techniques that used in conducting a qualitative research. According to Saryono (2010), qualitative research is research used to investigate, discover, describe, and explain the quality or features of social influence that cannot be explained, measured or illustrated through a quantitative approach. Therefore, this current research used document analysis as primary data and interview as secondary data source.

Therefore, the research instrument is a tool in collecting the data. The researcher used two kinds of techniques in this current research, which are document analysis and interview. The document analysis used in order to find maximum results in research that researcher did. Another instrument that researcher used was a collection of questions for students as the main correspondent in this research which correspondent’s opinions been the secondary information to be processed objectively by researcher. Fraenkel, Wallen, & Hyun (2012) define that a research instrument is a whole process in preparing to collect the data. In this case, the instrument of this research was interview guide.

3.3.1 Semi-structured Interview

Interview in this research functioned as a tool to achieve the variables needed. Easwaramoorthy and Zarinpoush (2006) interpret as follows “interview is conducted to collect deeper information in respondents’ opinion”. Interview models can be done differently according to the needs of the variables needed. There are three types of interviews. First, structured interviews are those that are
really prepared for everything. The questions asked to the subjects are in order. Second, a semi-structured interview is a type of interview in which the interviewer prepares a predetermined question and participants answer it in their own words. The interviewer has a guide. Questions asked can be sequential even developed based on the participant's subject statement. This can be done to get the information needed. Third, unstructured interviews are casual and natural interviews or spontaneous interviews. That is because the researcher did not insert questions and other preparations in this type of interview. After some of students were interviewed, document analysis was implemented to conclude the data and find the research problems. In this present research, semi-structured interview was implemented. The researcher prepared some questions to ask the students to validate the data that taken from the document analysis. Semi-structured interview used in order to make students comfortable to answer. They felt free to answer the question given by the researcher. Statements given by students based on previous questions are further developed into further questions by researcher. It is because the researcher needed to know the detail about students’ difficulties. Moreover, in order to obtain maximum information from students, researcher used Bahasa in the interview session. This is done so students feel more comfortable understanding and asking questions. But it will translated into English in the report. Each student will be interviewed around 8 minutes.

3.3.2 Document Analysis

Document analysis is one of the techniques that aim to find out a content of a specific material. Fraenkel, Wallen, & Hyun (2012) explain that document analysis is a technique that allows researcher to research students’ difficulties in
an indirect way, through an analysis of their content. Their content could be assignment, textbook, students’ ability etc. document analysis is felt to make it easier for researchers to understand student learning difficulties.

In this research, researcher will analyze the tasks that have been given by the teacher. analyzing student assignments is chosen as an instrument because it is a real assignment given by the teacher.

3.4 Data Collection

Data collection is the process of the research in gaining data and information. The data were primarily taken from the observation of eight grade students at SMP N 2 Nglegok. The secondary data were taken from interview. Below are the steps taken by researcher in collecting data. The data were gathered from eight grade students at Junior High School, academic year 2019 and 2020.

a. Deciding to interview 3 students based on the lowest scores in English subject.

b. Interviewing the students based on semi-structured interview.

c. Collecting students’s task that had been checked by the teacher.

d. Identifying several difficulties based on the students’ ways to spell, pronounce, interpret words and write their paragraph.

3.5 Data Analysis

Data analysis is the most important part of this research methodology. Fraenkel, Wallen, and Hyusn (2012) explain that “data analysis in qualitative research involves decreasing and recovering large amounts of written
information”. Accordingly, after collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data in this following step:

a. Gather important information in interviews with students.

b. The voice recordings of interviewed were transcribed into sentences.

c. The unimportant conversations on interview recording were deleted.

d. Collecting students’ tasks that given by the teacher.

e. Identifying several difficulties in students’ tasks.

f. The result of data analysis and interview were combined.

g. The various data that have been obtained were explained in words.