CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

One of the important things in a research is the Research Method of the study. In this chapter the writer presented the method, time and place, subject and object, technique of collecting data, data endorsement and the data analysis of the study that have collected from the research in the field.

A. Method of the Study

The study applied descriptive qualitative study. Descriptive research involves collecting data in order to test hypotheses or answer questions concerning the current status of the subject study. A descriptive study determines and reports the way things are. One common type of descriptive research involves assessing attitudes or opinions toward individuals, organization, events, or procedures; pre-election political polls and market research surveys are examples of this type of descriptive research. Descriptive data are typically collected through a questionnaire survey, an interview, or observation.[21]

Qualitative research is a broad field of inquiry that uses unstructured data collection methods, such as observations or documents to find themes and meanings to inform our understanding of the world. Qualitative research tends to try to uncover the reasons for behaviors, attitudes and motivations, instead of

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[21] L.R Gay, *Educational Research*, Second Edition, Florida International University, 1981, p.13.

the details of what, where and when. Qualitative research will be done across many disciplines, such as social science, healthcare and business.[22]

So far, in some studies qualitative researchers use the same source material (data) as historian. In most studies such materials are just part of the information base and often supplement participant observation and interviewing data.[23]

The writer concluded that term qualitative research means the kind of research whose findings were not obtained through statistical procedures or other forms of matter. Examples may include research on the life, history, and the person's behavior will be also about the role of social movement organizations, or reciprocal relationship.

In this study, qualitative research means to find out and describe the phenomena through the process observed and interview in detail and clearly as reality. Qualitative is a natural approach in conducting the research such as real setting. Therefore, there is no manipulation in the field setting.

B. Time and Place of the Study

The writer collected the data in the field about 2 month. It is sufficient to get the data and information, so that relevant to the study. It is the use of audio-visual media in teaching English vocabulary at the fourth-grade of MI Al-Jihad of Palangka Raya, and writer supposes the time is appropriate in which to get the information and data only needs information from the English Teacher and

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[22] Mediawiki, *How to Do Qualitative Research*, Accessed on http://www.wikihow.com/Do-Qualitative-Research, on Januari 19th, 2011.

[23] C. Robert Bodgan, *Qualitative research for education,* Third Edition, United State of America: Allyn & Bacon, 1998, p. 71.

items of the evaluation and so that it does not disturb the teaching-learning process. Meanwhile, the place of the study is in MI Al-Jihad is Jalak V Street, Palangka Raya.

C. Subject and Object of the Study

The subject of the study is an English teacher of MI Al-Jihad of Palangka Raya who teaches at fourth-grade students there. The teacher who included in the subject of the study should has some characteristics; The English teacher who taught english subject at Fourth-grade of MI Al-Jihad of Palangka raya, has been teaching English at least for a year and has graduated at least S-1. For that all the writer determines a teacher who will be the subject of this study. His name is Haji Parhani who has all of the characteristics above. And the object of this study is the video used by him in teaching english vocabulary.

The writer took all of forth gared students of MI-Aljihad of Palangka Raya as supporter the data for this study for the function as: comparator, assess and determinant for the teacher, when the teacher teaches English vocabulary to the fourth-grade students by using audio-visual media. The writer took all of fourth-grade students as determinant and comparator for making sure that the learning applied by using audio-visual media.
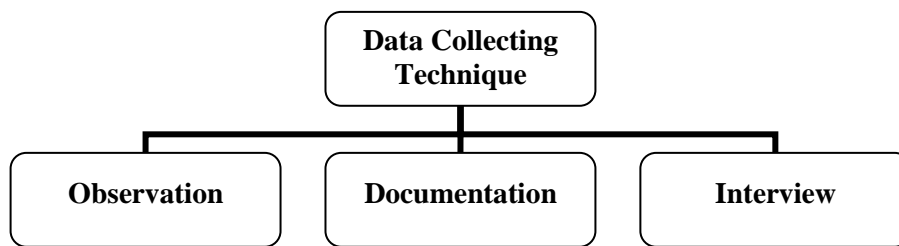
Table 3.1
The Numbers of Fourth-Grade Students

No.	Class	Total Students
1	IV A	30
2	IV B	29
Total		59

D. Technique of Collecting Data

One of the main duties in this study is collecting the data to answer the problems of the study above. The data has been collected in natural setting without any manipulation of the setting. The data collecting techniques that have used in this study, namely: observation, interview, and documentation. It can be drawn as follows:

Figure 3.1
Data Collecting Technique

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        ┌──────────────────┐
        │  Data Collecting │
        │    Technique     │
        └──────────────────┘
      ┌───────────┼───────────┐
┌───────────┐ ┌─────────────┐ ┌───────────┐
│Observation│ │Documentation│ │ Interview │
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1. Observation

Observation is the action of watching somebody/something carefully so as to notice things.[24] In this study the major data gathering technique is participant observation (supplemented with formal and informal interviews and review of documents) and the focus of the study is on particular organization (school, rehabilitation center) or some aspect of the organization.[25]

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[24] Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, Oxford: Oxford University press, 2000, p. 798.
[25] C. Robert Bodgan, *Qualitative...,* p.71.

As Adler and Adler said that, "Observation is the base fundamental of all research."[26] Observations conducted to obtain information about human behavior as occurs in reality. The observation to the subject of this study has been done to know the student's scores of English in understanding the English Vocabularies.

The writer observes to get the data by coming to research the location; He was looking directly into MI Al-Jihad of Palangka Raya and writing the facts and problems researched. So, the description about the use of audio-visual media in teaching English vocabulary at the fourth-grade of MI Al-Jihad of Palangka Raya has been known. It has presented with a checklist form that has attached in the appendix at the end of this paper. He has also took a video footage of activities when teachers are teaching English vocabulary by using video media at fourth-grade of MI Al-Jihad Palangka Raya.

In the observation technique, the writer used passive participation. It meant the writer was only present at the scene of action but did not interact or participate.[27] So, the writer generally came to the class, looking, and listening what the teacher has done.

Observation was started by general observation and furthermore, focused to the object of the research. It was begun to introduce what the purposes of writer. with this way, it could be gotten the actual data about the

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[26] Christine Daymon. Holloway Jimmy, *Metode-metode Riset Kualitatif dalam Public Relations,* Yogyakarta: PT Bentang Pustaka, 2008, p.30

[27] Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&B* (Tenth Edision), Bandung: Aifabeta,2010, P. 226.

case of using video as media in teaching vocabulary at the fourth-grade students of MI Al-Jihad Palangka Raya.

In this study, the writer took four times of observation. The first time is on May 12th, 2015. The writer observed the teaching learning vocabulary that was applied by English teacher at MI Al-Jihad Palangka Raya. Then the second and third observation are on May 12th and 19th, 2015. The writer observed the english teacher that used video as media in teaching vocabulary.

Table 3.2
Schedule of Observation

No	Day/date	Time	Material
1.	Tuesday, May 12th 2015	10.00 – 11.30	Clothes
2.	Wednesday, May 13th 2015	10.00 – 11.30	Clothes
3.	Tuesday, May 19th 2015	10.00 – 11.30	Clothes

The observation has gotten the specific data, they were:

a. The teacher's name is Haji Parhani as the subject of the study who taught English at the fourth-grade students of MI Al-Jihad Palangka Raya.

b. The teaching learning process of using video as the media in teaching vocabulary.

c. The problems of using video as media in teaching vocabulary.

d. The solutions used by the teacher to solve the problems of using video as median in teaching vocabulary.

For more details, the results of observations can be seen in chapter IV or appendixes.

2. Interview

This technique is doing to get some additional description about the process of using audio-visual in teaching emglish, the problem in using it, and the solution used by the teacher to solve the problems. This technique supported the data needed. After getting the result of interview, it has been concluded about their problems of using audio-visual media in teaching English vocabulary.

Interview is as a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through question and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic.[28]

Interview is a meeting at which somebody applying a job, a place on a course.[29] Formal consultation or meeting for the purpose of ascertaining and evaluating the qualifications of a person, group of people, or company to fill a particular job situation.

In this study the writer done the interview at Wednesday, May 20th 2015. The interviewee is the teacher who has used the video when teaching vocabulary at the fourth-grade students of MI Al-Jihad Palangka Raya. And the name of the teacher is Haji Parhani. He has been taught as English teacher about 3 years. and the important one is he some times using video when teaching english especially when teaching vocabulary.

The writer used unstructured-interview for this study, because it has been known exactly about what information has been gotten or happened in

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[28] Steinar Kvale, *Interviews: An Introduction to Qualitative Research Interviewing*, Sage Publications, Thousand Oaks California, 1996.
[29] Hornby, *Oxford...*, p. 625.

the field. In collecting data, the English teacher who taught in the fourth-grade students of MI Al-Jihad of Palangka Raya interviewed.

The data which took from the technique of interview as follows:

a. The instructional material used by the English teacher in English teaching.

b. Purpose and curriculum that were used.

c. Describing how the teaching learning process.

d. The media used by the English teacher in English teaching.

e. The use of video media in teaching English vocabulary.

Interview Function:

a. As the primary method, if it becomes the only means of data collection or have a primary position.

b. As a complementary method, if it is only used to search for in formations that will not be obtained with other manner.

c. As a criterion method, were used to test the truth and consistency of data obtained by other means. So it is as a consideration in deciding.

Interview is used to get information of the main study. The writer asks some related information to the implementation of whole language model in teaching vocabulary to the teacher and also to the students as the informants. Related to the interview, the writer conducted the guideline of interview to focus on the problems of the study. And the writer has added the result of the the interview at the end of this thesis in the appendixes section.

3. Documentation

Through documentation technique, the writer will try to get the data related to the study. Documentation is the technique of collecting the available documentation for the program being evaluated.[30] This technique enabled researchers to obtain information from a variety source written or an existing document on the respondent or the place where the respondent resides or perform their daily activities.

This technique is used to collect written data related to the topic research. The data would like to be look for are:

a. English teachers of MI Al-Jihad of Palangka Raya.

b. The amount of the fourth-grade students of MI Al-Jihad Palangka Raya.

c. Lesson plan that used by the teachers of MI Al-Jihad Palangka Raya.

d. Syllabus of English subject for fourth-grade of MI Al-Jihad Palangka Raya.

e. The media used by the English teachers.

f. Students' English achievement.

g. Video and photos.

The documentation is a technique in collecting data by using documents of writing that is gotten and or related to the data needed.

E. Data Endorsement

In endorsement of data collection addresses the question of whether a data collection process is really measuring and what it purports to be

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[30] Brian K. Lynch, *language Program Evaluation: Theory and Practice,* USA: Cambridge University Press, 1996, p. 139

measuring. A data collecting process is valid to the extent that the result are actually a measurement of the characteristic the process was designed to measure, free from the influence of extraneous factors[31]

In this study to find and make the endorsement of the data, the writer has held some endorsement of the data. The endorsement for the data involved internal validity or test of data credibility; reliability or test of dependability; external validity or test transferability; and also objectively or test of conformability.[32]

1. Credibility

In qualitative research, the notion of internal validity can be related to credibility and external validity to transferability. This is not just a change in terminology; credibility and transferability differ from quantitative notions of validity in theoretically important ways.

In test of data credibility or internal validity, the data must be admitted and received the truth by information source from information of the study effort in order that the truth of the result of the study believed; it is supported by some ways, as follow:

a) Triangulation

Triangulation used to check the truth of data by exploit something out of the data for checking necessary or as standard or compression of

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[31] Wido H. Toendan, *Education Research Methods,* English language Educational Study Program, 2006, p. 123.

[32] Cristina Sanz, *Adult Second Language Accusation*, Washington dc: Georgetown University Press.2005, p.87.

using audio-visual media at MI Al-Jihad of Palangka Raya by comparing the results of the observation, interview, and documentation.

b) Member check

Member of checking ask the subject of the study to recheck in order to get similarity of perception. The objective of member check is making information that is gotten of the study and use in writing the report of the study as respondent or informant.

c) Peer debriefing

Discuss the data and the informant who had been collected from various parties.

2. Transferability

Transferability test is external validity in qualitative research. The result of the study could be applied in all context of equal population base on the result gotten toward the sample represent that population.

In this study, the writer gives the detail explanation, clear, systematic, and reliable to the result of the study of the implementation and the problem face by the English Teacher in using audio-visual in teaching English vocabulary. It is hope that the reader will get clear description about this study.

3. Dependability

Dependability term is reliability substitution term in qualitative research. The reliability is achieved if the result is equal when two or several times conducted repetition of a study in the same condition and essentially.

In addition to maximizing the credibility and transferability of their findings, qualitative researchers seek to demonstrate that the findings are dependable that they have reliably characterized the research context and the relationships among the participants. The Writer established dependability through several means. For example, peer examination (seeking review by other researchers working in similar contexts) helped researchers draw dependable inferences from the data. Dependability based on quantitative research is called reliability. This case is done by away called "audio trail", namely an effort to explore data is gotten by checking carefulness in collecting the data so it appears convention that the report really suitable.

F. Analyses of the Data

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, filed notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to other.[33]

Qodir stated that, "Analisis data adalah proses pelacakan dan pengaturan secara sistematis transkip-transkip wawancara, catatan lapangan, dan bahan-bahan lain agar peneliti dapat menyajikan temuannya."[34]

Data analysis is the process of systematically searchingand arranging the interview transcripts, filed notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what

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[33] C. Robert Bodgan, *Qualitative*...,p.334.
[34] Abdul Qodir, *Kiat Menulis Laporan Penelitian: Data Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, Libarary Research, dan Research Pengembangan*, Palangka Raya: STAIN, 2007, p. 23.

you have discovered to other.[35] It has been done with four ways in the data analysis as follows:

1. **Collecting data**

   In this case all of the data has been collected and gotten from the field can be understood. Furthermore, all of them have been made in the form of a written exposure so it is easy to be understood and analyzed. then, the data which has collected related to the implementation and the problems faced by teacher in using video as the media in teaching vocabulary at fourth-grade students of MI Al-Jihad of Palangka Raya.

2. **Data Reduction**

   All of the data that collected from the field has been processed between two relevant to the problems. In this case, the writer took the real data in the field, and then chooseed the data that has been relevant to the study, focused on the data that has been solved or answered the problems of the study.

3. **Data Display**

   The result of the data reduction has been displayed in report systematically in the form of narrative and in table. In this study, the writer displayed the data in chapter III.

4. **Conclusion drawing**

   The writer will make conclusion to answer the formulation of the problems. So, the conclusion did not deviate from the problems of the study.

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[35] C Robert Bodgan, *Qualitative*..., p.334.

Furthermore, conclusion drawing will finish knowing the description about the result of the study done in the field.