

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Approach and Type of the Study

In this study, the writer uses qualitative research. It is case study. According to Bogdan and Taylor in Moeleong define “qualitative methodology” as research procedure which produces descriptive data in written or oral speech from people and behavior observed.<sup>71</sup> Qualitative research is a generic term for a variety of research approaches that study phenomena in their natural setting, without predetermined hypothesis.<sup>72</sup> Whereas case study research is a qualitative examination of a single individual, group, event, or institution.<sup>73</sup> Case study is a research or study about status of subject of the research that in connection with a specific phase or special from the total of personality.<sup>74</sup>

In this case, the writer will use case study because purpose of the case study is to understand a case intensively (which personality, unit, social, or problem), the past time and its development.<sup>75</sup> The writer will describe and identify the phenomena happened of the vocabulary learning problems at the tenth grade students of SMK Kesehatan Maranatha Palangka Raya.

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<sup>71</sup> Moeleong, L. J. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya. 2002, p. 3

<sup>72</sup> Donal Ary (et, all), *Introduction To Research In Education Eight Edition*, Wadsworth Cengage Learning, p. 648

<sup>73</sup> *Ibid*, p. 637

<sup>74</sup> Moh. Nazir, *Metode Penelitian*, Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 1988, p.66.

<sup>75</sup> Prof. Dr. H. Noeng Muhadjir, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Edisi III*, Yogyakarta: Rake Sarsin, 1991, p. 42

### B. Time and Place of the Study

In this study, the writer hold the study about two months on July, 25<sup>th</sup> up to September, 25<sup>th</sup> 2013. The writer took the real condition of the students' problems in learning vocabulary. The place of the study was in SMK Kesehatan Maranatha Palangka Raya.

### C. Subject and Object of The Study

Subject of this study was the Tenth Grade Students of SMK Kesehatan Maranatha Palangka Raya that consist twenty two students and divided into two classes. In this case, the object of study were students in learning vocabulary. The writer also observed the specific problems of the students in learning vocabulary at the Tenth Grade Students of SMK Kesehatan Maranatha Palangka Raya.

**Tabel 3.1**  
**The Classes of Tenth Grade Students of SMK Kesehatan Maranatha Palangka Raya**

No.	Classes	Number of Students
1.	X Keperawatan	19 students
2.	X Farmasi	3 students
<b>Total</b>		<b>22 Students</b>

**Tabel 3.2**  
**The Students Initial Name of Tenth Grade Students of SMK Kesehatan Maranatha Palangka Raya**

No.	Name	Initial Name	Class
1	Apriliana T.W	APL	X Keperawatan
2	Apriwasi	APR	
3	Ayu Handira	AYU	
4	Aniska	ANS	
5	Desie	DSI	
6	Donny Pratama	DNI	
7	Evangelin	EVG	
8	Icha Indriana	ICA	
9	Megawati	MGT	

10	Natalia	NTL	X Farmasi
11	Nia Veronika	NVR	
12	Wulandari	WLN	
13	Winda Ratna S	WND	
14	Santi	SNT	
15	Risca Panduwinata	RSC	
16	Tety Clorida	TTY	
17	Robert	RBT	
18	Yitro	YTR	
19	Septiyani	SPT	
20	Titik Kartika B	TTK	
21	Mindawan Harimpung	MDW	
22	Mulensi	MLN	

In this study, the writer chose the informants were the students who got the highest score, the enough or god score, and the less or the failed score. The score that showed students were said passed and failed in the test based on standard of minimum value referred of curriculum at SMK Kesehatan Maranatha was 70.

**Table 3.3**  
**Standard of Evaluation**

Score	Criteria
70-100	Passed
0-69	Failed

**Table 3.4**  
**Distribution of Students' Achievement Criteria of the Test**  
**at the Tenth Grade Students of SMK Kesehatan Maranatha Palangka Raya**

Mark Value	Letter Value	Heavy Value	Predicate
80-100	A	4	Excellent
70-<80	B	3	Good
60-<70	C	2	Enough
50-<60	D	1	Less
0-<50	E	0	Fail

#### D. Data Collecting Techniques

To get the relevant data, the study used some techniques of data collection, they were: test, interview, questionnaire, and documentation, as follows:

##### 1. Test

According to Arikunto “*tes adalah serentetan pertanyaan atau latihan serta alat lain yang digunakan untuk mengukur keterampilan, pengetahuan, intelegensi, kemampuan atau bakat yang dimiliki oleh individu atau kelompok.*” (Test is a set of questions or exercises, and other instrument that is used to measure skill, knowledge, intelligence, ability or talent of individual or group.<sup>76</sup>

Test may be constructed primarily as devices to reinforce learning and to motivate student, or primarily as a means seeing the student’s performance the language.<sup>77</sup>

The writer also took the data of this study by using a test to support the source of data. The test was vocabulary test and in the form of multiple choice, cloze procedure, and jumbled word. The main tests questions were vocabulary tests that related to the students study program. They were used to know the aspects of vocabulary achievement and measure the result of students’ vocabulary mastery that makes them had problem in learning vocabulary. Multiple choice techniques are to testing the same as perspective is to drawing: only through a true appreciation and mastery of these techniques are would be test constructor able to throw aside the limitations imposed by them and discover newer and improved techniques of

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<sup>76</sup> Suharismi Arikounto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik (Edisi Revisi VI)*, Jakarta: Rineke Cipta, 2006, p. 158

<sup>77</sup> J.B. Heaton. *Language Testing*. San Francisco: Longman. 1987, p. 1

testing.<sup>78</sup> The cloze procedure involves deleting a number of words in a passage, leaving blanks, and requiring the person taking the test to attempt to replace the original words.<sup>79</sup> In interval at which word are deleted is usually between every 5<sup>th</sup> and every 10<sup>th</sup> word. However, if every 7<sup>th</sup> word has been deleted in the first few sentences, then every 7<sup>th</sup> word must be deleted for the rest of the text. The 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, and 7<sup>th</sup> the words are the most widely favored for deletion in cloze test.<sup>80</sup> The cloze test which was originally to measure reading difficulty has been applied to first language testing of reading comprehension for some time now. Only recently, however have constructors of foreign language tests started using the cloze procedure.<sup>81</sup> Whereas the jumbled word test was used to support the test to know the vocabulary learning problems at the grade year students of SMK Kesehatan Maranatha Palangka Raya.

Before the writer did the test, the writer gave pre test to the students for getting validity of the test items at the eleven grade students. The tests consist of 100 items for multiple choices and for essay question by close procedures text. The result of the first test, from 100 items of multiple choices questions. The writer just got 36 items of the questions were valid and 64 items questions were not valid. The second times, the writer did the test by examined 64 items questions and changes the essay question to be easier. The results of test got 36 items were valid and 28 items were not valid. So, the writer can determined how many items questions would be examined for the post test at the ten grade year students. Finally the writer has

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<sup>78</sup> J.B. Heaton, *Writing English Language*, p. 14

<sup>79</sup> Arthur Hughes, *Testing For Language Teachers*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1989, p. 65

<sup>80</sup> J.B. Heaton, *Writing English Language*, p. 122

<sup>81</sup> *Ibid*, p. 122

chosen 50 items for multiple choice questions, simple text for close procedure as the essay question, and jumbled words to support the vocabulary test.

## 2. Interview

This technique would be done to get some additional description and information about vocabulary learning problems at the tenth grade students of SMK Kesehatan Maranatha Palangka Raya. It could support the data needed. Nasution states that interview is a form of verbal communication as conversation that has a purpose; it is to get information.<sup>82</sup> Whereas Arikunto states that interview is a dialogue done by interviewer to get information from interviewee.<sup>83</sup>

The interview technique would use structure interview. Before doing interview, the writer classified the students' score by using the Evaluation Standards of English Subject.

**Table 3.5**  
**The Students Who Got Highest Score in Vocabulary Test**  
**at the Tenth Grade Students of SMK Kesehatan Maranatha Palangka Raya**

No.	Initial Name	Score (80-100)
1	APL	98
2	AYU	83
3	ICA	82
4	NTL	87
5	SNT	86
6	RSC	100
7	TTY	82
8	SPT	90
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>		<b>36,36 %</b>

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<sup>82</sup> Nasution, *Metode Research*, Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2004, p.113

<sup>83</sup> Suharismi Arikunto. *Prosedur Penelitian*, p. 155

**Table 3.6**  
**The Students Who Got Good Score in Vocabulary Test**  
**at the Tenth Grade Students of SMK Kesehatan Maranatha Palangka Raya**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Initial Name</b>	<b>Score (70-&lt;80)</b>
1	ANS	76
2	NVR	73
3	WND	79
4	TTK	78
5	MLN	77
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>		<b>22,72 %</b>

**Table 3.7**  
**The Students Who Got Enough Score in Vocabulary Test**  
**at the Tenth Grade Students of SMK Kesehatan Maranatha Palangka Raya**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Initial Name</b>	<b>Score (60-&lt;70)</b>
1	APR	67
2	EVG	60
3	WLN	69
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>		<b>13,63 %</b>

**Table 3.8**  
**The Students Who Got Less and Fail Score in Vocabulary Test**  
**at the Tenth Grade Students of SMK Kesehatan Maranatha Palangka Raya**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Initial Name</b>	<b>Score (0-&lt;60)</b>
1	DSI	45
2	DNI	30
3	MGT	31
4	RBT	33
5	YTR	39
6	MDW	54
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>		<b>27,27 %</b>

The subjects of interview were 6 students taken from the criteria of the students' score. They were the highest score students, the enough or god score students, and the less or the failed score students. The students who would be interviewed were APL, RSC, MLN, ANS, DNI, and MGT.

In interviewing subjects, the interviewer tries to develop a comfortable condition will be done in informal condition in order that respondents can express opinion naturally.<sup>84</sup> Before the writer asked question in interview, firstly the writer would give the paper of questions to the students, and the second time the writer would directly interact to the students to get information about:

- a. The description of students learning in vocabulary.
- b. Are the students having problem to understand the vocabulary of texts?
- c. What are the students have problems in learning vocabulary ?

### 3. Questionnaire

The writer used questionnaire as one of data collection technique to support the data. According to Sugiono in Nasution's book states that questionnaire is one of the data collection techniques that done with given some written questions of statements to the respondents to answer.<sup>85</sup> It uses a complement data for knowing the students problems scale in learning vocabulary. Questionnaire is one type of collecting data from subject of research. Brown in Dornyei states those questionnaires are any written instruments that present respondents with a series of questions or statements to which they are to react either by writing out their answers or selecting from among existing answers.<sup>86</sup> The writer focused to the students of vocabulary learning problems and asks some questions to the informants' base on the problem of the study. The questionnaire of study used rating scales. Rating scales are

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<sup>84</sup> *Ibid*, p. 197

<sup>85</sup> Nasution, *Metode Research*, Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2004, p. 199

<sup>86</sup> Zoltan Dornyei, *Questionnaires in Second Language Research Construction, Administration, and Processing*, London: Lawrence Erlabrum Associates, Publisher, 2003 , p. 6



often used by observers to indicate their evaluation of an observed behavior or activity. Typically, rating scales consist of three to five points or categories.<sup>87</sup>

This study, writer uses a scale with the following points: 1 (always), 2 (usually), 3 (often), 4 (seldom), 5 (never) to know the scale frequent in vocabulary learning problems of the students.

#### 4. Documentation

Arikunto defines that to get information there are three kinds of sources, namely paper, place, and people.<sup>88</sup> In addition to Ridwan's opinion say that documentation is purposed to get the data from the location of the study directly, consist of relevance books, rules, activity report, pictures, documenter film, and the relevance data in the study.<sup>89</sup> Documentation was used to support the result in collecting data. The technique was used to collect written data which relates to the study as follows:

1. The amount of the tenth grade year students at SMK Kesehatan Maranatha Palangka Raya
2. Syllabus of English education for tenth grade year students at SMK Kesehatan Maranatha Palangka Raya
3. The results of students' score in vocabulary test
4. The results of students' scale in questionnaire questions
5. The transcripts of interview and recording
6. Photos of evidence in the research study

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<sup>87</sup> Donal Ary (et, all), *Introduction To Research In Education Eight Edition*, Wadsworth Cengage Learning, p. 213

<sup>88</sup> Nasution, *Metode Research*, Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2004, p. 158

<sup>89</sup> Ridwan, *Metode Dan Teknik Menyusun Tesis*, Alfabeta, Bandung:2007, p. 105

## E. The Endorsement of Data

In this study, there were four techniques to determine the endorsement of data, namely credibility, transfebility, dependability, and conformability.<sup>90</sup>

### 1. Credibility

In naturalistic research, in order to the data can be believed and fulfill terms of credibility, data must be admitted and received the truth by information source form information of the study. To effort in order that the truth of result of the study is believed, it is support by some ways, as follow:

#### a. The existence of participation

The first step is going to the field and observing the real condition in the field. The writer really knows the condition of the place where the study was done, makes good relationship with the subject of the study, recognize culture of environment of the place and check the truth information that is gotten.

Related to this study, the writer will see to the Tenth Grade Students of SMK Kesehatan Maranatha Palangka Raya to know the condition of the place and recognize culture of environment of the place and check the truth information that is gotten in it.

#### b. Triangulation

It would examine the credibility of data by examining of the data to the source of data by interview, observation, documentation. Wiliam Wiersma via Sugiono state that *triangulation is qualitative cross-validation. It assesses the*

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<sup>90</sup>Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, Bandung:Alpabeta, 2007, p. 366.

*sufficiency of the data according to the convergence of multiple data sources or multiple data collection procedures.*<sup>91</sup>

Related to this study, after conducting observation the writer has interviewed the students. This attempt is used to recheck what have done in the class during observation.

c. Member check

Member check is process of recheck the data that has gotten by the researches to the informant. The objective of member check is to make information that is gotten and used in writing the report of the study as respondent or informant. One way doing member check is by asking the respondents whether or not they do the test by showing their test paper in interview.

Related to the study, after observe and interview are conducted the writer will transcribe the result of the observation and interview. Furthermore, the writer will report it to the tutor to confirm whether or not the transcript of the writer's interpretation are the same with the teacher perception.

2. Transferability

Transferability relates to the question, how far the result of the study can be applied by the other people in other context. So, it must make a report that explain clearly about content of research in order to the readers can easily to understand of the study. Furthermore, this research must give description clearly about the result the study.

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<sup>91</sup> *Ibid*, p. 372.

Related to this study, the writer has described the result of the study clearly, systematically and thick description in order the reader can be easily to understand.

### 3. Dependability

Dependability examining was done by auditing all of research process to prove the data is reliable. So, the writer must focus to the problems, go to field, determine the source of data, do data analysis, examine the endorsement of data and make conclusion of the data.

### 4. Conformability

The conformability is reached by asking readiness of advisor to check the process of the study, standard of the truth of the data and the result that is gotten and used to make the report. The research is said objective if the result of the study has been agreed by many people. Moreover, to examine the conformability, it can be done by examining the result of the study that correlated by process that is done. It means, the result and process must be balanced.

## **F. Data Analysis Procedures**

According to Bogdan in Sugiono state “ Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field note, and other material that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to other”.<sup>92</sup>

The data analysis in the study is statistical analysis which the results of the tests are given the score to get the data of the students’ mastery in vocabulary learning. To give the score of the students’ test, the writer used the formula:

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<sup>92</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 334.

$$S = \frac{F}{N} \times 100$$

- Where :
- S = Score
  - F = Frequency Of Right Answer
  - N = Total item
  - 100 = Constant multiplier<sup>93</sup>

In addition Miles and Huberman in Abdul Qodir mention there are four techniques that are used to analyze the data, as follow:<sup>94</sup>

1. Data collection

The writer studies all of the data that have been collected and gotten in the field, it is soon molded in writing form in order to be easy to understand and analyze.

2. Data reduction

In this case the writer has done the process of the selecting of data which appropriate with the topic of the study namely English teaching learning process.

3. Data display

The writer has given explanation in data display. According to Miles and Hurberman “the most frequent form of display data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text”.<sup>95</sup>

4. Conclusion drawing/ verification

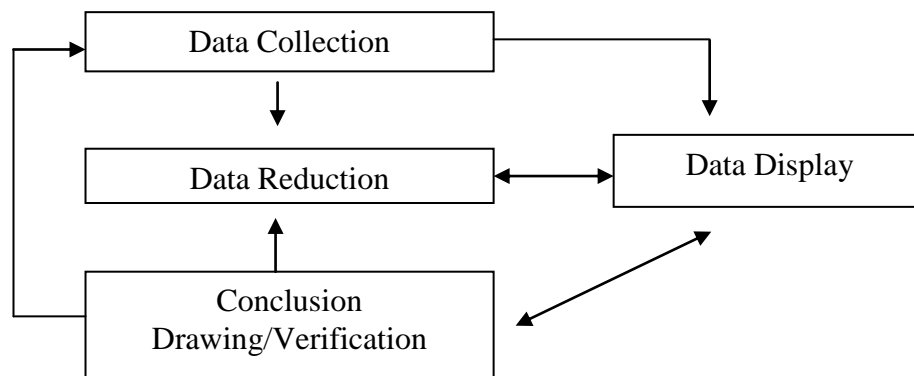
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<sup>93</sup> Depdiknas, *Pedoman Khusus Pengembangan Silabus Dan Penilaian Mata pelajaran Bahasa Inggris SMA*, 2004, p. 12

<sup>94</sup> Abdul Qodir, *Metodologi Reser Kualitatif. Pedoman Melakukan Penelitian Ilmiah*, Palangka Raya STAIN, 1999, p. 84

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.*, p.341.

The writer has made conclusion from the data that have been gotten. Then the conclusion will be able to answer the problems of the study. The interactive model of analysis is as follows:



**Figure 3.1. The Interactive Model of Data Analysis<sup>96</sup>**

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<sup>96</sup>Abdul Qodir, “*Metodologi Penelitian Pengembangan, Eksperimen, Deskriptif, Evaluasi dan kepustakaan*”, Yayasan Research Bahasa, Sains dan Teknologi, Palangka Raya, 2010, p. 117.