

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discussed the methodology of the study relate to the design of research, time and place of the study, subject and object of the study, the data collection technique, data collection procedure, the endorsement data, the data analysis.

A. Design of Research

In this study, the writer used qualitative approach. According to Merriam in creswell, “Qualitative research involves the feild work, “the researcher physically goes to the people, setting, site, or record behavior in it natural setting”.¹

Through the Creswell’s book, Locke, Spirduso, and Silverman stated that “qualitative research is interpretative research. As such, the biases, value, and jugment of the researcher become stated explicitly in the research report. Such openness is considered to be useful and positive”.²

The meaning of qualitative approach could be concluded that qualitative approach use to collect information from the actual fact of tendency. Beside that, in this way, qualitative approach means to find out and described the phenomena through the process observe details and clearly as reality that found in strategies of

¹ John Creswell W. *Research Design Qualitatif and Quantitative Approaches*. California: SAGE Publication, 1994, p. 140

² Ibid 147

learning vocabulary at the eleventh grade students of SMA NU Palangka Raya. In collecting the data, the writer uses some technique namely observation, interview, documentation. In analyzing the data, the writer uses some technique namely data collection, data reduction, data display, and data verification.

B. Time and Place of the Study

The study is conducted in academic year 2016/2017. The writer started the research until found the complete data from the English teacher at SMA NU Palangka Raya. To collect all the data accurately and briefly, the witer needed two months. The study was about teaching strategy in teaching English vocabulary at the eleventh grade students of SMA NU Palangka Raya. The place of the study is at SMA NU of Palangka Raya on RTA. Milono. The witer did the research from 22th Juny until 22th September in collectiong the data.

C. Subject and object of the study

According to Bogdan and Biklen state. "*informan dimanfaatkan untuk berbicara, bertukar pikiran atau membandingkan suatu kejadian yang ditemukan oleh subjek lain*". ³(the informan is benefit to talk, comparing notes or compare with an event which has found by other subject).

The subject of the study was an English teacher in the eleventh grade at SMA NU Palangka Raya in academic 2016/2017 as the informant for getting the data and

³ Lexy Moelong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, Bandung: Bina Ilmu, 2011. p.90

the object of this research is focused to the teacher's strategies in teaching vocabulary at eleventh grade of SMA NU Palangka Raya. It means that in this study the writer described the teacher's strategies in teaching English vocabulary at the eleventh grade of SMA NUPalangka Raya.

D. The Data Collection Techniques

The data collection prosedure has the best step to collect the data needed in this research. Collection procedures in qualitative research involve three basic types: observation, interview, and documentation.⁴

One of the main duties in the study was to collect the data to answer the problems of the study above. Tha data collected in natural setting without any manipulation of the setting. Tha data took from the primer data source. The primer data source give the data directly without any other mediums. The writer took the data by using techniques use in the study namely: observasion and interview.

1. Observation

Marshall stated “ Through observation, the research learns about behavior and the meaning attach to those behaviors,⁵ the observation to the subject of the study have been done to know the teacher who has strategy in teaching English and to

⁴ John Cresweel, W. *Research Design : Qualitative and Quantitative Approach*, California SAGE Publication, inc, 1994. p. 149

⁵ Lexy Moelong, *op.cit*, 2011. p.310

the students. The writer knew how far the students interest and understand about the material that explained by the teacher.

The research describe about teacher activities in the classroom such as:

- a. The teacher activities before begining studied.
- b. The teacher activities when teaching in classroom.
- c. The teacher activities when explaining about lesson.
- d. The teacher activities when using strategies in classroom.
- e. The teacher activities when students answers the questions.
- f. The teacher activities in evaluating the lesson.

2. Interview

Nasution stated “*wawancara atau interview adalah suatu bentuk komunikasi verbal jadi semacam percakapan yang bertujuan memperoleh informasi, biasanya komunikasi ini dilakukan dalam keadaan saling berhadapan namun komunikasi dapat juga dilaksanakan melalui telepon*”.⁶ (interview is a kind or verbal communication so as conversation the purpose is to get information, as usually communication conduct by base to face but communication is able to conduct by phone).

To get the result of these interviews, the writer uses the hand phone as a recording device. Moreover, it also requires a camera video as a means of documentation. it takes place in a special room and did not know the other students and teacher.

⁶ Nasution, Metode Research, Jakarta, Bumi Aksara, 2004. p. 113

Interview used to get information of the main study. The writer will ask the teacher's strategy and know the teacher's reasons why the teacher's used that strategy. Relate to interview, the writer conduct the guideline of interview un-structure to focus the problems of the study.

3. Documentation

According to Arikunto documentation is a searching of data about things or variable thought notes, transcrip, book, newspaper, magazine, and so on.⁷ This technique is used to collect the data which are related to the research. It is used to support of data though documents or writings that have connect with study. The data are taken from some cases as follows:

- a. The general description of the location of the study.
- b. Documentation the strategies that use by the teacher.
- c. The strategies in teaching used by the teacher in improving English vocabulary at eleventh grade of language program in SMA Nahdlatul Ulama.
- d. The amount of the eleventh grade students of social programin SMA Nahdlatul Ulama Palangka Raya.
- e. Recording and photos.

E. The Data Collection Procedure

1. Observation

⁷ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian, suatu pendekatan Praktek*. Edisi V. Jakarta: Rhineka Cipta. 2002. p.112

- a) Preparing the material of research.
- b) Meet and discuss with headmaster and permission will be researches
- c) Collecting the amount teachers and students
- d) Collecting the condition of school which input and output
- e) Collecting the learn and process about English teachers strategies

2. Interview

- a) Meet teacher and are students doing interview

3. Documentation

- a) Collection the general description of the location of the study.
- b) Collection the strategies that use by the teacher.
- c) Collection the strategies use by the teacher in improving English vocabulary at eleventh grade of language program in SMA Nahdlatul Ulama.
- d) Collection the amount of the eleventh grade students of social programin SMA Nahdlatul Ulama Palangka Raya.
- e) Recording and photos.

F. The Endorsement Data

There are four techniques to determine the endorsement of data, namely credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability.⁸

1. Credibility

⁸ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, Bandung: Alfabeta. 2007. p. 366

In qualitative research, in order to the data can be believe and fulfill terms of credibility, it admint and receive the truth by information source form informat of the study.

- a. Triangulation of data, data would be collected thought multiple sources to include interviews, observations, and document analysis.

The writer checked tip the validity of data get and compare the data with the sources of data until satured time. The writer checked the truth data by comparing the data it self, namely by relating the result of the observation, interview and documentation.

- b. Member check, the informant would served as a check thought out the analysis process. An ongiong dialogue regarding the writer's interpretations of the informant's teality and meanings will ensure the thuth value of the data.⁹

The writer checked the data that get from the interview with the informant with the writers interprestation in this case, the writer checked the data by asking the students and the English Teacher at SMA NU Palangka Raya who be the subject of the study.

2. Transferability

Trensferability relates to the question, how far the result of the study can be apply by the the other people in their context. Therefore, it make a report that

⁹ Jhon Creswell W, *op.cit*.p.167

explain clearly about the content of research in order to the readers can be easy to understand the result of the study.

The writer gave details description about the result of the study that has done, that is the result hope have the benefit for the study in the next time.

3. Dependability

Dependability examining is done by auditing of the research process to prove the data are reliable. Therefore, it focus on the problems, go to field. Determines the source of data, did data analysis, examined the endorsement of data and made conclusion data. In this case, the writer does replication study, that is reliability will be good if the replying of the study and the result is same.

4. Confirmability

To examine the confirmability in this research, it is done by examining the result of the study that is correlation by the process that is done.

G. The Data Analyzis

Bogdan in Sugiyono states that “Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and others materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discover to others”.¹⁰

The writer used the technique of data analysis in the version of Miles and Huberman in Raharjo, which describe that, the technique of analysis in qualitative study do though some step as follows:

¹⁰ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, Bandung: Alfabeta. 2007. p. 90

1. Data collecting are data observation, interview and documentation to the teacher's strategies in teaching English vocabulary at the eleventh grade students of SMA NU Palangka Raya.
2. Data display, it was relevant data report between theories about teacher's strategies in teaching english vocabulary with teaching learning process in classroom.
3. Conclusion drawing/verification, the writer look for conclusion as answering for formulation of the problem.¹¹

¹¹ Mudjia Raharjo, *Pengantar Penelitian Bahasa*, Malang: Cendekia Pramulia. 2002. p. 57.