

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

3.1 Design of the Research

This research was conducted by the researcher in descriptive qualitative research. According to Kothari (2004:2), descriptive research encompasses surveys and a wide variety of different kind's fact-finding questions. The aim of descriptive study is to describe the presented fact as it is happening. In addition, Ary (2006:29) explained that generally in qualitative research, the researchers focus on understanding phenomena in amount of picture, than breaking it down in variables. Its purpose does not about numeric data analysis, rather than about a depth of understanding and a holistic of picture. In this case, Bricki & Green (2007:3) proposed that descriptive qualitative research aims to understand some experiences and attitudes in some aspects of social life. It generally delivers words, rather than numbers, as data for analysis which it's concerned with subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and behaviors.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the main characteristic in descriptive qualitative research is the researcher has no control over the variables. In descriptive qualitative research, the researcher only report what is happening during the research for the purpose to describe a phenomena which deal with human being or behavior. It can be said that the researcher found out the research data based on the real

condition which happened naturally and deliver it qualitatively. Therefore, in this descriptive qualitative research, the researcher intended to know the real process of teaching vocabulary by using guessing game and to identify the problems faced by the English teacher in the process of teaching vocabulary by using guessing game at the fourth grade students of SDN 01 Mantingan Jepara. In addition, the researcher intended to deliver the result of this descriptive qualitative research by describing it qualitatively in the form of written text.

3.2 Place and Time of the Research

The research was conducted in SDN 01 Mantingan Jepara. It was located at Jl. Sunan Mantingan RT. 09 RW. 01 Mantingan Jepara. The research was held at the first semester of 2017/2018. It was carried out on October to December 2017. However, before conducted the real research, the researcher did the pre-observation on 3th August 2017. On that step, the researcher intended to gain information about the English teaching and learning process which was going to be conducted in the real research.

3.3 Subject and Object of the Research

In the pre-observation, the researcher got information from the English teacher that the fourth grade level was focused on learning more vocabulary in their English subject. Moreover, the English teacher also recommended on researching the teaching process at the fourth grade students, because the fourth grade students were more enthusiast in learning English than the other classes. Therefore, the researcher finally decided to do the research at the fourth grade, which was the main subject of this research was the English teacher at the fourth grade of SDN 01 Mantingan Jepara. Meanwhile, the object of this research was concerned at knowing the process of teaching vocabulary by using guessing game at the fourth grade students of SDN 01 Mantingan Jepara and identifying the problems faced by the English teacher in its process.

Based on the criteria that the English teacher in SDN 01 Mantingan Jepara had competence and experiences in teaching vocabulary by using the technique of guessing game, therefore she was chosen as the subject of research. The name of the English teacher was Rahma Nur Fadlila, S. Pd. She was born in Jepara on December 1992 and graduated from English Education Program of Muria Kudus University in 2013. Miss Lila was the one of English teacher in SDN 01 Mantingan Jepara who taught English subject at the first to the sixth grade. She had been teaching in the school since 2014, while she was also teaching in an English course in Jepara since 2013.

3.4 Method of Data Collection

According to Ary *et al.* (2006:453) the qualitative research uses a variety of data collection techniques, including interviews and observations as well as review documents, and they may draw from diverse theoretical orientations. Therefore, this research primarily used observation as the method of the data collection. Meanwhile, interview and documentation were used to obtain the supporting data.

The explanations below were the detail procedure of the method used by the researcher in collecting the data:

a. Observation

The researcher had done three times of observations toward the English teacher process in teaching vocabulary by using guessing game at the fourth grade students of SDN 1 Mantingan Jepara. The observations were on October 19th 2017, October 26th 2017 and November 2nd 2017. In the observations, the researcher focused on observing the English teacher process in teaching vocabulary by using guessing game at the fourth grade students of SDN 1 Mantingan Jepara and the problem faced by the English teacher during its process.

Based on Mackey and Gass (2005:175), during collecting data through observational techniques, the researchers purpose to provide careful descriptions of learners' activities without affecting the events situations. The collecting data are often done by combining field notes and visual recording or by audio visual. Thus, in doing the observation

the researcher concerned on the real teaching activities in the classroom without involving in the teaching activity. However, the researcher was attributed with some instruments, like the guide note of observation and a video recorder. The use of the guide note was to note the important information in the observation. Meanwhile, the video recorder was used to record the real teaching activities during the process of teaching vocabulary by using guessing game.

In general, there were some steps used by the researcher in conducting the observation. Before conducting the observations, firstly the researcher prepared the concept of field notes as observation guide. It was used by the researcher for investigating some indicators, like the English teacher steps in teaching vocabulary by using guessing game started from pre-teaching, main-teaching until post-teaching activities. Next, without involving in the teaching activity, the researcher joined in the classroom and observed the real teaching process started from pre-teaching activity, main teaching activity until post-teaching activity. Furthermore, by using the field note and the video recorder, the researcher did observation and recorded the English teacher's activities in the classroom during the process of teaching vocabulary by using guessing game. Finally, the result of the observation were analyzed by the researcher and presented qualitatively in the form of written text.

b. Interview

Interviews are used to collect data from peoples' opinions, beliefs, though and feelings about situations in their own words. It gives the research information of opinion, thought, and feeling of the participants in observation and document analysis that are not directly observable, as well as to avoid misunderstanding and to confirm unclear results of observation (Ary *et al.*, 2006:438). In this study, for the purpose of obtaining supporting data, on December 4th 2017 the researcher did the interview with the English teacher of SDN 01 Mantingan Jepara. In doing the interview, the researcher was attributed with a recorder to record the useful information from the English teacher.

There are three types of interview; unstructured interview, structured interview and semi structured interview. From those types of interview, the researcher was used semi structured interview in which the area of interest was chosen and questions were formulated, but the interviewer may modify the format or questions during the process of interview (Dawson, 2007:28). The use of semi structured interview in this study was to gain some supporting data that were not directly observable, to avoid misunderstanding and to confirm unclear results of observation related to some indicators, like the information about the steps in teaching vocabulary by using guessing game, the problem faced by the English teacher in the process of teaching vocabulary by using guessing game and the other information which were supported.

There were some procedures used by the researcher in conducting the interview. Firstly, the researcher prepared the concept of questions that would be asked to the English teacher. Secondly, the researcher gave some questions to the English teacher by following the concept of questions which had been prepared. Then, the researcher recorded the English teacher's answers. Next, the interview transcript was written by the researcher based on the results of the recording. The last, the result of the interview were analyzed and summarized in order to avoid misunderstanding and to confirm the unclear results of observations.

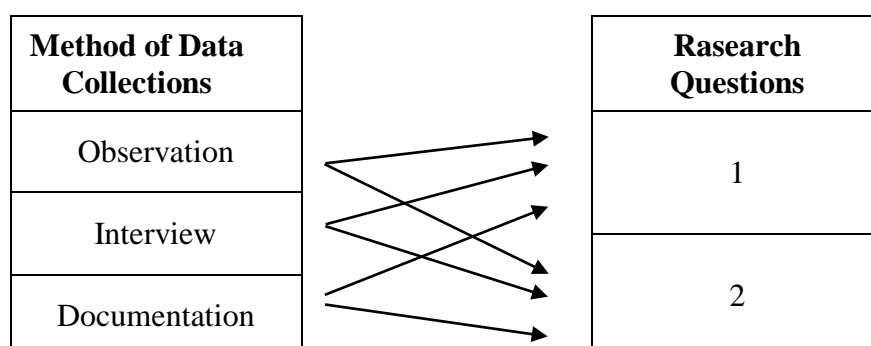
c. Documentation

In this research, documentation had been used by the researcher to collect the supporting data from observation and interview. Documentation was used to get data related to facts or variables in the form of notes, transcript, pictures, video, voice recording and others (Arikunto, 1993:202). It can be said that documentation was able to use for gathering the fact-finding data related to the research. So, here the sources of documentation were captured from document reference, such as materials, lesson plan, field note, audio transcription, pictures and the other document related to the research in order to support the data found from the observation and interview.

3.5 Technique of Checking the Data Validity

Triangulation require the use of multiple, independent methods of collecting data in a single investigation in order to gain the same research findings. The value of triangulation is to minimize observer bias, increase and affirm validity and reliability (accuracy) of information (Mackey and Gass, 2005:181). In brief, triangulation means as a technique of data checking by combining some methods in collecting some evidences for the purpose to help the researcher in gaining a credible research finding. Hence, in this research the researcher used triangulation as the technique in checking the data validity.

In gaining the trustworthiness of the research, the researcher collected the information from different methods which were interview, observation and documentation. Then, the data got from those methods were triangulated in order to obtain the accurate findings of the research problems. The scheme below described how the researcher triangulated some methods in collecting the data for each research problems, the scheme was as follow:



From the scheme above, to get the valid findings for each research question, the researcher used the technique of triangulation in gathering the data. The scheme showed that observation, interview and documentation were used in collecting the data for the first research question about the process of teaching vocabulary by using guessing game at the fourth grade students of SDN 01 Mantingan Jepara. Then, the data in the second question about the problems faced by the English teacher in the process of teaching vocabulary by using guessing game at the fourth grade students of SDN 01 Mantingan Jepara was also collected through observations, interview and documentations. Therefore, in validating the data, the researcher triangulated the data found from those three methods above to answer both research problems. Furthermore, all the data collected above were checked and compared clearly by the researcher for the purpose to reduce any possible bias in each finding.

3.6 Technique of Data Analysis

Analysis is the systematic process of searching and arranging field notes, interview transcripts and other materials discovered which is accumulated to gain understanding and to enable presenting them as the final result (Bogdan & Biklen 1998:157). Therefore, the data got from observation; interview and documentations had been analyzed by the researcher through inductive analysis method. It was collecting some

evidences, and then processes them together into a meaningful and accurate whole.

Based on Miles and Huberman (1984:10-11), there are three steps of data analysis, as follows:

a. Data reduction

Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming information which are got from the data. It is concerned on finding and selecting the crucial aspects, theme and its pattern, and then transforms them into written text form of field notes or transcriptions. In this step, the researcher selected only the crucial aspects needed from the data which had been taken from the field note, videos of observation, audio recording of interview, and documentation. It meant that the unimportant aspects were reduced in order to make the researcher easy in analyzing the process of teaching vocabulary by using guessing game and identifying the problems faced by the English teacher in its process.

b. Data display

A display is the process of showing information of the data in the form of words, sentence, table, and graphic after reduced them properly. It is the foundation step to draw an appropriate conclusion. Hence, after the data result of field note, videos, audio recording and documentation were reduced and analyzed. Then, the researcher displayed or presented qualitatively the results of the process in teaching vocabulary by using

guessing game and the problems faced by the English teacher in its process.

c. Conclusion and Verification

Conclusion is the drawing process from the collected data which is delivered as a clear data. Providing the conclusion can be done by drawing from temporary conclusion that still need to be completed. Meanwhile, verification is testing provisionally the conclusions for its validity. Thus, after the researcher got the data, then those data were analyzed continuously and verified to get its validity. It meant that the researcher had made conclusion since the beginning, but the conclusion were temporary and changeable. The conclusion still changed continuously if there were strong evidence which support the next data. Finally, in the last step the researcher drawn the final conclusion and verified the accurate result.

From those three steps of data analysis techniques above seen that after the researcher collected the data from interview, observations and documentations. Firstly, the researcher selected the crucial aspects of the data which had relation with the research questions. In this step, the researcher also reduced unimportant data which had no relation with the research problems. Secondly, the researcher presented the result of the data qualitatively in the form of written text. In the last step, the researcher had drawn the conclusion after verified the result accurately.