

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 Research Design

The design of research used by the researcher is descriptive study. As stated by Suharsimi (2005:234) that descriptive research is a research with the view to collect information and to describe about a phenomenon. Based on Suharsimi's statement, it can be concluded that descriptive study is a research to find out the scientific truth. In this case, this study described how the teacher uses Fishbowl technique to teach English vocabulary discussion and found the teacher challenges while using this technique then described the students' response in the English vocabulary class using Fishbowl technique. The researcher focused what happens with the phenomenon with records and captures the object.

3.2 Setting of the Research

This study will be conducted at MI. Tsamrotul Hudaa Kecapi Jepara. The subjects of this study are the fifth grade students in 2017/2018 academic year.

1.3 Subject of the Research

The subject of the study is the fifth grade students of MI. Tsamrotul Hudaa Kecapi Jepara in the academic year of 2017/2018. There were 24 students as subjects.

1.4 Research Instrument

In this research, the researcher used three research instruments namely: observation, interview and questionnaires.

3.5 Technique of Data Collection

The data will be collected through four techniques; observation, interview and questionnaire.

1. Observation

This is the first step conducted by the researcher. According to Mubarok (2015:52) defined observation as follow:

“Observation essentially an activity by using the sense, sight, smell and hearing to obtain the information needed to to answer the research problem. The result of observations can be in the form of activity, events, object, conditions or certain atmosphere and emotions of a person”.

Based on statement above, observation is a way to collect the data such as: activity, events, object, conditions or certain atmosphere and emotions of a person during the proces of the research. Mubarok (2015:53) divided some kinds of observation, they are: participant observation, unstructured observation and overt-covert observation. In this research, the researcher used participant observation. The researcher observed the teacher used fishbowl technique in the process of teaching vocabulary on Mey, 26th 2018.

2. Interview

The second instrument that will be used in this study is an interview. It is employed in order to gain the information that could not be revealed in classroom observation, such as mind, thought, and feeling of the participants through classroom observation and document analysis. In addition, to avoid misunderstanding, the interview will be used to confirm some unclear results of classroom observation for complete the data.

According to Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2000:269), interview defined as a two-person conversation initiated by the interviewer for the specific purpose, and focused on content specified by research objectives of systematic description, prediction, or explanation. On another hand, interview is a kind of dialogue to gain the information which is presented orally.

The purpose of interview showed by Cohen, Manion and Morrison, (2007:268) cited in Mubarak (2015:50) are: (1) to evaluate or assess a person in some respect, (2) to select or promote an employee, (3) to effect therapeutic change as in the psychiatric interview, (4) to test or develop hypotheses, (4) to gather data as in surveys or experimental situations, (5) and to sample respondent' opinions as in doorstep interview.

Mubarak (2015:51) adds “there are three kinds of interview, namely: structured, semi structured and unstructured interview. In this research, the researcher selected structured interview which means the question is arranged structuredly. The interviewee is one English teacher and the researcher conducted the interview one times in her free time on Mey 28th 2018. The interviewee was collected by using English and Indonesian language (mix) in the office after praying Dhuhur because she has a lot of assignment in her room.

3. Questionnaire

Sugiyono (2008: 142) explained that questionnaire is a technique of collecting data that is done by giving some questions or statements to respondent. The aim of giving questionnaire to know students response toward use kids song for enriching their vocabulary. Mubarok (2015:45) divided the kinds of questionnaire into three parts: (1) close questionnaire, (2) open questionnaire and (3) open-closed questionnaire. In this research, the researcher used close questionnaire which provide some answers to be choosed by respondent. The researcher used questionnaire to collecting the data about students' response using Fishbowl technique during English vocabulary class. This instrument help the researcher to know about students' response or opinions while using this technique.



Formulation of Research Schedule

The Reseach Process	Participant	Time
Observation	all activities in the classroom	25 Mey 2018
Interview	Teacher	
Questionnaire	Students	

Table 3.5 The formulation of Research schedule

3.6 Technique of Data Analysis

Bungin (2010) explains that there are three method of data analyze below :

1. Data reduction is the management of data ranging from editing coding to tabulation of data in quantitative research. These activities make the data collection completed and sort the data into specific sets of concepts, certain categories, or specific themes.

The researcher has to do reduction to analyze the data, the researcher collects the data through interview and questionnaire. Then, the researcher selects, identify, and focuses on the data by referring to formulation of the research problem. Based on the concept of data reduction, reducing the data in this researcher is chosen by identifying vocabulary learning strategy used, the difficulties in learning vocabulary, and the solutions that are used to solve the difficulties only.

2. Data display is a set of data reduction results that are organized into a particular form. So the data looks more intact. Data can be a sketch of synopsis matrix, it is necessary to facilitate the effort exposure and affirmation of conclusion. Data display refers to show data that have been reduced in the form of patterns. It benefits to help the researcher in understanding the data. In displaying data, the researcher describes data that have been reduced into sentence form. The researcher arranges the data in good sequence of describe the data in order to be easier to understand.

3. Data conclusion is making conclusion of the data. The conclusion are verified by testing the truth, strength, and suitability of meanings that arise from the data to test the validity of those meanings. In this research, the researcher makes conclusions from the data display. Moreover, to get validity of data, the interview is supported by questionnaire. This questionnaire is analyzed by using descriptive statistics where frequency counts are tabulated and converted to percentages.

Classroom observation will be analyzed by recording the process of using fishbowl technique in the class. The researcher will know the students' participation. Moreover, the researcher can analyze the effect of fishbowl technique for students in their learning activities. In this research the teacher using fishbowl technique to make students memorize the vocabulary easily and make students more enjoyable during teaching learning process in the class.

The data from interview will be analyzed by making written transcript. By interviewing the teacher and students, the researcher will know the process of research in the class. The data from questionnaires will be analyzed to know the students participation during fishbowl activity.