CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The most significant aspect in a research is research method. This chapter the writer describes Research Design, Site of The Research and Research Participant, Data and Data Source, Technique of Data Collection, Technique of Data Verification, and Data Analysis.

A. **Research Design**

Research is an attempt to answer or solve variable questions by using scientific procedures. Ary (2010:426) the research design is the researcher's plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its context. In this case, the researcher uses descriptive design with qualitative as research design. This is to gain the information about strategies which are used by the Teacher to teach vocabulary during Covid-19 in MTsN 8 Tulungagung. Before writing this thesis proposal, the researcher saw the situation of learning process because of Corona virus diseases. It used to obtain some information about the phenomenon. Then, created the research problem and identify the phenomenon which happens in learning process.

The approach of this study is qualitative research. It is a study using subjective perspective to see a phenomenon. Ary (2010:420) the main purpose of qualitative approach seeks to understand and interpret human and social behavior as it is lived by participants in a particular social setting. The aim of this research is to describe and explain the

strategies which are used by the teacher in teaching vocabulary during Covid-19 in MTsN 8 Tulungagung and the students' responses toward the strategies. The primary instrument used for data collection in qualitative research is the researcher him or herself, often collecting data through direct observation or interview. Qualitative research uses human as instrument. The researcher uses interview guidance for the students and English teacher as the instruments. Qualitative studies more typically use nonrandom or purposive selection techniques based on particular criteria. This study uses purposive as the sample technique.

B. Site of The Research and Research Participant

   1. Site of the research

Site is an area of ground on which a town, building or monument is constructed. The research is conducted in MTsN 8 Tulungagung. This school is located on Masjid Street 8A Sumberdadap Pucanglaban Tulungagung. This study is conducted in July 19th and 25th 2020 via online by using Google Form because of Covid-19 Pandemic.

   2. Research Participants

Coleman (2005) research participant is a person who participates in human subject research by being the target of collecting data by the researcher. To collect the data the researcher used students and English teacher as the research subject. The criterion of the teacher is the English teacher who teaches English

subject in MTsN 8 Tulungagung during Covid-19 Pandemic. He is Mr. M and Mr. F. The criteria of the students to become participants in this study are the students who are 8th and 7th excellent students, one 7th grades student and one 8th grades student who like English subject and one 7th grades student and one 8th grades student who have good Vocabulary mastery in MTsN 8 Tulungagung.

C. Data and Data Source

1. Data

Ary (2010:424) the qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics. Data is important information that is collected in the field, because data will be used to answer related with the research question. In which the data are in the form of words, it is gotten from any information related to teacher's strategies in teaching vocabulary during the Covid-19 outbreak.

2. Data Source

Data sources can be taken from three resources such as person, place and paper. In this study the researcher uses person resources as primary data source. The data source will be gotten from English teacher from MTsN 8 Tulungagung and 8th and 7th grades students of MTsN 8 Tulungagung. Here the researcher conducted interview to the English teacher and the students in MTsN 8 Tulungagung.

D. Technique of Data Collection

The most common data collection methods used in qualitative research is observation, interviewing, and document or artifact analysis. Artifacts may include audio and video recordings, photographs, games, artwork, or other items that provide insight related to the context or participants. However in this study the researcher will use Interview and documentation as techniques of data collection.

1. Interview

According to Ary (2010:438) interviews are used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words. They are used to help understand the experiences people have and the meaning they make of them rather than to test hypotheses. The researcher will make interview guideline to do structure interview and interview will be done twice for the teachers and once for the students because it will support the data from the teacher. Interview was done through online by Google form.

E. Technique of Data Verification

Data verification is where the researcher presents truth as a problem. Creswell (2007) in qualitative research verification is to be an attempt to assess the accuracy of the finding, as best described by the researcher and the participant. In verification strategy According to

Creswell (2007:207) the researcher has chosen to focus eight strategies that are frequently used by qualitative researchers, such as prolonged engagement and persistent observation in the field, triangulation, peer review, negative case analysis, clarifying researcher bias from the outside of the study, member checking, rich, chick descriptions allows the reader to make decision regarding transferability and external audits.

In this study will use triangulation as the technique of data verification. The researcher make and use of multiple and different sources, method, investigator and theory to provide corroborating evidences. Typically this process involves corroborating evidence from different sources to shed light on a theme or perspective. Here the researcher will do twice interview to gain the data and will compare the domination of strategies that were gained from online interview with the theory of previous studies.

F. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data the researcher uses descriptive qualitative data analysis. Data analysis in qualitative research faces massive amounts of field notes, interview transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflections, or information from documents, all of which must be examined and interpreted. Analysis involves reducing and organizing the data, synthesizing, searching for significant patterns, and discovering what is important. The researcher must organize what he or she has seen, heard, and read and try to make sense of it in order to

create explanations, develop theories, or pose new questions. Ary (2010:481) the approaches to analysis of qualitative data can be described in three stages, such as:

1. Organizing and Familiarizing

    The researcher should become familiar with the data through data managing, reading and rereading notes and transcripts, viewing and reviewing videotapes, organizing the data, immersion the data, describe and highlight and listening repeatedly to audiotapes. In this step, the researcher is familiar with the data that has been collected by understanding the transcripts. The researcher organizes the data in Google form and vidiotypes and audiotipes aren't used in interviewe because the interview is done by online using Google Form. The answers from interviewee are directly transcribed by the researcher without change the words or phrases because it may inadvertently change the sense or meaning of what was write and to avoid potential bias. The researcher will be familiar with the transcrips by doing read and reread the transcript after the interviewee's answers put of into form and it can be ready for analysis.

2. Coding and Reducing

    Coding is about developing concepts from the raw data. The step in coding is referred to as axial coding, open coding, preliminary coding, or provisional coding. After familiarizing

the transcripts, in this step the researcher describe and categorize the data. It sort by looking for units of meaning words, phrase, sentence, subject ways of thinking, behavior patterns and events that seem to appear regularly and that seem important. Coding of items is done in order to begin to recognize differences and similarities in the data. A code can be a word or short phrase that represents a theme or an idea. The researcher initially goes through all the data and identifies each unit of word, paragraph, sentence, etc.

3. Interpreting and Representing

Interpretation is about bringing out the meaning, telling the story, providing an explanation, and developing plausible explanations. Representation involves how the data are presented in graphs, pictures, diagrams, figures, or frameworks. In the last step, the researcher writes the reports and reports the data by themes, topics, or cases and demonstrates these through descriptive detail. In narrative inquiry, the researcher explants the large meaning of the story. Then, display findings and make conclusion.