

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The design of the research was descriptive qualitative research. According to Bruce (2010:121) descriptive research is research to describe the data and characteristics used to describe the population. The purpose of using this method is to get systematic, factual, and actual data. Thus, this research described the use of vocabulary instruction at junior high school Ibnu Mas'ud Puteri Kandangan. What kind of vocabulary instruction and how the implementation of the vocabulary instruction described in accurate and factual data. The data was collected by interviews with the teacher and intensive observation. The data was collected based on the real condition and organized systematically.

B. Research Setting

The research was conducted in Ibnu Mas'ud Putri. The school is located on Hariti village, Sungai Raya, Kandangan, Hulu Sungai Selatan. The researcher chooses this school because this school is an average school so the student input is so different from the popular school. Furthermore, this school have two course regular and pondok course and each course have an English lesson this intensity make English lesson here different than other. The researcher wants to find how the really early English teaching and learning. The purpose of the researcher did this is because the vocabulary

instruction is an important aspect to emphasized moreover in EFL context. This research was conducted on June to August.

C. Research Subject and Object

1. Subject of The Study

The subject of the research was at junior high school student and their teacher. The junior high school itself has 6 classes but the researcher only observes 3 classes and 2 English teachers. The research was conducted through the teaching and learning process by focused on vocabulary teaching.

2. Object of The Study

The object of this research was the use of vocabulary instruction at junior high school Ibnu Mas'ud Puteri Kandangan.

D. Technique of The Collecting Data

To collect the data the researcher used two technique and one additional technique:

1. Observation

According to Lynda. (2006:172) Observation is a method that requires researcher five senses to collect data. In addition, the researcher should remember the primary role as a researcher and precise to collect then analyzed data which relevant to the object of the study. The object of the observation is learning and teaching English course which focused on the vocabulary instruction while the teacher giving word, the researcher could distinguish by indicating the vocabulary instruction happened in isolated or integrated approaches depends to the teacher focused when teaching word. The

observation sheet overall talked about the vocabulary teaching, the word exposure when the word taught, the word explanations, and the type of FFI which applied. The researcher chooses this technique because this technique is the best way to gain the data with straight observe while the teaching and learning process occurs. The observation has done on 19th, 20th and, 23rd July 2019.

2. Interview

According to Schostak (2006:10) interview is an extendable conversation between partners that aims at having 'in-depth information' about a certain topic or subject, and through which a phenomenon could be interpreted in terms of the meanings interviewees bring to it. The object of the interview was the teacher then focused on the teacher knowledge about the vocabulary instruction to understand how the teacher perceives the vocabulary instruction. The interview itself was conducted on 19th and 21st July 2019. The interview questions was divided into 5 sections and consist of 3 questions about the vocabulary teaching, 3 questions about the vocabulary instruction, 2 questions about the integrated vocabulary instruction, 2 questions about isolated vocabulary instruction and, 3 question about the implementation of the vocabulary instruction, in total there are 13 questions.

3. Documentary

According to Bailey (1994:196) documentary technique refers to an action analysis of information about a phenomenon that researched. So in

this technique, the researcher will collect some photo of teachers while teaching and learning process.

E. Techniques of Analyzing the Data

According to Miles and Huberman (1994) qualitative data is grounded rich in depression and able to explain the process. Although, because the data form is words, sentences, and paragraphs it is hard to distinguish the data and personal impression.

There are three steps to analyze the data:

1. Data Reduction

Researcher conduct data selection then focused on the main issues and also simplify, perform abstraction and make the transformation. While this process has begun the researcher chooses and find out which one the real data and personal impression. Furthermore, in conducting the selection, categorization is also done between the data including less important category, although it does not mean that the data belonging to the less important data eliminated. The categorization is solely intended for the purposes of strengthening the interpretation of the result in data analysis. The researcher focused on teaching vocabulary data to find out how the implementation of vocabulary instruction.

2. Data Display

Display data is the next step in organizing data in order to build solid theory and made conclusions. Display data made in descriptive text form. This step is important to make the data structured and easy to understand. The

researcher will display some indication of vocabulary instruction used in the school.

3. Conclusion and Verification

Based on the results of data analysis, after the data reduction and data display process, the data will be verified and used to draw the conclusion. The researcher will be verified and draw a conclusion based on the data above.

Data reduction means the process of selecting, identifying, classifying and coding the data that are considered important. In conducting research, the researcher will get much data. Then, the researcher must select data that will give valuable information in research. Thus, at first, the researcher has to do a reduction to analyze the data. Based on the concept of data reduction, reducing the data in this researcher is chosen by identifying the use of vocabulary instruction and the implementation of vocabulary instruction.

Data display means the process to simplify the data in the form of sentence, narrative, or table. 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.

For the last processes are conclusion and verification. In qualitative research, the characteristic of the conclusion is temporary. It can change if the researcher doesn't discover strong evidence to support the next collecting data. However, if the conclusion in the previous data can be evidenced by validity and consistency when the researcher is going back to the field, so the conclusion is credible. In this research, the researcher makes a conclusion from the data display.

In short, the steps in analyzing the data are: (1) the researcher collects the data through interview and observation. Then, the researcher chooses, identify, and focuses on the data by referring to the formulation of the research problem. (2) After selecting the data, the researcher displays those data into good sentences. (3) After displaying the data, the conclusion is drawn. Moreover, to get the validity of data, the observation is supported by the interview