

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes some aspects that are used as the research method. They consist of research design, research setting, participants/ subject, data, technique of data collection, and data analysis

#### **A. Research Design**

In this research, the researcher applied a descriptive qualitative research method in order to investigate the implementation of Vocabulary Self-Collection Strategy to reading comprehension. The descriptive qualitative research is type of research that aims to explore the problem through neutral perspective, there is no variable arrangement, and no commitment to certain theory, in practice it can be used to observe place/room, environment, organization, culture, time, and so on (Suardi, 2017, p. 122). The descriptive qualitative research was used to explore the student's reading comprehension after the teacher applies a certain teaching method and learning process. In conducting the research, the researcher was cooperate with the English teacher of class VII.

#### **B. Research Setting**

This research took place at VII class of MTs Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin. Which is located in Jalan Let. Jend. S. Parman, Belitung Utara, Banjarmasin. The research was conducted four times which is based on the

schedule set by the school, especially the English schedule of VII class of MTs Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin. The research was carried out in the class of seventh grade students for one month from Monday 18 October 2021 to Wednesday 10 November 2021.

### **C. Participants / Subject**

The subject/participant of research is the seventh grade students of MTs Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin. There are 10 students in the seventh grade, 10 male students and no female students. At the beginning there were 15 students 13 male and 2 females but because of various reasons they quit or changed school. The sampling method used in this research is purposive sampling. There are several reasons why seventh graders were chosen, namely because they had just learned English in formal education in seventh grade and because the researcher had conducted pre-observation at this place and found the students is a beginner English learner which is still lacking in reading comprehension.

### **D. Data**

In this research, the primary data collected in this research is interview and observational data. Observational data collected through observation of behavior or activity in real time using methods such as human observation, open-ended survey, and the use of recording instruments. The source of data in this research is through Students and Teacher.

## **E. Technique of Data Collection**

In this research, the researcher was used the primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected based on the result of observation and interview and the secondary was collected based on the document given by the teacher. Because of the reason above, the researcher decided to use observation, and interview.

### **1. Observation**

In this research, observation used as the main source of data in order to investigate student's reading comprehension after the implementation of vocabulary self-collection strategy at MTs Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin. There are three types of observer: completely participating, partially participating, and non-participating observer. An observer can take a different position during observation because sometimes different positions may give us different perspectives and results (Ciesielska, Boström, & Öhlander, 2018, pp. 39-41). The researcher as an observer during the research was partially participate in the class in order to explore the researched environment as a participant at certain times and as observer at other times. During observation the researcher used a camera and audio recorder to record the teaching and learning process when the researcher is observing the class as the participant and the researcher used an observation checklist when the researcher is not involved in the class. The observation to the class was made before the teacher conducts the teaching reading using Vocabulary Self-collection Strategy and while the teacher use

Vocabulary Self-collection Strategy in teaching reading. The observation in this research conducted by the researcher every time the teacher teaches English language during the time of research.

## 2. Interview

During the research, the researcher conducted the interview with the teacher and the students to enrich the data for the research. There are three major categories of interview; the standardized interview, semi-standardized interview, and unstandardized interview (Coughlan, Frances, & Patricia, 2009, p. 310). The interview conducted as a semi-standardized interview to cope with unanticipated responses, problems and issues during the interview. The flexibility of the semi-standardized interview allows the interviewer to pursue a series of less structured questioning and also permit the exploration of spontaneous issues raised by the interviewee to be explored (Coughlan et al., 2009, p. 310). The researcher conducted the interview to the teacher and students at the end of every class meeting. The result of the interview was used as reflection for the next meeting and observation in the class.

## **F. Data Analysis**

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative data analysis to process the data during the research. In the process of collecting the data such as interview transcripts, documents, observation video and the other data, the data was analyzed and interpreted using a descriptive data analysis method. The process and procedure researcher used in this research based on the theory

proposed by Miles and Huberman. According to Miles and Huberman (1994) there are three component in Data analysis which will be explained as follows:

### 1. Data Reduction

The first stage in data analysis is data reduction. In this research, data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data collected by the researcher. The data will be reduced in order to sort, focus, discard, and organize in a way so the conclusion can be drawn and verified. In this stage, the data collected by the researcher, which is interview, observation, and document, will be reduced and processed repeatedly until the data qualify for research requirements and the researcher needs.

### 2. Data Display

The second stage of data analysis is data display. It is a process of organizing and assembly of the data researcher have in the form of matrices, graphs, charts, and essays so that the data can be more understandable and compact for the researcher to draw the conclusion. Miles and Huberman (1994) states that looking at data displays can help us to understand what is happening and to do something, analyzing the data further or taking action, based on that understanding.

### 3. Conclusion Drawing/ Verification

The last stage of data analysis is drawing conclusions and verification. In this step, the researcher draws a conclusion based on the result of the data

collected during the research which means the result of interview and observation. The conclusion also needs to be verified so they can be tested for their plausibility, their sturdiness, and their validity according to the data taken from the observation and interview (Miles & Huberman, 1994).