

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The design of this study is descriptive quantitative study. It means that the data of this research are in the form of numbers, words and sentences. The content of this study is about students' mastery of English Vocabulary on computer instructions at SMK 3 Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin. The result of the test uses as basic data for doing this research.

B. Research Setting

This research is conducted at XI TKJ 2 of SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Banjarmasin, Jl. Mangga III No. 48 Rt. 13, Kel. Kebun Bunga, Kec. Banjarmasin Timur. The writer conducted this research during more than 2 months, 11 Februari until 23 April 2016.

C. Subject and Object

1. The subject of Research

The subject of this research is all the students of XI TKJ 2 at SMK 3 Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin which consist of 35 students, (21 males and 14 females)

2. Object of Research

The object of this research is the students' mastery of English vocabulary on computer instructions of XI TKJ 2 class at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Banjarmasin.

D. Data and Source of Data

1. Data

There are three data that are investigated in this research

- 1) Students' Mastery of English Vocabulary on Computer instructions at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Banjarmasin
- 2) Which vocabulary of computer instructions are difficult to the students at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Banjarmasin
- 3) Which vocabulary of computer instructions are easy to the students at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Banjarmasin

2. Source of Data

Respondent : Students of XI TKJ class at SMK 3 Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin.

E. Research Instrument

The techniques of data collection will be used in this study is test. This technique is used for collecting the data about Students' Mastery of English Vocabulary on Computer instructions at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Banjarmasin,

also to know which the vocabulary are difficult and which vocabulary are easy. This technique is done by giving them 100 questions of English Vocabulary on computer instructions. The writer will use multiple choice test, True/False and matching test. The writer assumes that this kind of test is the most effective way to know the students' mastery on topic investigated.

F. Design of Measurement

To measure the students' mastery of English vocabulary of computer-assisted instruction, the writer carried out written test which consist of 100 questions as follows :

1. 60 multiple choice questions with four alternatives for each item and each question is scored 1 point.
2. 20 true-false questions which is scored 1 point for each question
3. 20 matching questions which is scored 1 point for each item whose the correct meaning

The total maximum expected score (MES) of questions are 100 points. To determine the degree of students' mastery of English vocabulary of computer instruction, the writer counts the mean with the formula below (Murdan, 2012, p.47):

$$M = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$

N

Description : M : Value of the average (mean)
 X : Total score
 N : Number of respondents

After that, the mean score the students got is consulted to the categories to see in degree the students' mastery is. The writer uses the categories of the score based on Harris (1996) are as follows :

Table 3.2 Intrepretation result of written Test

No.	Score	Category
1	80 -100	Excellent
2	70 - < 80	Good
3	60 - < 70	Fair
4	50 - < 60	Low
5	0 - < 50	Very Low

G. Technique of Data

Processing and Data

Analysis

1. Technique of Data Processing

There are five techniques that used by the writer in processing the data, they are :

a. Collecting

The writer collects the data from the test of the students in the SMK

Muhammadiyah 3 Banjarmasin

b. Editing

The technique is use for re-examining all collecting data to make sure whether they are already complete or not. Editing also needs that data are relevan and appropriate and errors are modified.

c. Coding

Coding is translating answer into numerical values or assigning numbers to various categories of a variable to be used in data analysis. The coding also includes selecting the needed data from thos which are available.

d. Scoring

The writer gives score to the students' answer

e. Clasifying

The writer clasifies all the data that had been edited before according to its kind

f. Tabulating

This technique is used to arrange and put certain data into table

g. Data Interpretating

All of the data collected then clarified into the explanations whithout changing the meaning. The data will be interpreted by using the writer own sentences that is easier the reader to understand.

2. Data Analysis

After data are collected the researcher classified them based on the problem statement, and then analysis them qualitatively, so that all data can be used to answer the probing questions. The data are analyzed to report the Students' Mastery of English Vocabulary on Computer instruction at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Banjarmasin through descriptive.