

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

The strategy or plan created by the researcher to gather reliable data, analyze them, and find solutions to the study challenges is known as research design.¹ This research is a field study, according to the data's source. Data from the field must be collected because field research gathers information to address issues in the field. The author employed an explorative qualitative method for this study. This study intends to investigate how students perceive online games that aim to increase vocabulary among college students and alums of the English club. Although the approach has a methodology to follow or some broad research stages, the writer is employing the descriptive qualitative method because the specifics of the approach change as it proceeds.² Because the researcher will visit the field immediately, collect data, and then establish the specific preconceptions, the qualitative approach is appropriate to apply in these circumstances because the writer does not also know the exact hypotheses or preconceptions.³ The characteristics of qualitative method according to Bogdan and Biklen in Sugiono are:

1. Unlike an experiment, research is carried out under natural conditions, with the researcher serving as the primary instrument.
2. The qualitative approach is more evocative. The information gathered does not stress numbers because it is presented in the form of words and images.
3. Qualitative method emphasizes process more, than the products or outcome.
4. The qualitative approach employs inductive data analysis.
5. Qualitative research emphasizes the significance of the observed facts.⁴

¹ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2013), p. 90.

² Steven J. Taylor, Robert Bogdan, and Marjorie L. DeVault, *Introduction to Qualitative Research Methods; A Guidebook and Resource* 4th edition, (New Jersey: John Wiley and Sons, 2016), p. 29.

³ Steven J. Taylor, Robert Bogdan, and Marjorie L. DeVault, *Introduction to...*, p. 30.

⁴ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan* cet.10, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010), p. 22.

B. Research Setting

The study will be carried out at the IK Institution's English club for college students and alumni. Since the topic of this study corresponds to the functionaries and alumni of the college student English club, the author selected this group as the research setting. The author is interested in learning how online games affect college students' English clubs' alumni and staff members' addition of English vocabulary.

C. Research Subjects

1. Population

The functionaries and alumni of the college student English club will be the subject of the study, so the conclusions will only be applicable to these groups. The participants in this study will include administrators and former members of the college English club.

2. Sample

A good sample is one that accurately depicts the entire population from which it was drawn, and choosing a representative sample is not done at random. Since different procedures do not all offer the same level of certainty regarding representativeness, some sample selection techniques are relevant, and the choice will depend on the circumstances. After preliminary observation, there were only three staff members and two alumni playing online games at the college English club. As a result, the author used these five individuals as a sample for this study. Researchers will utilize the data as a sample for their work.

D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

The most important step in doing research is data collecting because it aims to obtain the data that adhere to the applied data standards.⁵ As a result, the writer employed the following data collection methods for this research:

1. Interview.

According to Esterberg in Sugiono, an interview is "a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through question and responses, leading to communication and joint construction of meaning about a specific topic."⁶ According to Susan Stainback in Sugiono, conducting interviews enables researchers to gain a deeper grasp of how participants perceive a situation or phenomenon than

⁵ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D...*, p. 224

⁶ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D...*, p. 231.

can simple observation.⁷ Therefore, the researcher can collect additional data through interviews. This interview will be performed with three former members of the college student English club as well as two club officials.

2. Observation.

Observation is a strategy that is typically utilized in studying conduct. In this perception, the scientist can look for the data about the respondent without losing the inquiry. Under the perception, the data that identifies with what is as of now happening can be accomplished. The researcher will observe respondents when playing online games and observe their interactions when playing together with other players.

3. Documentation

In qualitative analysis, documentation can be a dependable source of insight. Sugiyono said that records and drawings had to be created by someone who can be used to gather proof.⁸ According to the description given above, documentation is one of the methods used to extract data from written materials and papers. Documents pertaining to the profile of the college student English club, its vision and mission, organizational structure, and all other documents that can be retrieved will be used in this study.

E. Research Data Validity

To obtain the validity of data, the researcher will use triangulation. Those are the explanations:

1. Triangulation.

Triangulation is a data validity checking technique that utilizes something else, checking data for various sources, techniques, and at various times. But in this research, the researcher will use source triangulation and triangulation techniques.

Source triangulation is to test the validity of data by checking data that has been obtained through several sources. The source triangulation of this research is the functionaries and alumnus of college student English club in Kudus.

2. Diligence in Observation.

Diligence in observation is to find characteristics and elements in a situation that is relevant to this research and focus on the thing in detail. The researcher uses various references, research, or documentation related to this research.

⁷ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D...*, p. 232.

⁸ Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif* (CV Alfa Beta, 2005)

F. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis can be done before going into the field, during going into the field, and even after going into the field. Qualitative research focuses more on the process of going into the field, which is similar to collecting data.⁹

In qualitative research, data analysis is done both as the data are being collected and after the data have been collected for a predetermined amount of time. The researcher has previously conducted an analysis of the responses before the interview. The researcher will ask the question again until they have collected information that is deemed trustworthy if the results of the analysis feel unsatisfactory. According to Miles and Huberman (1984), activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out in an interactive manner and constantly until they are finished.¹⁰

Therefore, to understanding the problems, the writer will use these method:

1. Data Reduction

In order to uncover themes and patterns and eliminate extraneous information, the researcher summarized, selected the key elements, and identified the significant data from the data gathering. Thus, with less information, the writer may communicate clearly and more easily gather further information as needed.

2. Data Display

The writer minimized the data before presenting it in the form of a table, graphic, pie chart, pictogram, or another format. It would be simpler to comprehend the conditions and plan the next step using the data if it were presented in this way.¹¹

3. Conclusion Drawing

The final step of data analysis is conclusion and verification. In qualitative research, conclusions are anything novel that can be developed in the description of an object that was unclear before to the investigation, a causal relationship, a hypothesis, or a theory.¹²

G. Research Ethical Consideration

While ethical considerations are crucial in all fields of study, they are becoming increasingly important in qualitative research, particularly when participants from vulnerable groups are included. The

⁹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, p. 336.

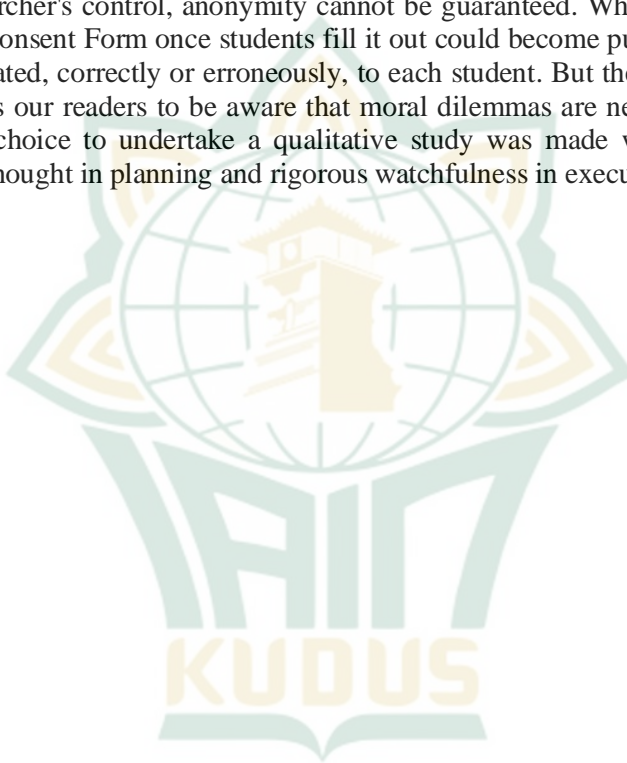
¹⁰ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*, p. 246

¹¹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*, p. 249

¹² Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D...*, p. 253.

responsibility of the qualitative researcher is to guarantee that subjects have the freedom of choice about their participation in the study, to preserve participants' privacy during the recruitment and dissemination processes, and to promote transparent and truthful reporting of findings without misleading readers.¹³ Confirmation from the researcher that there is still a potential for danger to the researchers in a field study that is naturalistic.¹⁴

Even if for no other reason than that it is not entirely within the researcher's control, anonymity cannot be guaranteed. Whatever is on the Consent Form once students fill it out could become public and be allocated, correctly or erroneously, to each student. But the researcher wants our readers to be aware that moral dilemmas are never simple. The choice to undertake a qualitative study was made with careful forethought in planning and rigorous watchfulness in execution.¹⁵



¹³ Siti Roshaidai and Mohd Arifin, "Ethical Considerations in Qualitative Study," no. August (2018).

¹⁴ Lawrence F Locke, Waneen Wyrick, Spirduso, and Stephen J Silverman, *The Art of Case Study Research [Soundtrack]*, 2007, <http://www.amazon.com/The-Art-Case-Study-Research>.

¹⁵ Locke, Spirduso, and Silverman.