

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology is a scientific procedure used to obtain the validity of the data being studied by the researcher. This chapter collects the research methodologies used in research, including research methods, research settings, research participants, instruments and data collection techniques, research data validity, data analysis techniques, and research ethical considerations.

A. Research Method

This research includes field research using qualitative research types. According to Sugiyono, qualitative research is a research method used to obtain in-depth data, not emphasizing generalization, but more emphasis on meaning.¹ In addition, Donal Ary stated that qualitative research is used to understand the situation by focusing on the overall description rather than parsing it into variables.² Further, qualitative research is defined as steps in research that produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior.³ It can be said that the data in this study were analyzed and identified in the form of descriptions with the aim of obtaining an in-depth understanding.

The researcher used a qualitative descriptive approach to answer research questions. Descriptive means to describe a certain situation completely and carefully.⁴ Thus, the purpose of this study was to describe the procedure, evaluation, and obstacles in the implementation of teaching vocabulary using crossword games at the eighth grades students at MTs Hasan Kafrawi Pancur. The presentation of the data in this study is a description of the results of the research and is guided by interviews, observations and documentation.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted in eighth A classroom for the 2022/2023 academic year, located at MTs Hasan Kafrawi Pancur, on Mayong-Pancur KM.08 Street, Pancur, Mayong, Jepara City. The

¹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015), 15.

² Donal Ary, et. al, *Introduction to Research in Education*, (Belmont USA: Wadsworth, 2010), 29.

³ Neni Hasnunidah, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan*, (Yogyakarta: Media Akademi, 2017), 11.

⁴ Jack R. Frankel, Norman E. Wallen, *How to Design and Evaluate Research in Education*, (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1932), 14.

reason the researcher conducted research at MTs Hasan Kafrawi Pancur was because this school implemented crossword puzzle games in teaching English vocabulary.

This research was conducted in the academic year 2022/2023 from April to May. However, this research is not done every day. The researcher conduct research in accordance with the opportunity and time by the researcher and parties studied.

C. Research Participants

In qualitative research, research participants are called informants. These people who provide information related to the research data that the researcher wants from an ongoing study. Information can be in the form of circumstances or conditions that the background of the research. The subjects chosen by the researcher in the study entitled "The Implementation of Teaching Vocabulary Using Crossword Puzzle Game at Eighth Grade Students of MTs Hasan Kafrawi Pancur in Academic Year 2022/2023" they are:

1. Eighth grade English teacher at MTs Hasan Kafrawi Pancur.
2. Eighth A grade students consisting of 29 students.

D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

1. Instruments

Instrument is an important step in the research procedure. The research instrument is a tool used in research to collect and obtain data to make research easier. Compiling an instrument is basically compiling an evaluation tool, because evaluating is obtaining data about something being studied, and the results obtained can be measured using standards predetermined by the researcher.⁵ In this study, the researcher as instruments as well as data collectors by asking, observing, and collecting research data.

2. Data Collection Technique

Relevant data collection techniques are needed to find answers to the formulation of the problems and the objectives of this study. To make it easier to get necessary data, in this study data collection was carried out using the following methods:

a. Observation

Observation means collecting data directly from the field. This was done because observation is related to human behavior, activity processes, policies, and habits of research

⁵Sandu Sitoyo, M. Ali Sodik, *Dasar Metodologi Penelitian*, (Sleman: Literasi Media Publishing, 2015), 66.

subjects and objects. The observation process begins with identifying the places to be studied, followed by mapping, therefore, a general description of the research objectives is obtained. Thus, the researcher can identify who will be observed, when, how, and how long.⁶

In this research the researcher uses a passive participatory observation technique, that is an observation technique that makes the researcher come to the place of the activity of the person being observed, but is not participate in the activity.⁷

b. Interviews

Interviews in research are gathering information to informants as a source of data about the focus of research.⁸ In carrying out interviews, the researcher can use tools such as tape recorder, and other objects which can help conduct interviews easier.⁹

According to Lodico, et al, there are 3 types of interviews, they are:¹⁰

1) Structured interview

In this interview, the interviewer has prepared a list of questions, the questions do not deviate from the topic to be studied, and all respondents are given the same questions.

2) Semi-structured interview

This interview is usually carefully planned. The purpose of this interview is to find problems more openly, the researcher can develop question guidelines, reduce questions, or modify questions depending on what happens in the interview.

3) Unstructured interview

This interview is more like a conversation, the researcher just writes a list of topics to be discussed and some open-ended questions to start the interview. Researcher listen more and respond in a conversational way to investigate more deeply or direct the course of interview on the scope to be discussed.

⁶J. R. Raco, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Jakarta: Grasindo, 2010), 112.

⁷Albi Anggito and Johan Setiawan, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Sukabumi: Jejak Publisher), 2018),118.

⁸Salim, Syahrums, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Citapusaka Media, 2012), 119.

⁹Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta,2013), 138.

¹⁰Marguerite G. Lodico, et al, *Method in Educational Research*, (San Fransisco: Jossey- Bass, 2010), 124.

The interview in this study aimed to explore thoughts or opinions in depth but more relaxed and comfortable situation to the informants about the procedure, the evaluation, and the obstacles in the implementation of crossword puzzle games in teaching vocabulary. Therefore, in this study the researcher used semi-structured interview. The interview was carried out face to face. Therefore, the researcher used tools such as a notebook and a recorder so that the interview results were not lost easily. In addition, the researcher used an interview guide containing a list of questions that will be asked to the informants related to the topic of the problem being studied.

c. Documentation

The technique of collecting data through documentation means that what is observed is not animate objects but inanimate objects.¹¹ Documents can be in the form of written sources, films, pictures, or historical works that support the research process.¹²

Documentation techniques were used to obtain supporting data in the form of lesson plans, documentation or photos of the vocabulary teaching process using crossword puzzles, school profile notes at MTs Hasan Kafrawi Pancur, and other documentation useful as support in this study.

E. Research Data Validity

Testing the data in this research was carried out aims to ensure the data can be accounted for scientifically. Techniques for checking the validity of data in qualitative research include credibility tests (extending observations, increasing persistence, triangulation, analyzing negative cases, using reference materials, or conducting member checks), transferability, dependability, and confirmability.

The researcher used triangulation to check the validity of the data in this study. Triangulation is defined as a step to check data and collected from different informants or different data sources. By drawing on other types and sources of data, the researcher also gains a deeper and clearer understanding of the setting and people being

¹¹Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2002), 206.

¹²Natalina Nilamsari, "Memahami Studi Dokumen dalam Penelitian Kualitatif", *WACANA: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Komunikasi* 13, no 2 (2014): 178, Accessed March 14, 2023, <https://doi.org/10.32509/wacana.v13i2.143>.

studied.¹³

There are three triangulation techniques, that is source triangulation, technical triangulation, and time triangulation.¹⁴ In the research on the implementation of teaching vocabulary using crossword puzzles for eighth grade students at MTs Hasan Kafrawi Pancur, the researcher used source triangulation and technical triangulation.

1. Sources Triangulation

Source triangulation is done by checking the data that has been obtained through several sources to test the credibility of the data. For example, the researcher compare data from interviews with English teachers and data from interviews with students being taught. From these two sources, the data is described, categorized which opinions are the same and which opinions are different and which are specific.

2. Technique Triangulation

Technical triangulation is done by checking data from the same source with different techniques. For example, research data obtained by interview, then checked by observation and documentation. If this credibility testing technique produces different data, the researcher will explore further research by discussing the data source to ensure the correctness of the data.

F. Data Analysis Technique

Analyzing data means the process of searching and processing data systematically which results in a valid result or information. To analyze the research data, the researcher used a descriptive analysis technique. Descriptive analysis, that is analyzing in a way that use words to explain phenomena or data obtained.¹⁵ The researcher focused more on data analysis during the process in the field together with data collection.

In this study, the researcher used the steps of data analysis techniques in accordance with descriptive qualitative research as described by Miles and Silberman, they are:¹⁶

¹³Steven J. Taylor, et al, *Introduction to Qualitative Research Methods*, (New Jersey: Wiley, 2016), 94.

¹⁴Umar Sidiq, Moh. Miftachul Choiri, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Dibidang Pendidikan*, (Ponorogo: Nata Karya, 2019), 94-95.

¹⁵Drajad Suharjo, *Metodologi Penelitian dan Penulisan Laporan Ilmiah*, (Yogyakarta: UII Press, 2003), 12.

¹⁶Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 247-253.

1. Data Reduction

Reducing data means collecting, selecting things that are considered important, and discarding data that is considered irrelevant. The goal is that the reduced data can provide a clearer picture so that it makes it easier for the researcher to carry out further data collection.

2. Data Display

The next procedure after data reduction is the display of the data. Because this is qualitative research, the display of data is mostly in the form of narratives, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts and etc. Presentation of data in this study is in the form of a description of the implementation of teaching vocabulary using crosswords, including teaching objectives, teaching tools and teaching procedures.

3. Conclusion Drawing/ Verification

Conclusion drawing is the final step in data analysis. This technique is carried out to present data concisely and clearly so that it is easy to understand, while still referring to the analysis objectives to be achieved. The researcher will describe the collection of the implementation of teaching vocabulary using crossword games to eighth grade of MTs Hasan Kafrawi Pancur in the 2022/2023 academic year.

G. Research Ethical Considerations

In research, ethical considerations are needed. The researcher must pay attention to ethics in interacting with the parties needed in research. Therefore, the researcher considers three ethics codes related to the respondents as follows:¹⁷

1. Privacy

Privacy is confidential information that concerns something that is very personal to the respondent and does not want other people to know about it. In this study, the researcher submitted a research permit to the subjects and objects to be studied regarding the implementation of teaching using vocabulary games.

2. Deception and Conciliation

Deception and conciliation are the reluctance of respondents to provide information about errors caused by the fact that the researcher and the respondent cannot interact directly. In this study, before collecting data, for example is interviews, the

¹⁷Siswoyo Haryono, *Metodologi Penelitian Manajemen*, (Bekasi: Intermedia Personalia Utama, 2012), 68-69.

researcher provide understanding to the respondents that this research does not endanger the respondents. This aims to avoid hiding facts so as to produce data that is in accordance with the facts.

3. The right to be informed

After requesting the test, the researcher is obliged to explain the purpose and benefits of this research.

