

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

This research employed field research. It means that the researcher will be directly involved in monitoring all the data collected as material to support the research's final findings. Furthermore, the research will be described systematically in a clear way. This research uses a qualitative approach. Research is categorized as qualitative if the main objective is to describe a situation, phenomenon, problem, or event; if the information is obtained using variables measured on nominal or ordinal scales (qualitative measurement scales); and if the analysis is carried out to identify the variation in the situation, phenomenon, or problem without quantifying it. Examples of qualitative research include the description of an observed situation, a compilation of historical events, a review of the various viewpoints people have on an issue, and a description of the living circumstances in a community.¹ The explanation is suitable for this research because the researcher will observe the implementation of the treasure hunt game in learning and teaching descriptive text and descriptively report the findings.

The researcher will use descriptive research because it can support this research. Under the title, "Treasure Hunt Game Activity in Jumbled Sentences of Descriptive Text: A Case Study at an Islamic Junior High School in Banjarnegara," the researcher will attempt to describe the findings that will be gained from this research based on research questions. These are finding out the implementation of treasure hunt game methods in the learning process and finding out the supporting and inhibiting factors in implementing the method.

B. Research Setting

The research settings must be carefully stated when choosing the research groups and objects because the participants will determine the research's findings. This research is in one of the Islamic Junior High Schools in Banjarnegara Regency, Central Java province. The researcher chose this school after doing pre-observation and discovering that students were less enthusiastic about

¹ Ranjit Kumar, *Research Methodology: A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners*, 3rd editio. (London: SAGE Publications Ltd, 2011), 13.

learning, particularly due to students' poor writing skills. Other aspects of selecting this location are:

1. The school is strategically located and close to residential areas.
2. Everyone in the school is willing to contribute to the study project and offer information to support the findings.
3. Based on pre-observations, the school's English teacher uses various methods for instruction and teaching tools depending on student situations and learning conditions.

C. Research Participants

The sampling technique is the process of choosing a small number of individuals (a sample) from a larger group (the sampling population) among the population you are interested in to estimate or predict the possibility of an unknown piece of information, circumstance, or outcome about the larger group.² This study conducted in one of the Islamic Junior High Schools in Banjarnegara involved two classes: class 7a, which includes 13 male students and 13 female students, and 7B, which includes 14 male students and 14 female students.

Furthermore, to gain an in-depth understanding, the researcher interviewed the English teacher and four students from classes 7A and 7B, including four female students, based on the teacher's recommendation. Students were chosen based on their capacity for openly expressing themselves through the use of a purposive sample technique. The decision of who can serve the best information to meet the research objectives is the main factor in purposive sampling. The researcher only meets with those who are most likely to have the necessary information and are open to sharing it.³ Besides that, the Curriculum Vice-coordinator, the headmaster of the school and all of them could help the researcher in finding the information required for this study.

D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

The researcher takes data from two different sources. They are both the primary and secondary data sources. The primary data source-related research topic is the primer data source. English teachers, students, and student papers are used as the primary data sources in this research. Additionally, the secondary source data

² Kumar, *Research Methodology : A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners*, 195.

³ Kumar, *Research Methodology : A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners*, 207.

support the primary data. The headmaster and head of curriculum are secondary sources of information in research.

Three instruments are used in this research to collect data. There is observation, interview, and documentation. The researcher uses the observation technique to obtain information based on field data. The researcher also receives information about how to teach students with the use of the treasure hunt game in jumbled sentences of descriptive text. To learn the outcome of the teaching and learning process, the researcher conducts interviews with the teacher and several students to collect more information and ask some relevant inquiries. Additionally, the researcher uses documentation of students and the teacher as evidence. The following are the explanations of the steps that researchers employ:

1. Observation

One method of gathering primary information is observation. Kumar said that observation is a purposeful, systematic, and selective method of watching and listening to a phenomenon or interaction as it occurs.⁴ The researcher must systematically record a variety of symptoms. Those are place, subject, time, activities, actions, and feelings. The purpose of the observations is to show the actual situations. The English teacher at this School was the subject of the observation. The observation centered on the teacher's implementation of a treasure hunt game in the writing skills of descriptive text. The process of teaching and learning in this research is observed by two times.

2. Interview

Kumar says an interview is a conversation between two people in which the interviewer wants to gather the respondent's information, beliefs, or opinions. Interviews are frequently conducted face-to-face. However, they can also be conducted over the phone. An interview is any face-to-face or person-to-person conversation between two or more people with a specific goal.⁵ The researcher employed structured interviews in this research.

In a structured interview, the researcher uses the same wording and order of questions listed in the schedule to ask a planned set of questions. An interview schedule is a written list of open-ended or closed questions prepared for use by an

⁴ Kumar, *Research Methodology : A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners*, 140.

⁵ Kumar, *Research Methodology : A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners*, 144.

interviewer during a face-to-face conversation.⁶ In this research, the researcher interviewed an English teacher, four students from classes 7a and 7b, and the Curriculum Vice-coordinator to gain a deeper understanding of the implementation treasure hunt game in the writing skills of descriptive text. The interview covered various topics, including how descriptive language is taught and learned by implementing the treasure hunt game activity, what influences the process, and how the process serves across all aspects.

3. Documentation

Samsu said that documentation is finding information on objects or variables through notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, meeting notes, agendas, and other materials.⁷ In this research, documentation was employed to collect information about the school profile, vision, mission, school organizational structure, and infrastructure, and list information of seventh-grade students at the school.

E. Research Data Validity

Validity is the capability for measurement of the instrument.⁸ Testing for data validity is necessary to demonstrate whether the acquired data can be verified for its accuracy. In qualitative research, the data validity test includes credibility (internal validity), transferability (external validity), dependability (reliability), and objectivity (confirmability).⁹ Several techniques will be conducted in this research as follows:

1. Credibility

The credibility test is an attempt to ensure the accuracy of the information gathered in the research and whether the information matches actual reality; in other words, it is not disruptive to the interpretation of data that was previously collected. In this study, researchers employed a variety of methods to measure credibility in research findings, including:

⁶ Kumar, *Research Methodology : A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners*, 145.

⁷ Samsu, *Metode Penelitian: Teori Dan Aplikasi Penelitian Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, Mixed Methods, Serta Research & Development*, 1st editio. (Jambi: Pusat Studi Agama dan Kemasyarakatan (PUSAKA), 2017), 99.

⁸ Kumar, *Research Methodology : A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners*, 178.

⁹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D*, 2nd editio. (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2019), 364.

a. Observation Expansion

This extension of observation means researchers return to research locations to conduct observations and re-interviews with previously discovered or new data sources. Extending observation can boost confidence in the data discovered. This focuses on the data acquired to identify whether or not the data obtained before and after observation expansion changed. If the data checked after returning to the field is correct, the extension of observation can be ended.

b. Increase Perseverance

Increasing persistence involves performing more careful and long-term observations. Researchers were more diligent and careful when doing field observations. Exploring multiple reference books and similar study outcomes can help to increase persistence so that researchers can acquire deeper insights and use the data collected to make it more reliable.

c. Triangulation

Triangulation in credibility testing refers to the process of verifying data from numerous sources using a variety of methodologies several times. In this research, the researcher employed technical triangulation and source triangulation. Triangulation is used to determine the reliability of a data source. This is conducted by linking information gathered from a variety of sources. Credibility test data on how the treasure hunt game is implemented to improve descriptive writing skills, then testing and data collection on students. Furthermore, the triangulation technique was employed to test using data by comparing data from different sources. Some of these sources include documentation, observation, and interviews.

d. Using Reference Materials

The reference material here is the existence of verifying evidence that can confirm the researcher's findings. This research was strengthened with pictures and authentic records observation. Therefore, the data result will be reliable.

2. Dependability

An audit of all research processes carries out this test. An independent auditor or supervisor can conduct reliability testing to audit all research activities during the research's execution. This audit evaluates whether the sources collected truly carry

traces of field activity. It begins with the researcher defining the problem or subject of the research, going to the field, identifying data sources, conducting data analysis, analyzing the data, validating the data's validity, and drawing findings.

3. Confirmability

Confirmability tests are similar to reliability tests. Therefore, they can be done together. Testing objectivity means testing the research findings about the process of observation. If the research's results reflect the function of the research procedure process, then the research meets the criteria of confirmability. In this research, the participants were given the chance to read the results, which helped the researcher validate the data.

F. Data Analysis Technique

This research employed the descriptive analysis technique. Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out during data collection and after data collecting is completed at a particular time.¹⁰ A number of the analysis techniques used in this study are as follows.¹¹

1. Data Collection

Data collection is the main activity in any research. Data is collected in qualitative research by observation, in-depth interviews, documentation, or a mix of them (triangulation). Researchers collect data over a lengthy period to ensure that the data obtained is diverse and valid. In this research, the researcher obtains data through a variety of techniques; one of those techniques is observation. Through this observation technique, the researcher interacts directly with the subject of research, including the principal, English teacher, and students, in their daily activities. The information gathered will be more complete as a result of this interactive observation. This observation was carried out to learn more about how the Treasure Hunt game activity was implemented in the writing skills of descriptive text in the form of jumbled sentences in seventh-grade students at an Islamic Junior High School in Banjarnegara.

The second form of data collection is the interview technique, in which interview questions are addressed to the Principal, English Teacher, and seventh grade students, who can

¹⁰ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D*, 232.

¹¹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D*, 322.

express their perspectives openly on the implementation of the treasure hunt game. The purpose of this interview is to learn more about how the treasure hunt game activity was implemented in jumbled sentences of descriptive text material in the seventh grade at an Islamic Junior High School in Banjarnegara.

The third technique used in this research is documentation. This technique is employed in this research to collect information about the school profile, vision, mission, school organizational structure, school facilities, and students' data in seventh grade at an Islamic Junior High School in Banjarnegara.

2. Data Reduction

Reducing data means summarizing, selecting the essential points, emphasizing important points, and looking for themes and patterns so that the reduced data may generate an easily understood representation. Therefore, it will be easier for researchers to collect and locate additional data when needed. After the researcher collects many kinds of data, the data is reduced or summarized to gain important information. The main information collected in this study concerns the implementation of a treasure hunt game in jumbled sentences of descriptive text material in the seventh grade at an Islamic Junior High School in Banjarnegara.

3. Data Display

In qualitative research, data presentation can take the form of brief explanations, correlations between categories, flow charts, and so on. Data display will make it easier to understand what is happening and build work based on what is already known. In this research, researchers displayed data on implementing the treasure hunt game in the writing skill of descriptive text in the form of jumbled sentences in the seventh-grade students at an Islamic Junior High School in Banjarnegara. By displaying the data in the form of a brief explanation, the researcher can understand the circumstance that occurred and be able to build the next step based on what the researcher has learned.

4. Conclusions: Drawing/Verifying

After displaying the data, the next stage is creating and verifying conclusions. This is accomplished by creating preliminary conclusions and then finding valid and consistent data to support a credible conclusion (This is accomplished by verifying the data to see whether the results are effective, efficient, and attractive).

Conclusions are formed based on data presentation and data discussion with the theory employed. Conclusions in qualitative research are regarded as novel discoveries that have never been made previously. With careful examination, these discoveries can take the shape of descriptions and photos of previously ambiguous objects, so the findings become more obvious and more varied. The nature of the first conclusion is only temporary. This is because findings can alter if supporting evidence is discovered at the next data collection stage.

In this research, the conclusion is expected to be able to answer all of the research questions that have been formulated. These include implementing the treasure hunt game in writing skills of descriptive text material in the form of jumbled sentences at an Islamic Junior High School in Banjarnegara and the supporting factors and the obstacles in implementing the game.

G. Research Ethical Considerations

Researchers took into account interview, observation, and documentation ethics when collecting data for this research. These ethics will be further explained as follows.

1. Interviewing Ethics

The researcher must first obtain the principal's approval before conducting the interview. Then, the researcher met with the English teacher and the Curriculum Vice-coordinator to request time for the interview. In accordance with the scheduled plan, the researcher then met the interviewee. The researcher next asks questions relating to the design of the research objectives and additional questions as secondary data. Student interviews ask that English teachers choose students who can express their perspectives about the treasure hunt game. The researcher asks permission to chat with the interviewee as a final resort in case there are any additional inquiries about the data.

2. Observation Ethics

Before beginning an observation, the researcher must agree on the setting time and class decision with the English teacher. The researcher then makes observations in accordance with the established planning. The English teacher introduces the researcher to the students while observing them. The researcher is not involved in the learning process. Using the treasure hunt game, he only observes what is being learned immediately.

3. Documentation Ethics

According to the norms, the researcher must first request access to school documents from the principal. Following receiving approval, the researcher met with the administrative division to gather the data required for the research, such as school background data, and so forth.

