

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research method used in this study. It covers the discussion of the Research Design, Data and Data Source, Technique of Data Collection, Technique of Data Verification and Data Analysis.

A. Research Design

The research design of this research was descriptive design with qualitative approach. This research was intended to investigate teachers' creativities in developing and applying teaching media for teaching vocabulary and advantages that acquired teachers and students using media.

According to Ary (2010:453):

Basic qualitative studies, also called basic interpretative studies by some, provide rich descriptive accounts targeted to understanding a phenomenon, a process, or a particular point of view from the perspective of those involved. The central purpose of these studies is to understand the world or the experience of another.

Additionally, this study used some various techniques like observation, interview, questionnaire and documents to get deep information. And then, the researcher just analyzed and presented the gotten data based on the research question.

Thus, descriptive research was research design to answer the research questions. The research design was implemented because the

researcher only describes the phenomenon while the research is conducted. Besides, the research determines and reports the result of research about teachers' creativity in developing & applying teaching media for teaching vocabulary in MTs Negeri Karangrejo, Tulungagung. The researcher also presented the result of this research descriptively.

B. Data and Data Source

According to Moleong (2005:157), the main data in qualitative research are words, actions, and additional data like documents. The data of this research was information about teachers' creativity in developing and applying teaching media in VIIA & IXA of MTs Negeri Karangrejo, Tulungagung. The data were taken from English teachers' as primary data sources and the students as the secondary data sources. The researcher has chosen two teachers who have special creativity in developing and applying teaching media for teaching vocabulary based on the researcher do practice teaching (PPL). The researcher conducted this research on April.

There are six classes in the VII & IX grades of MTs Negeri Karangrejo, Tulungagung that the teachers taught. But, based on teachers' suggestion, the researcher selected VIIA & IXA classes as the purposive sample by reason this class was communicative and conducive. Whereas other class seen less communicative if teacher gave media in process teaching learning. In this research, the researcher used instruments such as interview guide, field note, and documents to collect the data.

C. Technique of Data Collection

Given the explanation about data and data source, this sub chapter presents the techniques to obtain data based on the sources. According to Sugiyono (2004:62), data collection techniques are the most strategic step in the study, because the main goal of the research is to obtain the data. Without knowing the techniques of data collection, the researcher will not get the data that meets the standards specified data. The explanation in this sub chapter included observation, interview, documentation and questionnaire used for data collection. They are viewed as the suitable and exact method for descriptive research because it is determined to describe and give details about the teachers' creativity in developing and applying media for teaching vocabulary.

In this study, the data related the proposed research question are collected by employing four methods; observation, interview, documentation and questionnaire.

1. Observation

Observation is the way of survey some interactions done by the teacher during the teaching and learning process. The observation conducted twice on 20th and 23rd April 2015. The steps are the researcher observed by watching the teacher while she is teaching English vocabulary in using media. The aim of this observation is to find was creativity of teachers in teaching English vocabulary using media in MTs Negeri Karangrejo, Tulungagung.

The ways of conducting the observation were:

- a. The researcher prepared the record
- b. The researcher joined in the classroom
- c. The researcher observed when selected teachers were teaching vocabulary by using teaching media.

2. Interview

Ary (2010:438) says “The interview is one of the most widely used and basic methods for obtaining qualitative data. Interviews are used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words.” In this research, the researcher used semi structured interview.

According to Lodico (2006:123), in semi structured interview, researcher usually prepare list of the questions to be asked but allow themselves the opportunity to probe beyond the protocol.

In this case, the researcher talked and asked in relaxed situation and friendly way. When conducting interview, the researcher asked a list of questions as guidance to the teachers about the creativities that the English teachers develop and apply in teaching vocabulary with media (see the interview guide in the appendix 2). The first interview with the T1 was on 23rd April 2015 and the second interview with the T2 was on 20th April 2015.

In collecting the data from interview, the researcher used steps as follow:

- a. The researcher prepared some questions that would be asked the teachers. The researcher also prepared recorder to record their answer.
 - b. The researcher asked and talked teachers in a friendly way based on the questions that had been prepared.
 - c. The researcher recorded their answer.
3. Documents

According to Lodico (2006:126) “Documents and artifacts produced before the study by the participants generally include things like public records or instructional materials.”

Documents that were gotten in this research were: 1.) form of media, 2.) teacher’s certificates when they joined in seminar and also certificate as professional teacher, 3.) some photos.

4. Questionnaire

According to Narbuko & Achmadi (2010:76) said, questionnaire method is a list that contains a series of questions about an issue or area to be studied. To obtain the data, questionnaires distributed to the respondents (those who answer so that investigated), especially in survey research.

According Arikunto (2010:103), in close questionnaire, researcher usually prepares form in such way so that the respondent can just give a check mark (√) in the appropriate column or place. In this case,

the researcher prepared and given a form of 10 statements to the two classes (each class is 36 students) about advantages that acquired from teaching media in learning vocabulary.

D. Technique of Data Verification

The validity of the study is very important in a research. In this research, the researcher used triangulation to check the validity of the data. According to Cresswel (2009:185) Triangulation of data, data will be collected through multiple sources. Additionally, Ari et.all (2010:498) said that the use of multiple sources of data, multiple observers, and/or multiple methods is referred to as triangulation.

Here, the researcher used methodology triangulation because to check the validity of the data the researcher used different method to get the same data. It means that, to get the validity of the data in this research, the research was not only conducted interview but also did observation, documents and made questionnaire. So, by using those method, the same data be gotten. The methodology triangulation in this research is done by this way:

1. Observation

The first method, the researcher did preliminary observation to collect information about the subject and object. In the preliminary observation, the researcher collected information by asking the subject and borrowing the textbook. The method is used to help the researcher in conducting main observation. From the main observation, the researcher

got the data to answer the research question. The main observation conducted twice on 20th and 23rd April 2015.

2. Interview

In this method of data collection, the researcher talked and asked the subject in relaxed situation. This method conducted to get deep information about creativities in developing and applying teaching media for teaching vocabulary and how the teachers' and students' advantages using media. The researcher conducted the interview after doing observation in the classroom. The first interview with the T1 was on 23rd April 2015 and the second interview with the T2 was on 20th April 2015.

3. Documents

In this research, the researcher made document as the evidence that the researcher did the research and to support the interview and observation. Here, the documents included form of media, teacher's certificates when they joined in seminar and also certificate as professional teacher and some photos.

4. Questionnaire

In this research, the researcher prepares form in such way so that the respondent can just give a check mark (√) in the appropriate column. And then researcher is given a form of statements to the students about advantages that acquired from teaching media in learning vocabulary.

E. Data Analysis

Data analysis is important step in a part of the research, because it aims to examine the validity and reliability of data collective. According to Bogdan & Biklen in Moleong (2011:248), data analysis is the effort made by working with the data, organize data, sort it into manageable units, synthesize, search and find patterns, find what is important and what is learned, and decide what can be told to others. It means that data analysis is a process of editing, coding or classifying and manipulating the data. After the data are collected through doing observation, interview, questionnaires and documents, then the data are analyzed. The qualitative data of this research is analyzed by using inductive analysis method. It began with particular piece of evidence, and then pulls them together into a meaningful whole.

According to Miles and Huberman (1991:16) we define analysis s consisting of three concurrent flows activity: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. So in this study, the researcher does some procedures to get a data analysis:

a. Data reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions. In this stage, the researcher gets the data from interview with the teachers. The result interview shows how the teachers' creativity in developing and applying teaching media for

teaching vocabulary. In this step, the irrelevant data is reduced and the needed data is included.

b. Data display

A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In this step, making data display from the result of observation, interview, questionnaire, and documentation.

c. Conclusion drawing

Here, the research used temporary conclusion and final conclusion drawing to make data valid. The conclusion drawing was started since the beginning of the research after the data were collected by making temporary conclusion. Then, in the last step the researcher drew the final conclusion. In other words, it can be said that the conclusion was analyzed continuously and verified about the validity to get the perfect conclusion.

Based on the procedures above, the steps in analyzing data in this research were: The first researcher collected the data through interview, observation, questionnaire, and documents. Then the researcher selected, transcribed, and focused on the data by referring to the formulation of the research problems being investigated in the study. In other words, the irrelevant data should be discarded while the relevant data should be included. Next, after collecting and reducing the data, the researcher displayed those transcribed data in the form of narrative.

In the process of reducing and displaying the data, it should be based on the formulation of the research problems. After displaying the data, a conclusion was drawn. In this study, the researcher used temporary conclusion and final conclusion drawing to make the data valid. The conclusion drawing was started since the beginning of the research after the data were collected by making temporary conclusion. Then, in the last step the researcher drew the final conclusion. In other words, it can be said that the conclusion was analyzed continuously and verified about the validity to get the perfect conclusion.