

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The method used in this study is qualitative research. (AK & ZA, 2015) States qualitative research is a form of exploration used to gain an in-depth understanding of human or social phenomena by vividly representing the data collected from informants and observed in the natural environment. According to (Creswell, 2014) qualitative research is an investigation that delves into and comprehends the significance of individuals or groups with social issues. (McCusker & Gunaydin, 2015) State that qualitative methods are employed to answer questions on the “what”, “how”, or “why” of a phenomenon. Gay, Mills, & Airasian as cited in (Sugiyono, 2013) the qualitative research technique includes collecting, analysing, and interpreting non-numerical data, such as narrative and visual data, to understand better the natural phenomena that interest the researcher. This study uses qualitative research, which will produce descriptive data. The reason is that the researcher explores detailed data using the written word to investigate issues more deeply about the subject under study. This research aims to describe students' difficulties in mastering vocabulary and the causes of students' difficulties in mastering English vocabulary at the junior high school level.

B. Research Setting, Subject, and Object

Based on the proposed research title, the researcher take the research location, Mts Darussalam Adijaya, located in Adijaya, Central Lampung district.

The subject of this research at eighth grade A students of Mts Darussalam Adijaya Central Lampung in the Academic Year 2022/2023. The total number of students in eighth grade A there are 28 students.

The research object the researcher wants to achieve in this research is to find out students' difficulties in mastering vocabulary and the causes of students' difficulties in mastering English vocabulary.

C. Research Population and Sample

1. Population

A bunch of individuals communicating the same characteristics constitutes a population (Creswell, 2012). The population in this study focused on class VIII A students of MTs Darussalam Adijaya during the 2022/2023 academic year. The total number of students in class VIII A is 28 students.

2. Sample

Sampling techniques can be divided into two, namely, Probability Sampling and Nonprobability Sampling. To conduct this research, researcher used a non-probability sampling technique, namely snowball sampling. According to (Sugiyono, 2013) Snowball sampling is a sampling technique for data sources, which at first are small in number, gradually become large. The researcher will use the snowball sampling technique because the researcher initially only determined one or two people in determining the sample. However, because the data obtained needed to be completed, the researcher added another person to complete the data.

D. Research Data Resources

The data-gathering process can be divided into two main categories: primary and secondary. Primary data is information collected directly from the source, often through interviews and other forms of direct engagement. Conversely, secondary data is information obtained indirectly, and its sources come from third parties. This includes the surveyed area's history, geographical location, organisational structure and any documents related to the topic.

Data source:

a. Primary

Principal of Mts Darussalam Adijaya, English Teacher of Mts Darussalam Adijaya.

b. Secondary

Secondary data is data that supports primary data or supports the discussion in this study. Secondary data includes e-books, library, and

the internet.

Research informants are people used to providing information and background conditions about research. Informants can also be called respondents. The respondents themselves are people who provide responses or answers to the questions.

E. Research Instruments

According to (Sugiarto, 2017) the implement employed in the qualitative investigation is the researcher (human instrument). In this situation, the researcher becomes the primary instrument. The researcher decides the research emphasis, chooses informants as data sources, gathers data, evaluates data quality, examines data, interprets data and makes deductions based on their findings. The technique employed for data gathering was a triangulation technique. This technique is characterised by the researcher using multiple techniques of data accumulation from a single source. Such techniques include participant observation, in-depth interviews and documentation (Sugiyono, 2013). By utilising these various techniques in tandem, researcher can completely comprehend a particular subject. In this study, the supporting instruments are observation, interview and documentation.

1. Observation

Observation instruments provide researchers with a guide to conducting systematic observation and analysing the phenomena of interest. By observing, we can get information about various events on earth. Observation instruments can also provide valuable insights into the research environment, which can be used to refine the research process further. Marshall as cited in (Sugiyono, 2013) state that, by engaging in observation, the researcher can gain insight into behaviour and the significance associated with these actions.

2. Interview

Interview instruments serve as a guide for researchers in interviewing research subjects to extract as much information as possible about what, why, and how about the issue presented by the researcher. If during the interview students experience difficulty with a

particular question posed by the researcher, they are encouraged to reflect and explain the difficulty they are facing. To maximize the result of the interview, the researcher uses recording devices in data collection such as sound, with the aim of anticipating the researcher's limitations in remembering information during the interview. Kartono as cited in (AK & ZA, 2015) an interview is an oral exchange of information where two or more individuals communicate with each other to discuss a particular issue. This face-to-face dialogue is a method of questioning and gathering data for analysis or other purposes.

3. Documentation

Instrument documentation is an aid used for collecting data from documents such as pictures of activities and interview transcripts. This approach helps to obtain an accurate record of the conducted activities and interviews, thus making sure that all relevant information is collected. (Sugiyono, 2013) State that, *the written records of past events are known as documents, and they can take many forms, such as written works, drawings, or monumental works. Examples of written documents include diaries, life stories, biographies, regulations, and policies. Images such as live images, sketches, and other visuals are also considered documents. Furthermore, works of art such as pictures, sculptures, and movies are classified as documents. Document study supplements the use of observation and interview techniques in qualitative research.*

F. Data Collecting Technique

Data collecting technique is a key aspect when carrying out any research process. Without adequate information gathering, it is impossible to proceed with the investigation. To ensure that the data collected is of high quality, it is essential to use appropriate techniques. Cresswell as cited in (Ardiyanti S et al., 2021) states, the process of data collection is composed of three elements; firstly, demarcating the scope of the study, secondly, collecting information through various means such as interviews, observations, documents and visual materials, and thirdly,

creating a framework for recording the information obtained. These steps are essential for an effective data collection process. In this research, researchers concurrently employ participatory observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation to gather data from the same source.

1. Observation

Observation is a purposeful and detailed investigation into social behaviours and psychological manifestations through observing and documenting (AK & ZA, 2015). Observations that will be carried out in this study are participant observation. (Sugiyono, 2013) States, in this observation participant approach, researchers become involved in individuals' every day activities by participating in what is being observed or utilised as a source of research data. Scientists engaging in this approach actively partake in the activities of the data sources, feeling the highs and lows along with them.

From the explanation above, the researcher collected data using participant observation. here the researcher observes students in the process of learning English in class. This observation aims to observe students' difficulties in mastering vocabulary.

2. Interview

The technique of interviewing is a means of extracting data through conversations between two or more individuals, with an intended goal in mind. The interviewer is the one who poses questions and the interviewee, the person being interviewed, acts as a source of information and responds to the questions asked (Nugrahani & Hum, 2014). The interview technique used in this study was semistructured interviews. A semistructured Interview is an in-depth interview that is more flexible than a structured interview. It aims to uncover issues more openly by asking interviewees for their opinions and ideas (Sugiyono, 2013).

To gather information, the researcher used in-depth interviews conducted face to face. The writer has prepared several questions to be asked of the participants. When conducting in-depth interviews, the researcher must take great care in listening to and documenting the

information provided by the participants. Furthermore, the researcher must ensure that the questions asked are framed to allow for meaningful and in-depth responses. By doing so, the researcher can gain valuable insights into the issues under investigation.

3. Documentation

Documentation supplements the use of observation and interview techniques in qualitative research. Documentation techniques can be employed to supplement the information gathered through interviews with informants and through the observation of situations and events relevant to the research topic. Data can be sourced from informants, government officials and other sources (Nugrahani & Hum, 2014).

There are several tools used in the documentation techniques; Mobile phones serving as documenters, such as recordings and snapshots during interviews, are used as research aids. Notebook are then used to jot down noteworthy points, thus rendering it easier to document the source's responses. Additionally, existing archives and documents can be employed to add to the information already collected. To ensure the data is reliable, it is essential to check the authenticity of the sources and the accuracy of the documents.

G. Data Analyzing Technique

In analyzing the data, the researcher will use qualitative research. Miles and Huberman as cited in (Sugiyono, 2013) suggested that qualitative data analysis is an interactive process that proceeds until the data is saturated. This process involves data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

a. Data reduction

Data reduction is summarizing, choosing the main elements, and removing unnecessary content. This data reduction can be made through abstraction by making a basic summary. Thus, the purpose of data reduction is to make sense of the data obtained during data mining. Usually complex and often contains information that is not related to the research topic but to the data in question. Data reduction is used to simplify data collected from data mining.

b. Data display

The data display stage is a sophisticated form of examination that presents the results of a study as arranged categories. The data display step is carried out by displaying a set of data that has been structurally defined, making it possible to conclude. This is done since the material acquired from the qualitative research is often in the form of a narrative, so simplification is needed without diminishing content or significant aspects. Data presentation is conducted to view the entire picture or certain parts of the overall image.

c. Conclusion or verification

A conclusion drawing stage is an advanced stage where the researcher draws conclusions from the data findings. In this section, the researcher expresses the conclusions from the data that has been obtained from the research process. In this activity, it is intended to find a meaning in the data that has been collected by looking for similarities, relationships, or even differences.