

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Research Methodology

1. Research Design

This research was used a descriptive qualitative study as a research design to achieve the research objectives, namely to investigate The Implementation of True and False Game in Studi Independen Program at English Village of Parit Baru. According to (Creswell, 2013) states that descriptive qualitative research aims to explain phenomena or situations that exist in depth and detail. This research is suitable for use when researchers want to gain a deep and rich understanding of the experiences, perceptions, or behavior of individuals or groups. A descriptive qualitative study is a research design that aims to describe a phenomenon or situation as it exists in its natural setting, with the goal of generating rich and detailed information about the research topic. This type of research design is particularly useful when the research question or objective requires an in-depth understanding of the experiences, perceptions, or behaviors of individuals or groups.

2. Subject

The subject of this research are the students of English Village of Parit Baru, Kubu Raya, and West Kalimantan, Indonesia. In this research, the subject are 10 students from English Village of Parit Baru and 2 students of 7th semester who had been selected by the English Education Department to implement the True and False Gam in Studi Independen in teaching English Village of Parit Baru. The location of this research is at the Parit Baru Village Office which is the location of the English Village of Parit Baru, Kubu Raya, West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

3. Collaborator

A collaborator in this research was one of the tutor who have been participating on teaching at English Village of Parit Baru namely Miss. Y.

Miss. Y as collaborator help the researcher getting data observation in order that the observation were not only observed from one side but the other side also. The collaborator's function is to provide input and reflections to improve the quality of teaching and learning activities and to reduce the bias of participant observation results.

4. Technique of Data Collection

The data collection method is important in research, because this method is a management strategy or method used by researchers to collect the data needed in their research (Aini *et al.*, 2018). There are 2 types of data collection, namely through direct communication is a technique of collecting data by holding direct or face-to-face relationships with respondents and indirect is a technique of collecting data without face-to-face relationship with respondents. The goal behind data collection is to gather quality evidence that allows analysis to lead to the formulation of reliable and convincing answers to the questions asked. To obtain data according to the purpose, various methods can be used in research management, including questionnaires, observations, interviews, tests, document, and others (Aini *et al.*, 2018). Researchers can use one or a combination depending on the problem at hand (Aini *et al.*, 2018).

The researcher used a direct and indirect communication technique as way to recognize How was the implementation of True and False game affect the improvement of English language proficiency of students in English Village of Parit Baru and What are the experiences of students in learning English through the True and False game in implementing Studi Independen in teaching English Village of Parit Baru. A direct communication technique was conducted through an interview, document and observation. While, indirect communication technique was conducted through questionnaire.

First the researcher was used interview as technique to collected the data from students English Village of Parit Baru. Interview is the management of data collection that is used to obtain information directly

from the source (Aini *et al.*, 2018). Second the researcher was used Document as technique to collected the data from students English Village of Parit Baru. Documentation is intended to obtain data directly from research sites, including relevant books, regulations, activity reports, photographs, documentaries, relevant research data (Aini *et al.*, 2018). Third researcher was used Moderate Participant Observation as technique to collected the data from students English Village of Parit Baru. In moderate participation in this observation there is a balance between the researcher being an insider with outsiders, researchers in collecting data participate in observations participate in some activities, but not all (Sugiyono, 2013; 227). The researcher chose moderate participant observation because the researcher becomes the person involved in the activity and also becomes an outsider who observes the activity. Fourthly The researcher was used questionnaire as technique to collected the data from students English Village of Parit Baru. Questionnaire is a technique or method in managing data collection indirectly (Aini *et al.*, 2018). The researcher chose the four techniques because they were in accordance with what was needed by the researcher.

5. Tools of Data Collection

a. Semi-Structure Interview

Semi-structured interview is a qualitative data collection technique that involves an interview guide with a structured list of questions adapted to the research context and purpose, but also provides flexibility for the interviewer and the respondent to discuss broader or more in-depth topics (Creswell, 2013). In a semi-structured interview, the interviewer allows the respondent to provide free and in-depth responses that are not only based on "yes" or "no" answers, thereby providing richer and more in-depth information. Although there are structured question guides, the interviewer has the freedom to ask additional questions to clarify the respondent's answers or to explore more in-depth topics.

To obtain valid and reliable data, interviews must be carefully designed. The interview was conducted using an interview guide with specific instructions for the students with the aim of asking the students and tutor about the implementation of True and False Game in Studi Independen program and the experience they faced during the Studi Independen program. There are 4 students who have been interviewed and the interview will use a direct interview method, that is, the interview takes place, the interviewer checks the progress of the interview, using the list of interviews that have been done before.

b. Observation Checklist

The researcher used observation checklist as tool to collected the data from students English Village of Parit Baru. The researcher used moderate participant observation and used observation checklist used as tool to collected data from. The data that has been taken through the field notes is data that is appropriate and focused on activities in learning implementation and procedure playing true and false games where there are 3 object components being observed, namely place, actor and activity. In the observation, there are 3 main things that are observed, namely place, actor and activities (Sugiyono, 2013; 229).

c. Questionnaire

The researcher used a questionnaire as tool to collected the data from students English Village of Parit Baru. There are 10 students who have been asked use questionnaire. The use of questionnaires is an efficient collection of data technique. Questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions and other clues the purpose of collecting information from respondents (Kabir, 2016). The questionnaire using Guttman scale consist of a question which is can answer using yes or no. The Guttman scale is a scale that only provides two answer choices, for example yes–no, good–bad, never–never, and so on (Bahrun *et al.*, 2018). Therefore, the data generated is nominal

data, where positive answers are given a value of 1 and negative are given a value of 0.

d. Document

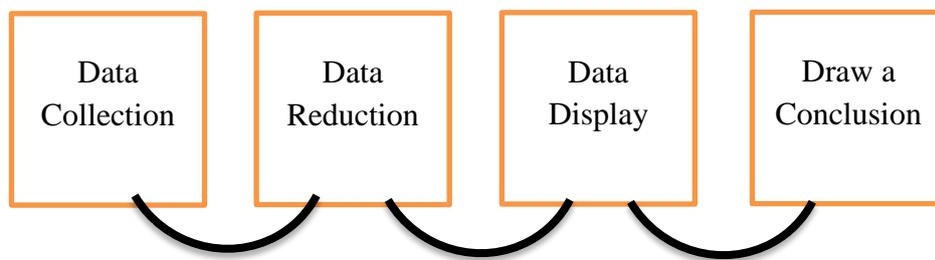
Researcher will use documents as techniques and research data collection tools. Documents are records of past events such as picture, or monumental work of a person. Documentation is intended to obtain data directly from research sites, including relevant books, regulations, activity reports, photographs, documentaries, relevant research data (Aini *et al.*, 2018). The researcher will take the data from video on YouTube, Logbook Studi Independen and RPP (Lesson Plan) from the tutor to support the data from interview and questionnaire. The data will use to know whether any improvement from student in learning English at English Village of Parit Baru.

6. Validity

In this study to test the validity of the data, the researcher use the test credibility. How to test the credibility of the data or trust in the data of qualitative research results, among others, is carried out by; extension of observation, increased persistence in research, triangulation, discussion with colleagues, analysis of negative cases, using reference materials and member checks (Sugiyono, 2013; 270). As a data credibility test tool, researchers use triangulation as a test tool. The triangulation used by the researcher is data source triangulation. Triangulation is techniques to test the credibility of the data is done by checking the data to the same source using different techniques. Data source triangulation uses various data sources, such as documents/questionnaire, archives, interviews, observations or also by interviewing more than one subject who is considered to have a different point of view (Sugiyono, 2013; 273). Data sources used by researcher are interview, observation, questionnaire and documentation.

7. Technique of Data Analysis

Researcher used three steps to analyze data, namely data reduction, data display, and draw a conclusion. In practice, these three techniques are often used together in the qualitative data analysis process. Data reduction is performed first to process raw data into more focused and structured data. Next, data display is used to present data in a visual format that makes it easier for researchers to see patterns, themes, or relationships in the data. Finally, draw a conclusion is carried out to draw conclusions from the data that have been collected by interpreting and evaluating the data in a deep and reflective manner.



Picture: The Component in Data Analysis (interactive model) adopted (Miles & Huberman, 1994).

a. Data reduction

Data reduction: This process aims to collect the collected data by selecting the relevant information and removing the unnecessary information. This process can be achieved through the process of abstraction, selection and simplification.

b. Data Display

Data display: After the data is simplified, this method is used to display the data in an easy to understand manner. This is done by organizing the data in the form of tables, charts or graphs.

c. Draw a Conclusion

Drawing a Conclusion: Once the data is presented in an easy to understand way, this method is used to draw conclusions from the collected and simple data. This process can be accomplished by providing explanations and links to the displayed data.

B. Research Procedure

There are 4 steps to obtain the result of the study namely, planning, data collecting, data processing, and data reporting (Sari *et al.*, 2022).

1. Planning

At this stage, researcher planned everything steps that has to do with research planning. Researcher searched for research place, objects to be researched, selected subject of research, took care of licensing to conduct research, and set up methods and tools to be used to collect data.

2. Data collecting

In collecting the data, the researcher conducted the observation checklist data first. The second one the researcher conducted data interview tutor and students and then researcher conducted data questionnaire and the last one researcher conducted data from document.

3. Data Processing

In the data process stage, researcher began to conduct research through interview, observation, questionnaire, and document.

a. Interview

At this stage, the researcher interviewed 4 participants from students and 2 participants from tutor.

b. Observation

At this stage, the researcher and collaborator use observation sheet to observed the activity of learning implementation true and false game and implementation procedure of true and false game.

c. Questionnaire

At this stage, the researcher interviewed 10 participants from students. The questionnaire consist of 10 question with yes or no answer.

d. Document

At this stage, the researcher collected the data such as photo, video, rpp (lesson plan), logbook to support data from interview, observation, and questionnaire.

4. Data Reporting

In this stage, researcher ensured data first whether the data was ready to report. Researcher confirmed that there was no data manipulation at all within this data report. Afterward, researcher wrote down the results of data reports inside the thesis based on the researcher analysis.