

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

In this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. According to Frankel and Wallen as cited in Sugiyono (2012) qualitative research that investigates the quality of relationships, activities, situations or material. Descriptive qualitative research is a research method that utilizes qualitative and descriptive data. This type of qualitative descriptive research is often used to analyze social events, phenomena, or circumstances. According to Sugiyono (2011), qualitative research methods are research methods based on the philosophy of post-positivism, used to examine the condition of natural objects, (as opposed to experimentation). According to Creswell (2013:4-5) "Qualitative research methods are one type of method for describing, exploring and understanding the meanings that a number of individuals or groups of people as to social or humanitarian issues. such as asking questions or procedures, collecting specific data from participants, analyzing inductively from specific themes to general themes, and interpreting the meaning of the data."

In this study, the researcher used non-probability sample using a purposive sampling strategy. The researcher plans to investigate students' problems in vocabulary mastery, the technique of explaining the current research. Research design consists of procedures to be carried out in qualitative research. In this study, researcher used measurement and interview strategies in gathering information. In collecting information, the research provides match tests and provides questions through interviews with students. Researcher collect student data in a short time at SMP Negeri 1 Mempawah Hulu.

B. Population and Sample

1. Population

A population is a group of people who share one or more characteristics, from which data can be gathered and analyzed. Based on Sugiono (2012: 216) Population is generalization area that consist of objects and subjects that have certain quality and character to be learned and to be conducted. In this research, the population is involved in this study are eight grade students of SMP Negeri 1 Mempawah Hulu.

2. Sample

The sample is the small part of the population in observation. According to Sugiyono (2012:81), the sample is Part of the number and characteristics of the population. Considering that the population is very large in number so that it is not possible to study the entire population, then a sample is taken. The researcher use two- stage random sampling (stratified- cluster- simple). Two stage random sampling (stratified- cluster, cluster- simple) is a two-stage sampling method where in the first stage a cluster sample is selected from the population which is divided into clusters which are referred to as the selection of Primary Sampling Unit (PSU). (Cochran, WG 1977). The reason for using the cluster random sampling technique is because the researcher conducted randomly from a large population. So that the population is selected based on group/ classes.

3. Sampling

In this study, the sample was randomly. The population of 8 classes was be selected randomly using cluster random sampling. According to Sugiono (2012) Cluster random sampling is an area sampling technique used to determine the sample if the object to be studied is very large. Cluster random sampling is a type of sampling technique in which a researcher divides the population into several separate groups known as clusters. Determination of the number of samples is done randomly selected again classes. Based on the results of sampling using cluster random sampling, there are three classes selected as samples in this study. From three classes, 5 students were chose

randomly. So the number of samples in this study was 15 students of class VIII.

C. Technique and Tool of Data Collection

1. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection is defined as the procedure of collecting, measuring, and analyzing accurate research using standard validation techniques. Information assortment is the method involved with get-together and estimating data on factors of interest, in a set up deliberate design that empowers one to respond to expressed exploration questions, test speculations, and assess results. In this research data collection techniques include vocabulary test.

2. Tool of Data Collection

a. Test

To do research, analysis has a few procedures of information assortment. According to Sudiarjo (2011:67), the test is a strategy which can be utilized or a method which should be taken with regards to estimation and evaluation in the field of schooling, through giving tasks or a progression of errands as questions which should be replied, or arranges which should be finished by the test so that based on the information acquired from the estimation results a value can be obtained that symbolizes the behavior or achievement of the testee; which esteems can measure up to values accomplished by different lab rats or contrasted with certain norm values. In this research, researcher used four types of tests namely matching test, fill-in test, translate and essay. The researcher utilizes estimation method strategy in gathering information. The research gave 40 questions.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

The technique of data collection is a technique or methods used by researcher to collect data or information and supporting facts in the field for research purposes. The researcher used a vocabulary test of 40 questions as a tool to collect data. Students' answers meaningful in contributing to the description of the students' abilities in mastering English vocabulary.

To do research, a researcher has several productions of various kinds of information. The researcher used the method of collecting information, namely test .

a. Test

The first test was carried out when the researcher goes to the field, the matching test was filled out by class VIII students, the researcher get results about the students' vocabulary mastery. To find out the answers to research questions and the results of testing the data analysis procedures as follows.

The first is about knowing the students' vocabulary mastery, to find out the level of students' vocabulary mastery, for data analysis of the vocabulary test the researcher calculated the individual scores of students' vocabulary mastery.

Percentage of correct answer in each item of the test in order to see the most difficult testing points of elements and to compute the percentage of the correct answer in the whole sample. Research has to analysis all the students' work to see the perdentage of the correct answer for each testing points of element. There below of formula:

$$M = \frac{\Sigma A}{\Sigma N} \%$$

M = Average percentage of correct answer

A = Numbers of samples who answer correctly

N = total number of samples

(Erlanda, 2014)

Table 1.1 Qualification Level of Studens' Vocabulary Mastery

Total Score	Qualification
65%-100%	High
36%-64%	Moderate
0%-35%	Low

Adopted From Heaton (1988)

By having this formula, the researcher described the description of the percentage of the difficully of each 40 items.

To get the results of student score, research use the following formula :

$$\text{Total} = \frac{\text{total students grade}}{\text{Weight}} \times 100$$

Table 1.12 Qualification of the Students' Individual Score

Total Score	Qualification
80-100	Excellent
70-79	Good
60-69	Average
50-59	Poor
0-49	Very Poor

Adopted from Heaton(1988)

E. The Procedure of Research

In this study, there are several stages of researchers in completing this thesis, following the stages and their explanations:

1. Planning for making proposals

The preparation stage is the initial stage in conducting research. The steps taken at this stage are making a proposal containing a research design, in this step the research is guided by a supervisor who is then approved and can then be developed by the author both by the theory and research used methods.

2. Developing instrument

After the proposal was approved based on the problems found, the researcher chose eight grade students at SMPN Negeri 1 Mempawah Hulu as the samples in this study. At this stage, the researcher prepares a test sheet to be distributed to students.

3. Collecting Data

The data collection method is namely by using measurement techniques using a vocabulary test instrument.

4. Analyzing Data

Researcher in this stage perform a series of analytical processes, namely descriptive qualitative research. So that it can interpret the data that has been obtained.

5. Reporting

The researcher compiled a report on the results of data collection, namely the results of the students' vocabulary test. After the preparation of this report, the results obtained in compiling reports on matters relating to the aims and objectives of the research were then compiled systematically.