

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Research Design**

The research design is a way for researchers to collect data, with a research design it makes it easier to draw conclusions and clarify the object to be studied. This research will use a qualitative research method design to achieve the research objective, which is to find out how the quizizz application is implemented in teaching English in vocabulary lessons. This qualitative research is specifically more directed at using the case study method. As the opinion of Sayekti Pujosuwarno (in Burhanudin, 2019) which states that a qualitative approach can also be called a case or qualitative study, which is an in-depth and detailed study of everything related to the research subject. Furthermore, in this study, the case study method was used to achieve the objectives of this study, namely to find out about how is the implementation of Quizizz Application in Teaching Vocabulary to tenth-grade students of SMAN 1 Mempawah in the Academic Year of 2022/2023.

#### **B. Subject of Research**

This subject of research is a teacher and tenth-grade student of SMAN 1 Mempawah. The 10th-grade students of SMAN 1 Mempawah especially the science 1 class will be involved in this research, in the science 1 class there are 35 students consisting of 23 girls and 12 boys. The subject uses quizizz application in vocabulary learning in class.

#### **C. The Source of Data**

Data sources play a very important role in this research, because if the source of the data is unknown, the researcher will not get information that will help the course of the research. In this research, the researcher uses observation checklist and interviews as tools to collect the data to obtain the data from the subject of research. The sources of data are categorized as two things below:

1. Informant

Informants are very important to get information for this research. In this research, the informants are English teachers who teach grade 10 and grade 10 students at SMAN 1 Mempawah as the subject of this research and also the first source of information on the data.

2. Documentation

Data collection technique using documentation is a technique when collecting data that uses and collects (Hardani et al., 2020, p. 149). In this research, researchers used observation checklist sheets and interview transcript sheets obtained on voice recordings during interviews as documentation of the data sources obtained.

#### **D. The technique of Collecting the Data**

1. The technique of Data Collection

Data collection in qualitative research usually occurs or is carried out in natural conditions, interviews, questionnaires, observation, and documentation are included in data collection techniques and become primary data sources (Sugiyono, 2017, p. 225). To determine data collection procedures, researchers use qualitative data collection. Data collection in this study was carried out using direct communication and observation.

2. Tool of Data Collection

Data collection techniques are one of the ways chosen by researchers to collect the required data. These are the tools of data collection the researcher will be using:

- a. Interview guidelines

The interview is a technique used by researchers to collect information face-to-face. Interviews can also be interpreted as things that must be done to collect data and are often used for social research, with interviews researchers can get information that is directly related to the facts and everything that will be needed to achieve research goals. Interviews are better if both parties meet and interact directly and both

parties are active when the interview is carried out, this aims to make the results obtained more accurate and better. Interviews are a very important process, especially in qualitative research. For interviews, researchers will use interview guidelines in collecting answers from interviewees and this interview also uses semi-structured interviews. Semi-structured interviews are interviews in which the topic can be chosen, the questions to be asked can be developed and the interviewer can change the format of the questions during the interview (Ary, et al.2010: 438).

**Table 3.1**  
**Interview Teacher Blueprint**

<b>Aspect</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Item Number</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>QUIZZZ APPLICATION IN TEACHING VOCABULARY</b>	Planning	1,2,3.	3
	Implementation	4,5,6,7,8.	5
	Evaluation	9,10,11,12,13.	5
<b>Total</b>			13

**Table 3.2**  
**Interview Student Blueprint**

<b>Aspect</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Item Number</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>QUIZZZ APPLICATION IN TEACHING VOCABULARY</b>	Planning	1,2,3.	3
	Implementation	4,5,6.	3
	Evaluation	7,8,9,10	4
<b>Total</b>			10

b. Observation Checklist

Observation is one of the ways that researchers use to collect information or collect data that aims to understand a phenomenon to be studied. Observation is one of the basic methods used by researchers to obtain data, especially in qualitative research (Ary, et al.2010: 431). An observation checklist is a list of things that researchers will observe when observing a class. This list will be prepared by the researcher which will

aim to provide a framework so that it will create a contract of understanding with the more secure teacher and of course, will provide feedback on aspects that exist in the classroom. In this study, the researcher chose an observation checklist to obtain data on the application of quizizz application in vocabulary learning.

**Table 3.3**  
**Observation Checklist Blueprint**

<b>Aspect</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Item Number</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>QUIZIZZ APPLICATION IN TEACHING VOCABULARY</b>	Planning	1,2,3,4,5,6,7.	7
	Implementation	8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15.	8
	Evaluation	16,17,18,19,20,21,22.	7
<b>Total</b>			13

#### **E. Validity of the Research**

Research validity is needed to measure whether the data collected is appropriate or not. Sugiyono (2017) argues that in qualitative research, data can be declared valid if there is no discrepancy between what the researcher reports and what happens to the subject being studied (p. . 268). Therefore, the researcher chose triangulation to measure validity. According to Creswell (2012), triangulation is the process of corroborating evidence from different individuals, data types, or data collection methods into the description and topic of qualitative research (e.g., research ). 259). Arikunto (2013) states that when using triangulation, the researcher uses different data collection techniques to get data from the same source.

Therefore, in this study, the researcher uses the triangulation method. The researcher combined three data collections namely observation checklist, interviews, and documents from the same data source. In order for the data collection to be carried out in similar sections, the researcher compared the three data collection methods and came up with results that can be said to be valid.

## **F. The technique of Data Analysis**

According to Miles and Huberman (1994) Collect data obtained through data collection techniques and then process data based on four components, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion.

### **1. Data collection**

The first stage is to collect data obtained from interviews and questionnaires conducted by researchers to informants.

### **2. Data reduction**

At this stage, the data will be selected first before being analyzed and then it will be analyzed properly so that the conclusions obtained are more accurate.

### **3. Display data**

This stage if display data, requires the data to be selected or specified as the focus of the research problem. The data are adjusted to the problems in the research. At this stage, it displays the selected data according to the focus of the research problem and will be adjusted.

### **4. Conclusions**

When all the analyzes have been collected, the data must be concluded, therefore this stage is the conclusion from the data that has been studied.

## **G. Research Procedure**

In research, there must be research objectives, to achieve these research objectives, researchers must fulfill and follow four procedures, namely planning, data collection process, data processing, and data reporting.

### **1. Planning**

In the research plan there are research questions and objectives, then what must be done to determine the theoretical basis and target participants to be studied, accurately prepare data collection instruments, and finally researchers must have access or permission to conduct research.

### **2. Data collection process**

In this research when at the research location, the data to be collected uses interviews and observations.

## 2. Data Processing

For data processing, there will be analysis and interpretation in collecting data. Researchers will conduct personal interviews with teachers and will analyze school also involving several tenth-grade students.

## 3. Data reporting

In data reporting, researchers will convey the results of the data obtained during the research by what was obtained while in the field, and finally, the researcher will present the results of the data obtained to be reported in the form of a thesis.