

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF THE STUDY**

This chapter describes the research design, setting and subject of the research, technique of collection data, procedures to collect data, instruments of data collection and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Research designs are the specific procedures involved in the research process: data collection, data analysis, and report writing (Creswell, 2012: 20). Further, Creswell state that, “Qualitative research is best suited to address a research problem in which you do not know the variables and need to explore. The literature might yield little information about the phenomenon of study, and you need to learn more from participants through exploration”. (2012: 16).

Another perception is come from Lowe that state,

Qualitative research methods are associated with the interpretive and critical realist approaches. Qualitative research produces detailed field notes, transcripts of semi- or unstructured interviews and observations. Any material that can further our understanding of the social interaction being observed may be used within qualitative research. This can include novels, diaries and other forms of expression. (2007: 14)

Descriptive research, unlike assessment and evaluation, it is concerned with all of the following: hypothesis formulation and testing, the analysis of the relationship between non manipulated variables, and the development of generalization. It is the last characteristic that most distinguishes descriptive research from assessment and evaluation. Although assessment and evaluation studies may include other characteristics of descriptive research, only descriptive research has generalization as its goal. (Best and Kahn, 2006: 23).

Qualitative descriptive research uses non quantitative methods to describe “what is”. Qualitative descriptive research uses systematic procedures to discover non quantifiable relationships between existing variables. (Best and Khan, (2006: 24). In this study, the researcher used qualitative descriptive methods to answer the statements of the problems. Here, means that the researcher used this method to describe the systematic procedures and the data analyzed in the form of words in extended text to explain the result of finding and discussion.

### **3.2 Subject and Object of the Research**

The subjects section details the population from which the researcher plans to select the sample. Variables that are frequently included, depending on the type of project proposed, include chronological age, grade level, socioeconomic status, sex, race, IQ (if other than average), mental age (if significantly different from chronological age), academic achievement level, and other pertinent attributes of the targeted population. (Best & Khan, 2006: 41)

The subjects of this research were both students and teacher at third and fourth grade students around 12 years old. Then, the object of the research is all information which related to the statements of the problems was collected by observing the process of teaching and interviewing teacher.

### **3.3 Data Collection Technique**

Creswell states that, “ Collecting data means identifying and selecting individuals for a study, obtaining their permission to study them, and gathering information by asking people questions or observing their behaviors” (2012:9).

Collecting data is about involved in the steps of gathering data. These results of gathering data are used as evidences to help the researcher to answer the

research problems. According to Fraenkel and Wallen's views (2009:440) There are three main techniques to collect and analyze their data in Qualitative researchers : observing people as they go about their daily activities and recording what they do; conducting in-depth interviews with people about their ideas, their opinions, and their experiences; and analyzing documents or other forms of communication (content analysis).The observation used fieldnotes, audio visual (video tape), documents (keep a journal during the research study and transcription of video recorder) to gather the data. In this research, the researcher used both observation and interview in collecting the data. Those steps are as follows:

### **3.3.1 Observation**

According to Nazir, "observasi langsung atau pengamatan langsung adalah cara pengambilan data dengan menggunakan mata telanjang tanpa ada pertolongan alat standar lain untuk keperluan tersebut". (directly observation is the way to take data through researcher itself without tools so here the researcher is the main instrument to collect data) (2009:175).

In this research, the researcher used this technique to find out how to implement Hip Hop Song (Music and Lyric) in teaching vocabulary and the advantages of implement Hip Hop song. This research is mainly focus in this way to teach vocabulary. From this observation researcher got some information the way teacher taught their student using Hip Hop Song and the advantages of the way implemented Hip Hop Song's technique.

The instrument of this observation is field notes and check list. According to Creswell (2012:216), field notes are text (words) recorded by the researcher

during an observation in a qualitative study. This is wrote spontaneously at that same time when researcher doing the research. This field notes is called descriptive field notes because record a description of the events, activities, and people this field notes is to found out the implementation of teaching vocabulary using Hip Hop Song and the advantages of using Hip Hop Song in teaching vocabulary. Moreover, check list here was to complete the field notes to found out the advantages of using Hip Hop Song technique to teach vocabulary. Check list can be seen at appendix II and for field notes can be seen at appendix III. Moreover, the researcher also use check list at the same times when the researcher write field notes.

### **3.3.2 Interview**

A qualitative interview occurs when researchers ask one or more participants general, open-ended questions and record their answers. The researcher then transcribes and types the data into a computer file for analysis. (Creswell, 2012: 217). In this case, researcher tried to find out the advantages of this implementation of Hip Hop music to teach vocabulary at extracurricular at Muhammadiyah 16 Elementary School.

In this case, interviewer as instruments to collect data and used interview worksheet that can be seen at (appendix I)

### **3.4 Data Collect Procedures**

There are some procedures of collecting data. In this study, the researcher used observation, interview and documentation to collect data. Those procedures will present as follows:

### **3.4.1 Observation**

At the First preparation, the researcher gathered about extracurricular Hip Hop from teacher at Muhammadiyah Creative 16. The researcher found out that there was an extracurricular which using Hip Hop as technique to teach English. So, the researcher only took some of problems in extracurricular which have any relation with teaching vocabulary. This observation procedure is done to found out the implementation of used Hip Hop as technique to teach vocabulary from statement of the problems that already found the advantages when used that technique in teaching vocabulary.

For the first meeting, the researcher asked the teacher some information to identify the participants of this research. After that, at the first meeting in the extracurricular, the researcher sat back on the chair and see how the way teacher doing his preparation to start his lesson. Then, using field notes and check list the researcher wrote down the activities while teacher started his lesson until the last of meeting. Those activities including two participants those are the teacher itself and the students. The result of the observation is the implementation of teaching vocabulary using Hip Hop song and the advantages of used this technique in teaching vocabulary. Here, the data gathered from checklist, field notes and transcribed text from video. Transcribed text here was to complete if there is any lack in field notes and check list. Then, the researcher analyzed and reduced the data. After that, the researcher coded the data and displayed it in extended text. Last, the researcher drew a conclusion and continued.

### 3.4.2 Interview

Like already explained above, interview here was to found out and completed the result of observation about the advantages teaching vocabulary through Hip Hop Music in extracurricular at Muhammadiyah Creative 16 Elementary School. Here, the researcher using interview worksheet to gathered data from teacher.

### 3.6 Data Analysis

In the process of analyzing the data, the researcher uses the interactive model by Miles and Huberman that will explain as follows:

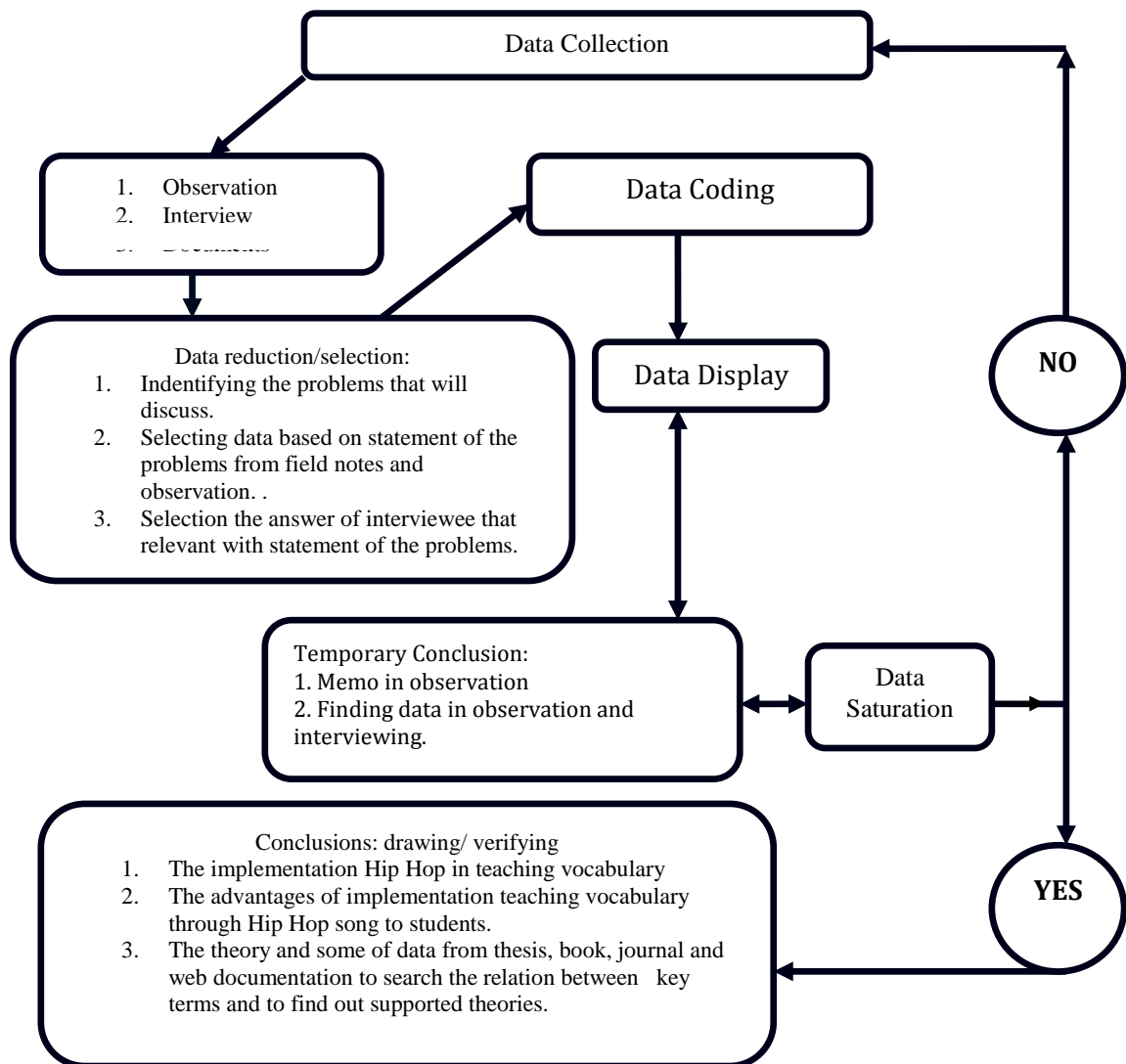


Figure 3.1 adapted from interactional model by Miles and Huberman (1994: 10)

### **3.6.1 Data collection**

Data collection means, the ways the researcher collect the data. Here, the researcher collects data through two ways. The first one is observation this observation is to find out the way teacher implementation teaching vocabulary using Hip Hop Song to students (see appendix III page 60) and the advantages of teaching vocabulary through Hip Hop song, then interview. This interview is to find out what the advantages of implement Hip Hop Song in teaching vocabulary through Hip Hop song. In addition, this procedure was to complete both gathered data from observation and interview about the advantages of applying technique teaching vocabulary through Hip hop song. (See appendix III page 60).

### **3.6.2 Data Reduction**

“Refers to the process of selecting data focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes, check list or transcription” (Miles and Huberman, 1994: 10).

This data reduction is continuously happen to reduce data that not needed in doing research although the data already collected but reducing is still happen. This is happening according researcher decides. In this study, reducing of observation refers to reduce some data such as Journal, handbook, book, and thesis that not needed in this study. Also, re-organized field notes and check list which one will be the best to summarize or not. In addition, the questions in interview have to check again to find out which question that not necessarily.

### 3.6.3 Data Coding

Miles and Huberman state that,

Coding is analysis. To review a set of field notes, transcribed or synthesized and to dissect them meaningfully, while keeping the relationship between the parts intact, is the stuff of analysis(.....) Codes are tags or labels for assigning units of meaning to descriptive or inferential information compiled during study(...). (Miles and Huberman, 1994:56).

Based on explanation above, in this process of coding data the researcher coded the data from field notes, check list, transcribed video then, collected them up and coded them to answer the statement of the problems. Here the researcher coded the data based on kind of the data that will used to answer the statement of the problems for example, data that have any correlation with implementation of vocabulary using Hip Hop Music coded (V) and advantage of using Hip hop coded A. Those data was divided into two to answer the two of statements of the problems.

### 3.6.4 Data Display

“Generally, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusions, drawing and actions”. (Miles and Huberman, 1994: 11). In this case the data will present through extended text. Through this text will explained what was conclusion of field notes, check list or another source and present it in the long written.

### 3.6.5 Drawing Conclusion and verifications.

In this study, conclusions are from the first until the end of process doing research. In this study, conclusion also to verify as the analysis proceeds.

“Verification may be as brief as fleeting second thought crossing the analyst’s mind during writing, with a short excursion back to the field notes, or it may be throughout an elaborate, with lengthy



argumentation and review among colleagues to develop “intersubjective consensus”, or with extensive efforts to replicate a finding in another data set. ( Miles and Huberman, 1994: 11).

This verification has to relate with the statement of the problems and data analysis and proved that there is any relations among them.

In this step the researcher will drawing the conclusion started from the first step, observation. This step is to find out the way teacher implementation Hip Hop song to teaching vocabulary to students, the advantages, reaction of students and the activities of students.

In the second step procedures the researcher using interview to completed the result of observation about the advantages of using Hip Hop Song in teaching vocabulary.

In addition, documentation is use to provide the three of those process. The first process is observation the researcher used video tape, check list and book for wrote field notes. The second one is interviews. Here the researcher used documents to help the researcher to find out the correlation, theories and the way the researcher arrange the question to interview the teacher.