**Chapter III**

**Research Methods**

**3.1 Research Design**

The type of research used is descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Descriptive analysis method is a method used to collect, process, analyze and present data descriptively (Sugiyono, 2012). This study aims to determine the use of the Simon Says method to increase the Vocabulary of the Rajawali Health Vocational High School students.

**3.1.1 Planning**

 The researcher observed the students of SMK Kesehatan Rajawali in mastering vocabulary by conducting a written pre-test. Beginning with making groups with 7 people in each group, so that 6 groups are obtained in 1 class then from the results of the pre test in the form of oral questions and answers, the accumulation of assessments is recorded and poured into the observation sheet.

 After analyzing the results of student assessments, the researcher conducted a preliminary test on several students to obtain the right learning method, namely a trial using the Simon Says method to improve students' vocabulary mastery in English subjects. From the results of these trials will be reassessed. After the assessment of the trial has been carried out, the researcher will apply the same technique to other students.

 **3.1.2 Implementation**

The researcher used the Simon Says method for class X – Nursing B students for 3 consecutive weeks 3 times and assessed these students and then accumulated the results of the assessment in an excel table to see whether there was an increase in the vocabulary of the Rajawali Health Vocational High School students. The first and second meeting the researcher gave knowledge to students how the Simon Says method works in class and conducted exercises to get to know the Simon Says method and at the third meeting, the researcher conducted a written pre test and post test and compared the results of the assessment at the beginning of the meeting and after being introduced with the Simon Says method.

**3.1.3 Reporting**

At this stage the researcher reports the results of the assessment of the learning that has been carried out, namely before using the Simon Says method and after using Simmon Says to students by looking at the results of the accumulated assessments carried out at each meeting.

**3.2 Subjects of the Study**

The subjects or participants in this study were class X students of SMK Rajawali for the 2022/2023 academic year. Total participants were 32 students from 1 class

**Table 3.2**

**Participant Table**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| class | Nurse XB |
| Student | 32 |

Then the writer chooses which tenth grade students are in class X-Nurse B

consists of 32 students, consisting of 2 boys and 30 girls as a sample.

**3.3 Location and Time**

Researcher conducted research at the Rajawali Health Vocational School which was in the curriculum leadership room and next to the teacher's room. The time for conducting research is in June 2022.

* 1. **Research procedure**
1. Ask permission from the Head of Rajawali Health Vocational School.
2. The researcher first conducted a preliminary instrument test on 5 students .
3. After the instrument was declared valid, the researcher took samples using the *Simple Random Sampling technique.*
4. suitable respondent candidates , the researcher conducted *informed consent* to the prospective respondents. If they are willing to be respondents, they can read the consent form and then sign it.
5. Researcher provide an explanation of how to fill out the questionnaire and respondents are given the opportunity to ask questions if there are questions that are not clear.
6. Researcher gave research questionnaires to respondents in writing and invited them to answer according to instructions.
7. Respondents must answer all questions on the questionnaire sheet .
8. Researcher conducted interviews with respondents about the learning process in class
9. Checking the data that has been collected by adding up and making corrections from the results of the questionnaire and interview tests
10. Questionnaires that have been filled in and interview tests that have been carried out are processed using computerization and then analyzed by the researcher.
	1. **The Technique of Analyzing Data**
		1. **Observation**

Every researcher has observations because it is usually important to get data and answers but not only about it. The writer not only obtains it but also the writer asks something important to the students and what is their future they want and where do they want to go. First, what they really want is that they want more recognition in English and more. Students will be happy to provide their share discreetly because the writer needs to know how many of them are valuable data so that the observations can be verified and accepted.

The research results obtained from their atmosphere when we played Simon said the game could be a source of questionnaire data for students after we played it might be a little anxious and enthusiastic. This game will never get boring, bad and bad effects. When we have good situations such as knowledge of their behavior and whether they still remember about the language, the writer must help them find words they can understand and remember the words, pronunciation and spelling. Finding researcher by mr. Agus Julian's observation (200) requires chemistry and chemistry is how to establish relationships with students so that there is progress. That's why writers want non-regular observations so research claims the right to know about them but otherwise their chemistry will disappoint them or they call it "disappointment". The tests they took were pre-test and post-test.

* + - 1. **Observational instruments**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Procedure | Yes | No |
| 1. | Before carrying out learning, students and students give greetings to researcher |  |  |
| 2. | Students pray according to their respective religions and beliefs |  |  |
| 3. | The researcher conducted attendance for each student |  |  |
| 4. | Researcher asked students about students' health conditions |  |  |
| 5. | Researcher provide motivation to students to enthusiasm for learning |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

* + 1. **Interview**

The second is about the interview, the interview requires a QnA which if they've done Simon's word game. Each has a minimum of 5 people to interview and the author can interview as many of them as he wants. In this interview they would call one of them and they would say no way.

Each problem is different and valid so they have played it and found out what the problem is when we use movement techniques. Frankly, the authors don't focus on important questions but also have personal questions that might help with their problems and what the quality of this game really is. Being asked about it has to be positive and sometimes a little negative because they don't know what they are doing wrong. That's why it's so important to conduct interviews.

**Interview instrument**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Procedure | Yes | No |
| 1. | The researcher asked students the obstacles to memorizing vocabulary |  |  |
| 2. | The researcher asked students the obstacles to understanding vocabulary |  |  |
|  | The researcher gave directions on techniques for memorizing and understanding vocabulary for students |  |  |
|  | What is learning english Fun ? |  |  |
|  | Do you like learning to use the media game Simon Says Game? |  |  |
|  | Is learning with the Simon Says game easier to understand? |  |  |
|  | Does learning with the Simon Says game motivate your learning enthusiasm? |  |  |

* + 1. **Pre Test and Post Test Activities**

This activity is intended to determine the development of students' abilities in understanding the vocabulary that has been taught by researcher. The pre test is carried out before starting the activity and the post test is carried out after the lesson is finished. From the results of the pre-test and post-test assessments, researcher can conclude learning outcomes using the Simon Says method. The following is an attachment to the results of the pre-test and post-test for Rajawali Health Vocational School students.

**Tabel 3.5.3.1 Result the pre- test**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  No | Name | Result |
| 1 | D | 45 |
| 2 | T | 51 |
| 3 | R | 70 |
| 4 | T | 72 |
| 5 | A | 65 |

**Tabel 3.5.3.2. Result the post test**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  No | Name | Result |
| 1 | D | 70 |
| 2 | T | 65 |
| 3 | R | 80 |
| 4 | T | 90 |
| 5 | A | 68 |

**3.6 preliminary test**

The preliminary test is a test that is used to get an overview of the project to be carried out because if anything is still lacking it can be added when carrying out a full-scale research project to improve the accuracy of the research results. the preliminary test conducted in this study was 5 students, namely in the pre-test and post-test because to see the percentage value of increasing the use of symon says game.