CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH PROCEDURES

3.1. Method of the Research

The research employed a case study that was suited to the study conducted to find out what makes students feel motivated in learning English vocabulary, which included a qualitative research design with the aim to describe its definition, some classifications, and several advantages and disadvantages to provide a better understanding of this widely used type of qualitative approach (Rebolj, 2017) on students' perception of Wordwall to promote students' self-motivation in vocabulary learning. A descriptive case study was chosen because the resulting data that was needed was the participants' perception, which related to a descriptive case study aims to make concepts and tools that were relevant to the circumstance and to the audience to help them comprehend the roots of the problem (Parveen & Showkat, 2017) the forces driving the solution, the results of implementation, lessons learned, and connections (Mills et al., 2013). This method was particularly suitable for investigating unique phenomena or examining situations. The descriptive case study was a research method that involved in-depth exploration and analysis of a specific case.

3.2. Focus of the Research

The research focused on scrutinizing students' enhanced motivation of utilizing web-based Wordwall as a medium to improve their self-motivation in vocabulary learning in junior high school courses. The description was taken from the outcome of the semi-structured interview with the research participants implicated in this research.

3.3. Setting and Participants

Five students in the first grade at Junior High School in Tasikmalaya, West Java, Indonesia, participated in this study. The selection of participants for this research was conducted based on an English teacher's recommendation in the first grade of Junior High School. It placed them into three categories: high, middle, and low self-motivation, which ranged between 13-14 years, with 4 female and 1 male. After getting the recommendations, the researcher asked about the perception of participants by utilizing Wordwall to promote their self-motivation in learning vocabulary. They were chosen based on their appearance when the researcher conducted an internship lesson.

3.4. The Technique of Collecting the Data

In this research, first, the researcher contacted the participants to ask about their willingness to become participants by providing consent forms and setting the time for the face-to-face interview by using a recording application. Thus, the researcher utilized semi-structured interview techniques through verbal exchanges in which the interviewer tries to get information from the participants by asking questions (Longhurst, 2009) that were served by Deci & Ryan (2000). The accuracy of obtaining the data is a crucial part of qualitative analysis. Thus, while conducting semi-structured interviews, the researcher carried out a face-to-face meeting to collect data. Because it can be tailored to the research question, the characteristics of participants, and the preferred approach of the researcher (Barrett & Twycross, 2018), a technique was used to help obtain additional outcome data from the participants.

3.5. Technique for Analyzing the Data

In analyzing data, the technique that the researcher used was data condensation, data display, and drawing conclusion verification (Miles et al., 2014) in *data analysis* theory. This data analysis method was used because it offers convenience and time efficiency in analyzing the raw

data obtained from the interviews. In this research, the data were analyzed in several steps:

- 1. The researcher transcribed the data obtained from the interview.
- 2. The researcher analyzed the transcription qualitatively by using the concept of Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014). The data analysis included the following activities

3.5.1 Data Condensation

Before analyzing the data, the first step is condensing to get strong data, which is focused on what motivates the students to learn English vocabulary using Wordwall. Then, the data obtained from the interview was reduced.

Table 3.1 Data Condensation

1 4010 3.1 1	Pata Condensation
Original Data	Condensed Data
In my opinion, Wordwall is more exciting and not boring, so it is not easy to forget vocabulary. For example, the teacher likes to be explained, it is easy to forget and easily sleepy. Different from this, it can be easier to remember because I understand better when learning to see, and immediately, there are	Wordwall is more exciting than traditional teaching. Visual learning and immediate activities make it easier to remember vocabulary.

3.5.1.1 First Cycle Coding

activities other than hearing.

In this section, the researcher assigned the initial code

to the data chunks. In the first coding cycle, the researcher used the Process Coding approach to analyze. The researcher used number 1 for help in remembering the words, number 2 for engaging during learning, number 3 for various features, and number 4 for Direct-practices. That number that was mentioned was gained from the data during the interview. An example of the initial code is in the following table.

Table 3.2 Initialing Codes

Data	Initial Codes	
¹ I enjoy learning with Wordwall; it is useful for English and feels fun and interesting, making it easy to understand and keep my attention for more vocabulary.	¹ help to master vocabulary	
² Wordwall motivates me with interactive features that create a dynamic learning environment	² Engaging during learning	
³ I felt that Wordwall is a unique game and can make learning fun and interesting unconsciously	³ Various Features	
⁴ Wordwall activities are enjoyable as they combine learning and play, offering points for correct answers and making learning enjoyable.	4 Direct- practices	

After assigning initial codes, the researcher developed an example of a provisional listed code of codes before fieldwork that comes from the conceptual framework. The term of developing codes gained from initial code that have relatedness.

Table 3.3 Developing Code

Help to master vocabulary Sharpen accuracy Sharpen understanding Contributed to the class Cooperative learning
Sharpen understanding Contributed to the class Cooperative learning
Contributed to the class Cooperative learning
Cooperative learning
interportive alegareem
interactive classroom
Games instruction
Giving clues by image, a brief description
Various features
Giving a score when successfully answering the question
Direct-practices

3.5.1.2 Second Cycle Coding

The next step in analyzing the process was pattern coding. The researcher grouped the result codes from the first cycle coding into a smaller number of categories or themes. The generating codes are the result of developing code data that is mentioned in the table above.

3.4 Generating Pattern Codes

Generating code	Pattern Code
Easy to Learn, Easy to Understand	Wordwall as an Easy-to-Operate Tool in Achieving English Vocabulary
Contributed to the class	Feature for Boosting Enjoyable Classroom Atmosphere
Giving clues by image and brief	Game-like Platform to Promote

description	Student' English Vocabulary
	Learning
Giving a score when successfully	Providing Extra Points for Correct
answering the question	Answers on Boosting Motivation

3.5.2 Data Display

After data reduction, the next step is data display, which refers to visual representation which involves using tables to present findings. Involves assembling organized data into an instantly accessible, compact form so the analyst can observe what is happening and either reach a conclusion or move on to the next step of the shown outcome.

Table 3.5 Data Display

Parti	Goal Component	Engagement	Persistent	Self-regulated	Intrinsic
cipan		Component	Component	Component	Motivation
t					Component
P1	●The role of	The game feature	Wordwall has	I find Wordwall	Games from
	Wordwall for	was helped with	become a	fascinating	Wordwall
	vocabulary	instructions for	motivation for	because of its	make
	learning is	relevant answers.	their desire to	games.	learning
	beneficial. I can		excel in expanding	●Wordwall	engaging
	differentiate		their vocabulary	learning	and
	some words		because Wordwall	enhances	enjoyable
	based on time		provides	understanding	for me
	use.		instructional	compared to	Wordwall
	●The role of		support in games.	prior methods	activities are
	Wordwall is		•In the transition	Wordwall helps	enjoyable as
	helpful for		from traditional to	boost	they
	students to		using Wordwall,	vocabulary,	combine
	understand and		there were	potentially	learning and
	know how to		adjustments, like	improving word	play,
	use the words		learning to use	usage and	offering
	according to		features for	application over	points for
	their function.		answering	time	correct
	The feature in		incorrectly.	•	answers and
	Wordwall,		However, I		making
	which is a clue		quickly adapted		learning
	during an		and caught up.		enjoyable.

			****		T 0
	answer, has		• When I encounter		•I prefer
	helped me		vocabulary		GamesHow
	determine and		challenges, I will		Quiz among
	remember		turn to Wordwall		the three
	vocabulary.		for assistance, as it		games
			provides in-game		because it
			hints to help me		provides
			find the answers I		helpful hints
			seek.		for
			•		answering.
					•
P2		Using Wordwall			000
		for learning is a			
	with Wordwall	success because it	for vocabulary	tool with user-	Wordwall
	akin to playing	is fun and	learning	friendly features	include
	a game, making	interesting,	 No difficulty, as 	and engaging	earning
	it enjoyable and	keeping me highly			extra points
	not like	motivated to	effortless. W is	●There is some	for correct
	traditional	acquire it.	likely because	progress, but it is	answers,
	learning, while	_	there is little of a		boosting
	its motivating		noticeable	more frequent	enthusiasm
	features		difference.	use, I expect to	
	facilitate			acquire a larger	
	vocabulary				• The
	acquisition and		makes it faster to	•	
	usage.		get the		
	• Wordwall is		vocabulary.	of its unique	
	comforting due		vocaouiai y.	features	in the
	to its innovative			icatures	questions
	features.				help me
	• Wordwall				-
					adapt easily. ●I like 'Find
	motivates me				-
	with interactive				the Words'
	features that				as it
	create a				sharpens our
	dynamic				word choice
	learning				skills based
	environment.				on past and
					present use
					of time,
					improving
					our ability to
					distinguish.
P3				●I like Wordwall	
	vocabulary		Wordwall because		interested in
	learning is	help me master	it combines	combines	Wordwall
	recommended.	vocabulary by	learning and play,	learning and	because

	Ι		1 .		
	_	_	encouraging	play, making it	games
	excitement and	questions.	active	unique	during study
	freshness	•	participation.	compared to	make
	lessons, making	•	●The shift from	traditional	quizzes
	it helpful and		traditional	learning.	interesting
	enjoyable with		teacher-centred	•Games in	and relevant
	interactive			vocabulary	to learning.
	games that		student-centred	•	• Unique
	gradually build			-	games make
	vocabulary.		exciting. It allows		C
	-				-
			me to participate		and
	easy to		and stay engaged		interesting
	understand and		actively.	very helpful for	
	fun because of		_	enjoyable	ly.
	its interactive		vocabulary	_	●I enjoy the
	games that		challenges, I turn		vocabulary
	make learning		to it because I am		learning
	enjoyable.		drawn to learning		process,
	The motivation		through play.		especially
	to learn new		•		the sentence
	vocabulary				shuffle
	comes from				game, which
	visuals and				improves
	explanations.				my word
	•p				accuracy.
P4	• Wordwall	 Interactive 	●I want to use it	•Wordwall is	•
			again because it is		
	_	class fun, and	_	_	the clues in
	creates a	,	<i>U</i> ,		
	relaxed	boosted.		traditional	that helped
	classroom	boosica.	Communication	teaching. Visual	- 1
	atmosphere		and games with	_	understand
	with		friends prevent		vocabulary
	memorable			activities make it	
	symbols and		sleepiness.		meaning.
	pictures for new		•Learning through		Wordwall
	words.		games is relaxed,	•	can be used
	Wordwall for	I	exciting, and still	Learning	together
			0		
	vocabulary		effective for	through games	
	vocabulary learning is a		0	through games feels like fun,	
			effective for	0 0	in class, making it
	learning is a		effective for vocabulary	feels like fun, and answering	in class,
	learning is a great choice because it adds		effective for vocabulary mastery.	feels like fun, and answering questions	in class, making it
	learning is a great choice because it adds exciting games,		effective for vocabulary mastery. •I want to use Wordwall because	feels like fun, and answering questions correctly	in class, making it exciting. We can share
	learning is a great choice because it adds exciting games, making it more		effective for vocabulary mastery. •I want to use Wordwall because it makes learning	feels like fun, and answering questions correctly becomes easier.	in class, making it exciting. We can share ideas and
	learning is a great choice because it adds exciting games, making it more enthusiastic.		effective for vocabulary mastery. •I want to use Wordwall because it makes learning fun, and I look	feels like fun, and answering questions correctly becomes easier. • Wordwall is fun	in class, making it exciting. We can share ideas and ask each
	learning is a great choice because it adds exciting games, making it more		effective for vocabulary mastery. I want to use Wordwall because it makes learning fun, and I look forward to more	feels like fun, and answering questions correctly becomes easier. • Wordwall is fun	in class, making it exciting. We can share ideas and ask each other

learning			in the future.	the descriptions	hafora
	and		in the future.	_	answering
exciting	and				them.
	from			1	
traditional				C	•I prefer
methods,				new vocabulary.	_
motivating	me				quizzes; it is
to use it.					more
					exciting and
					fun, and I
					still learn
					new
					vocabulary.
P5 •I enjoy lear	rnino	•I enjoy learning	•I want to use it	• Wordwall is a	•
Wordwall;	_		because visuals		
useful		which makes the			
				_	-
English		classroom fun and		feel like play and	
feels fun		exciting	minimal text make	-	especially
interesting,			learning	boredom.	with the
making it	-			Learning with	
to under	stand			Wordwall feels	
and keep	my		adjustment is	more like	wrong
attention	for		needed; it is	playing than	answers.
more			similar to before	studying, and I	●I enjoy two
vocabulary			with less effort.	have picked up	features in
• Wordwall			When I am curious		
my lear			and see a picture,	_	learning, but
style becau	_		_	• Wordwall games	0
piqued	my		understand the		needs clues,
curiosity	and		word's meaning.	1	which
			word's ineaning.		
helped me	iearn			improve my	
English.				vocabulary	enjoyable.
• Unique lear	_			effectively.	The two
in Word					features
that is, thr	ough				provide
games	and				clear
helpful,					directions
grabbed	my	,			for
attention. I	-				answering
play it aga	in to				questions.
	eeper				•Find the
into	its				word's
vocabulary					feature; it is
Vocabulary	•				fun and
					engaging,
					and the
					clues make
					the

		classroom
		atmosphere
		interactive.

3.5.3 Drawing Conclusion and Verification

The conclusion was the final step of analyzing data to draw the whole information. The process of concluding is carried out after collection until it reaches data that has patterns and regularities.

3.6. Steps of the Research

Table 3.6 Steps of the Research

Steps	Description
1.	Identify the phenomenon and do pra-observation by interviewing some students.
2.	Reviewing some literature reviews that support the study.
3.	Investigate the students' perception of using Wordwall to promote self-
	motivation in vocabulary learning.
4.	Collecting the data using semi-structured interviews.
5.	Analyzing the data using a data analysis (Miles et al., 2014)
6.	After all the steps, the data will be interpreted into the research proposal before
	it is finally presented as the result of this study.
7.	Started an interview with the participants who had experience in using
	Wordwall and started collecting the data
8.	Analyzing the data from the interview result
9.	Making a final report

3.7. Time and Place of the Research

The research was conducted after writing the proposal, located at a first-grade junior high school in Tasikmalaya, West Java, Indonesia.

Table 3.7 Research Schedule

No	Description	Feb	M	April	May	Jul-aug	Sept-
			ar		-		Nov

			June	
1	Research			
	Proposal			
	Writing			
2	Research			
	Proposal			
	Examination			
3	Data collection			
4	Data analysis			
5	Report			
6	Comprehensio			
	n Review			
7	Thesis			
	Examination			