CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents a rationale for the design of study and analysis, outlines the procedure in collecting and analyzing data, and reveals the boundaries of the study.

3.1 Research Design

There are two types of research design which are commonly used by the researchers. They are either qualitative research design or quantitative research design. This study was conducted by using a qualitative research design. The design of the study is a strategy used in gathering and analyzing the data necessary for answering the questions. According to Ary et al (2010: 424), research design is the researcher’s plan of how to process to gain an understanding of some groups or some phenomena in its natural setting. It is essentially needed for setting up the study in order to answer the questions of the study to find the result expected by the writer. In this case, the result of qualitative research is framed by using words rather than numbers.

Qualitative research is a research design which tries to understand and find the answer of current status of phenomena (Ary et al, 2010: 424). The current status of phenomena in this study was role play used in teaching speaking. The writer described the activities of role play in teaching speaking and the advantages in using role play in teaching speaking. Therefore, the writer used descriptive qualitative
research design since it dealt with the data in the form of words or pictures rather than the numbers and statistics.

3.2 Research Subject

According to Mc. Milan (2000: 84), research subject is an individual who participates in a research study or someone from whom data are collected. The research subject in this study is the tenth grade teacher of MIA 6 at SMA Negeri 1 Lawang.

3.3 Research Instrument

In collecting the data, a researcher needs tools. The tools which help the writer are called an instrument. According to Ary et al (2009: 423), there are a number of research instrument such as; observation (field notes or checklist); document analysis; and interviewers for a survey method specially. In conducting a descriptive qualitative research, the instruments that were used by the writer were observation checklist and interview guide.

3.3.1 Observation Checklist

Observation is classified into participant and non participant observation. Participant observation is an observation where the observer becomes a participant or includes in a particular group or member of organization. Meanwhile, non participant observation is a procedure in which the observer is not in the member of group.

In collecting the data, the writer used a non-participant observation because the writer observed the natural setting of role play used by English teacher in teaching speaking without interacting directly in the teaching and learning process. At this point, the writer sat at the back seat recording the activities in order to gain the
necessary data. The writer conducted one time observation, the activities of role play used in teaching speaking.

3.3.2 Interview Guide

Interview is aimed to obtain the secondary and to confirm or verify the data that has been collected from observation. The writer used semi-structured interview to gain the data because the writer wanted to tap the English teacher personal view in order to get the data related to the subject of this study. The writer asked some questions related to the study and also cross-checked what has been obtained in the observation with the aim of getting valid information from the English teacher. The interview session was conducted by using Indonesian and English language and it was written both in English and Indonesian form in the report. There were nine question session interview with the English teacher. The interview was conducted after one time observations with the aim of collecting and verifying the data that have been collected from observation.

3.4 Data Collection

Ary et al (2010: 480) claim that in order to collect the data of the study, the writer might use the materials which can be analyzed such as textbooks, newspaper, webpage, television programs, advertisements, musical compositions, speeches, or any other types of documents. The source of data in this study was atenth grade English Teacher of MIA 6 at SMA NegeriLawang. The data of this study were the activities of role play used in teaching speaking and the advantages using role play. In order to make collecting data systematic, some procedures were applied by the writer.
1. The writer did the observation in the SMA Negeri 1 Lawang to understand the activities of role play used by the English teacher in teaching speaking. The observations were done one time.

2. The writer came in to the class to conduct the observation. The writer observed the activities of role play in the teaching and learning process.

3. The writer made some questions before having interview with the English teacher to know about activities, and the advantages.

4. The writer conducted a semi-structured interview with the English teacher to know about activities, and the advantages.

3.5 Data Analysis

Data analysis became one of the important parts in research methodology. It is because the result of this study was analyzed and became the conclusion of this study. Data analysis is a sustainable process during research. It involves analyzing participant information, organizing data, preparing data, coding the data, and representing the findings in table, graph, or figure, and interpreting the findings (Creswell, 2009: 201). After having been collected, the data were analyzed in several steps as follows:

1. The writer analyzed the activities and the advantages of role play used by English teacher in SMA Negeri 1 Lawang.

2. The writer classified the data that had been collected in the form of words based on the purposes of the study.

3. The writer describes the data that had been analyzed.

4. The writer drew the conclusion from the analysis.