CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

Following the previous sections, Chapter Three will continue the progress of conducting the present study. In this chapter, the researcher would like to explain some points namely; research design, research subject, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis. Each section is presented as below:

3.1 Research Design

The researcher needs to understand the research design before conducting the research. Selecting the appropriate research design is a crucial part in conducting the research project. According to Creswell (2012, p. 20), the term research design can be defined as the specific procedure involved in the research process: data collection, data analysis, and report writing’. It means that research design is the procedures in research process that is conducted by the researcher through collecting the data, analysing the data, and reporting the result. Based on the idea above, the design of this research was descriptive research design. The aim of the descriptive research was to describe the information concerning the variable and condition of current phenomenon.

Furthermore, Gall et. al.(2003, p. 287) stated that, ‘descriptive research is appropriate when your purpose to create a detailed description of phenomenon’. It means that descriptive research is the appropriate research design for this research that can help the researcher to obtain the detailed information of phenomenon. In this
case, the descriptive research design is also expected to help the researcher to find out the answer of the research problems. Based on the statement above, the researcher used descriptive research design to describe the speaking activities used by teacher and the impacts of teaching speaking activities toward students’ speaking ability.

3.2 Data Collection

This section is going to explain all the elements which have relation with the researcher’s activities in collecting the data required. The researcher needs to conduct the process of collecting data in order to make the research to be effective and efficient. Those elements are; research subject, research instrument (observation field notes, and document) and data collection procedures. Each will be explained as below:

3.2.1 Research Subject

Brown (2007, p. 159) define subject as the individuals who participate in this the study, it is from them that the data are collected.’ It means that the subject in this research referred as the sample in which the data are collected. The subject in this research was an English teacher of XIA 1 class at SMAN 9 Malang. There was only one teacher selected as the subject because she had many experiences in teaching and learning process. Besides, the researcher familiarised with the English teachers and the situation in that school. In addition, the researcher also took the sample based on the consideration of the time; situation and the understanding of the students’ background knowledge and their level are similar.
3.2.2 Research Instrument

In their book, Ary et al. (2002, p.200) explain that selecting an appropriate and useful measuring instrument is critical to the success of any research study’. In this research, the researcher used three kinds of research instrument to collect the data. Those instruments are observation field notes and paper-based document.

3.2.2.1 Observation

To get answer of the research questions in this research, the researcher used observation as research methods to collect the data. Furthermore, Fraenkel et al. (2012, pp. 446-447) stated that there are four types of observations, those are; participant observation, non-participant observation, naturalistic observation, and simulations. The explanations about those observations are:

a. Participant observation

Participant observation is the observation which the researcher directly involved in the situation or setting that he or she observes.

b. Non-participant observation

Non-participant observation is the observation which the researcher did not participate in the situation that they are observing. They just sit on the sidelines and observe the class activities.

c. Naturalistic observation

Naturalistic observation is the observation which the researcher was not allowed to manipulate variables or to control the activities of individuals, but simply observes and records the class activities naturally.
d. Simulations

In simulations, the researcher is permitted to create a situation and asks the subject to act out/simulate. The researcher can stimulate the subject about what they are going to do (but not how to do it).

In this present study, the researcher used participant observation because the researcher involved in the situation, setting that he or she observes. In this case, the researcher asked to the teacher to collect scores of the students at Grade XI science 1 SMAN 9 Malang by presentation before conduct the speaking activities. Due to the need of the data, the researcher conducted observation three times. The observation was conducted to know the variety of teaching speaking activites used by teacher and the impact those speaking activites toward students’ speaking ability.

3.2.2.2 Observation field notes

Furthermore, Ary et al. (2002, p. 432) stated that observation field note is the most common method to record the data during the observation, it contained all the phases of activity in the classroom. In observation, the researcher arranged the observation field notes to record the teaching speaking activity used by teacher of XIA 1 class at SMAN 9 Malang. The observation field notes as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3.1: Observation field notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Observation :</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher :</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date :</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skill :</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaking Activity :</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic :</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time :</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Hakim, 2015)
3.2.2.3 Document

According to Ary et al. (2002, p. 442), document is to gain an understanding of phenomenon under the study, these documents may be personal such as autobiographies, diaries, letters, official such as files, and report or minutes that have been prepared by observers of an event or setting. In this study, the researcher used student’s score as the document. The score was taken from speaking activities by English teachers’ in second semester students of XI IPA1. The researcher needs to collect the student’s score from three speaking activities. The data score by the teacher will help the writer to analyse the data.

3.3 Data Procedure

Data collection is the important activities that should be conducted to answer the research questions. Based on the research instrument used, there were several procedures to collect the data required. Those procedures are as below:

Table 3.2: The Procedure of Collecting the Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date and Time</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>October 30, 2015 (08-15-10.20 a.m)</td>
<td>XI IPA 1 class of SMAN 09 Malang</td>
<td>1. The researcher conducted observation in telling story activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Making observation field note and recording the video in the class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Collecting students’ score from teacher in XI IPA1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.4 Data Analysis

Based on the procedures of collecting the data, there were several steps to analyze the data. Those steps are:

1. Collecting, identifying and classifying data from observation that had been done related the speaking activities by making observation field notes.

2. Analyzing and describing the kind of speaking activities used by English teacher based on the data gotten from observation field notes.

3. Counting the mean score of all the students’ score. Based on Ary et. al. (2010, p.108), there is the formula to find out the mean score. The formula is:

\[
\bar{x} = \frac{\sum X}{N}
\]

Where:

\(\bar{x}\) = Mean
\[ \Sigma = \text{Sum of} \]
\[ X = \text{Students’ score} \]
\[ N = \text{Total number of students} \]

4 Describing the impact of teaching speaking activities used by teacher toward students’ speaking ability.

6. Reporting the findings to make a conclusion for the result of analysis.

That is all about research procedure conducted by the researcher. They include; research design, population and sample, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis. To know the result of analysis, the researcher presents it in the next chapter. Next, chapter four is finding and discussion. In that chapter, the researcher will expose the finding obtained from this research and discuss it in line with the previous study, conclusion of the theory, etc.