CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher explores the research method in finding some required information. The researcher explains about research design, research subject, instrument, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative because the researcher aims to describe the implementation of cooperative learning by using Talking Chips in teaching English speaking at seventh grade in MTs Surya Buana Malang. According to Ross (1999), qualitative approaches to research are based on a "world view" which is holistic and has the following beliefs: there is not a single reality, reality is based upon perceptions that are different for each person and change over time, what we know has meaning only within a given situation or context. Ary, et al (2010) qualitative research is focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in natural settings.

3.2 Research Subject

The subject of this research is an English teacher and 34 students at class VIIB in MTs Surya Buana Malang. The teacher’s initial is Mrs. F. Mrs. F is English homeroom teacher at VIIC class and English teacher at Mts Surya Buana Malang. The students at VIIB class are boys and there is no girl. In MTs Surya Buana Malang the boys and girls are separated in different classes. In seventh grade, the boys are placed in VIIB class and the girls are placed in VIIA and VIIC class. The average of student’s age in VIIB class is 11 years old from 34 students.
According to the VIIB class homeroom; there is no significant difference about speaking level of student in VIIB class. It means that the average of student’s speaking level in VIIB class is equal. The researcher conducted a research towards the teacher (Mrs. F) and students at VIIB class as research subject. Researcher wants to know how is the implementation of talking chips technique in teaching English speaking at VIIB class and the responses from the teacher (Mrs. F) and students at VIIB class towards talking chips technique.

3.3 Data Collection Method

According to Ary (2010) the most widely used tools in qualitative research are Interviews, document analysis and observation. In this research, classroom observation and interview are used to collect the data. Observation is used to obtain data about the implementation of Talking Chips technique in the English speaking classroom, while interview is used to gather the data about the student’s and teacher’s response towards Talking Chips technique.

3.4 Instrument

Ary (2010) in qualitative studies, the human investigators are the primary instrument for the gathering and analyzing of data. It is a tool to gather the data. In this research, the writer used two kinds of instrument to collect the data those are observation and interview. The observation held 3 times in 3 meetings during 2 weeks at January. The researcher observed the implementation of Talking Chips in teaching English speaking at VIIB Class. After observation, the researcher interviewed the teacher and student at VIIB class to know how is their response to the implementation of Talking Chips technique.
3.4.1 Observation

The basic method for collecting data in qualitative research is observation and is more than just “hanging out” (Ary, 2010). There are several types of observation. According to Singh (2010) there are seven types of observation, those are casual and scientific observation, natural observation, subjective and objective observation, direct and indirect observation, participant and non-participant observation, structured and unstructured observation, controlled and non controlled observation.

In this research, the researcher chooses non-participant observation because the writer does not actively participate in teaching learning process. Ary (2010) said that Non participant observation is where the researcher does not really involve in any behaviors or activities of the group. The researcher observed the implementation of Talking Chips in teaching English speaking by English teacher at VIIB class and the researcher makes field notes to obtain the data.

3.4.2 Interview

The most widely used and basic methods for obtaining qualitative data is interview (Ary, 2010). Interviews are used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs and feelings about situations in their own words. Interviews may provide information that cannot be gathered through observation and they can be used to verify data which has collected through observations. Ary (2010) said that there are two kinds of interviews those are structured interview and unstructured interview. According to Creswell (2011) there are several types of interviews those are one-on-one interviews, focus group interviews, telephone interviews and e-mail interviews.
In this research, the researcher used structured interview and focus group interview to obtain information from the subject, especially the information about the implementation of Talking Chips technique in teaching English speaking at VIIB Class. According to Ary (2010) structured interview is a scheduled interview which has specific purpose to get the information from the subjects being studied. The researcher asks questions, listens closely and uses the subject’s responses to decide the next question. The researcher used structured interview to asked about teacher’s response toward talking chips. According to Creswell (2011) focus group interviews is the process of collecting data through interviews with a group of people typically four to six. The researcher asks a small number of general questions and obtains responses from all individuals in the group. The researcher used focus group interview to asks students about how they feel after Talking Chips is used to them. In order to get the needed information the researcher used tape recorder for recording student activity.

3.5 Data Collection

This section explains all of operations that are related to get information to answer the statement problems. The steps of collecting the data in this research are as follows:

1. Observing the implementation of talking chips at the VIIB class in three meetings to know how is the implementation of talking chips in teaching English speaking and write field notes about teaching and learning process.

2. Preparing the list of interview guides that related to student’s and teacher’s response.

3. Conducting interview with the teacher and students.
3.6 Data Analysis

The researcher used the following steps to analyse the data, such as:

1. Data Reduction

At this stage, the data that has been collected were simplified and abstraction. The purpose of simplification and abstracted is to getting information and allowing researchers to draw conclusions.

2. Data Presentation

At this stage, the researcher organizing the reduced data.

3. Conclusion

The researcher drawing conclusion based on the reduced data.