CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explains about the detail of research method in analysing the problem of the study. It covers research design, research subject, research instruments, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is one of the important parts a research. According to Ary, et al (2010:32) design is the researcher’s plan for study, which includes the method to be used, what data will be gathered, where, how and from whom. Moreover, Ary, et al (2010:426) states, research design is the researcher’s plan of how to proceed to gain and understanding of some groups, organizations, industries and more can be examined using qualitative research’. It means that if the researcher will conduct the research in order to get the data he or she must make a plan. Meanwhile, Cresswell (2011:293) states, research design is used by researcher to get the data by using quantitative and qualitative research.

According to Ary, et al (2010:22), quantitative research uses objective measurement to gather numeric data that are used to answer questions or test predetermined hypothesis. Qualitative research, in contrast, focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in natural settings.
This statement means that quantitative research is collecting data in which numerical data are used to obtain the answer. Meanwhile, qualitative research is collecting and analyzing data by observing what people do in natural setting.

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative because she wants to describe teaching method used by teacher in teaching writing at the tenth-grade of (Graphic Preparation) Class at MTs Surya Buana Malang.

3.2 Research Subject

Mc Millan (1996:85) mentions that research subject is an individual who participates in a research study or is awesome from whom data are collected. In addition, subject of this research was one of the English teachers at MTs Surya Buana Malang. The researcher focuses on the seventh-grade of Graphic Preparation MTs Surya Buana Malang.

3.3 Research Instrument

In the views of Arikunto (2006), research instrument is a tool used by the researcher and collect data to make the research easier and to get better results, complete and systematic in order to make the data easy to process.

In gathering the data to answer the research question, the researcher uses field notes and interview guide.
3.3.1 Field Notes

Ary, et al (2002:47), field notes are the instruments used to collect data during the observation. The field note is used to get information about the class activities. This form is chosen since it allowed the researcher to write anything occurred in the classroom. The purpose of applying the field notes was to make the researcher remembered the facts and detailed information happened during the observation. It also functions to check whether the teachers’ statements in the interview were valid.

3.3.2 Interview Guide

Creswell (2011:225), the interview guide is a form designed by the researcher that contains instructions for the process of the interview, the questions to be asked and space to take notes of responses from the interviewee. Types of interview are classified as structured, semi-structured and unstructured or in-depth interviews (Saunders et al., 2007; Ghauri & Gronhaug 2005). Structured interviews are conducted in a manner where standardised questions are being asked by interviewee by interviewer using a set of preestablished questions. Unstructured interview is relatively informal and questions are mostly open-ended. Semi-structured interview is the most common ways practised in interview research. It is more flexible and efficient in terms gathering information.

This instrument is for collecting the data from the teacher by giving some oral questions to obtain the necessary information about methods that used by teacher in teaching speaking. In this study, the researcher uses unstructured interview to get data. The interaction between the researcher and informant like a
daily conversation. They tend to be more informal, open ended, flexible and free flowing. Purposes of this interview were to verify the information and get some information that was not covered from the observation.

3.4 Data Collection

The data of this research is qualitative data, because data explores the phenomena about the teaching process of speaking at the seventh-grade of Graphic Preparation Class of MTs Surya Buana Malang which is divided into two groups: the kinds of methods that used by teacher in teaching speaking and the teacher’s ways of implementing method in teaching speaking at MTs Surya Buana Malang.

Data collections are done through by interview the teacher, the researcher uses unstructured interview and observation to the seventh-grade of Graphic Preparation Class of MTs Surya Buana Malang. There are some steps applied by the researcher in collecting the date, they are by doing four times observation, every observation consists of doing observation directly in the class, took a note during the field observation session., took a picture about the teaching and learning process during observation.

After that the researcher conducting the interview by face to face to gets more information according to research problem with the English teacher. The interview contains of six questions about the kinds of methods that used by teacher in teaching speaking and the teacher’s ways of implementing method in teaching seventh at seventh-grade of Graphic Preparation Class in MTs Surya Buana Malang.
Then, collecting the data that were obtained from interview and observation

3.5 Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process where the researcher arranges the data in order to increase understanding of the data and to present what is learned to others (Ary, 2010). The researcher uses the following steps from Ary (2010:482) to analyse the data:

Table 3.5 Data Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>STAGE</th>
<th>CRESSWELL (2007)</th>
<th>DATA ANALYSIS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Organizing and Familiarizing</td>
<td>Data managing</td>
<td>1. All of data that had been collected from observation and interview were classified according to the problem researched.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Familiarizing</td>
<td>Describing and Classifying</td>
<td>2. Identifying the kinds of teaching methods used by the teacher and the teacher’s ways of implementing method in teaching English.</td>
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<td>Interpreting and Representing / Visualizing</td>
<td>3. Describing the data by grouping them in the form.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Interpreting and Representing</td>
<td>Interpreting and Representing / Visualizing</td>
<td>4. The data which were obtained were classified into two main groups. First, about the kinds of method used by teacher. Second, the teacher’s ways of implementing role play method in teaching English at MTs Surya Buana Malang.</td>
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<td>5. Transcribing the result of the interview in the form of notes.</td>
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<td>6. Collecting the data that were gained from interview and observation.</td>
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<td>7. Combining all of the data.</td>
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<td>8. Describing the conclusion based on the result of data of descriptive.</td>
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