CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explains all elements of method to conduct the research. The discussion includes research design, technique and instrument, population and sample, procedure, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

According to Cresswell (2014), research design is a blueprint to conduct a research study which involves qualitative, quantitative, and mix-method approaches. Research design is one that will lead the researcher to a specific direction in conducting a research study.

According to Charles (cited by Latief, 2016), data collection in quantitative is represented numerically. It is because the aim of quantitative research is to test a specific hypothesis. Thus, the data are presented in statistical data. The result quantitative research data are usually from assessment such as questionnaire, test, or structured-interview.

According to Bogdan and Biklen (cited by Latief, 2016), the opposite from quantitative research that present the data numerically, the data analysis in qualitative research is represented in descriptions. Gathering the data in qualitative research by using authentic or naturalistic observation. In the setting, those who involved would take part in the process naturally.

The researcher uses quantitative research to conduct the research. It is because the research data are gathered by testing situational communication technique on teaching speaking for the first grade class in Junior High School.
The setting is taken in teaching learning process. To get more valid data, there will be pre-test and post-test before and after the technique is implemented.

This research is pre-experimental research and using one group pre-test - post-test design. In this design there will be only one group and before the treatment is given, the subject will be given a pre-test first. The function of pre-test is to check how far the student’s speaking skill. After giving the pre-test, the researcher will give the treatment to the subject. The treatment is only giving once. Then, giving another test to re-check how is the improvement from the treatment that is given.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Y1</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Y2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Experimental Class</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
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</table>

Y1 = Pre-test  
X = Treatment  
Y2 = Post-test

### 3.2 Technique and Instrument

Technique that is used in this research is Situational Communication in teaching speaking.

Instrument that is used in this research is Lesson Plan (See Appendix 1). The scoring rubric is taken from the own teacher (Drs. Parngadi, M.Pd.)

### 3.3 Population and Sample

To collect the data there must be an object of the research. Population and sample is the Object of the research. These are the population and sample:

a. Population
Population is a group of individual or object that gathers in one ecosystem. In this research the population is seventh grade students in SMP Muhammadiyah 9 Gondanglegi students. It consists of 58 students.

b. Sample

Sample is specific amount of the population that is used to check the method and become the representative of the population. In this research the sample is students in seventh grade. It is consist of 24 students. This sample is taken by using purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is taking the data by using non random sampling, and it is using criteria for taking the sample. In this research the criteria are 1. The students must have low in English speaking, 2. The students do not take another class or private lesson in speaking English, 3. The students only learn English in school.

3.4 Procedure

To the research there must be have a procedure. The procedure will be devided into three phases. These are the procedure:

a. Pre test

In pre test the researcher prepares the material and gives the pre test material to the subject. Pre test is used for knowing how far the subject in speaking skill before giving the treatment.

b. Treatment
In treatment the researcher implements the method to the subject. In this research the method is situational communication. The treatment will be conducted in one meeting. The treatment are:

1. The students pray first before the lesson begins.
2. Giving the prompt question to check whether the students know or not about the material that will be taught.
3. Explain the material to the students. In this process the students will observe the teacher and the lesson. The lesson is about “Introduction”.
4. Giving the example of “Introduction” to the students. Then, the students will read it aloud.
5. Asking them to make a short dialog about introduction.
6. The students will practice it with their friends.
7. After practice with their friends, the students will present their own dialog in front of the class.
8. After the students perform, the students will correct the pronunciation error when the students perform.
9. The class is closed by praying.

c. Post test

After giving the treatment to the subject, the researcher gives another test to check whether the treatment has correlation with speaking or not. The post test is by asking them to re-introduce themselves and asked them to describe their favourite people.
3.5 Data Analysis

The last phase is analyzing the data to answer the research problems. Sudjiono (2006), states that the test needs to be analyzed to find out the effect of the method that the researcher used, and to check the null hypothesis is accepted or not.

In this research, to analyse the data the researcher will using SPSS software. All of the data will be analysed through SPSS to increase the validity of the research. It will use normality test, and correlation test.

a. Normality test

Normality test is statistic test that is used to know how the data spread. In this research used Kolmogrov-Smirnov to check the normality. Normality test is used to check the spread of the data is normaly spread or not. If the data abnormal it means the data cannot be analysed by using paired sample T-Test.

The data can be decided as normal data if the significance two tailed is more than 0.05 (sig > 0.05)

b. Paired Sample T-Test

Paired Sample T-Test is used to check the hypothesis that has been stated in chapter one. It also to check the significant different from the pretest with the posttest.

In paired sample T-Test Ho (Null Hypothesis) is accepted if the significance two tailed is more than 0.05 (sig >0.05). If the significance two tailed less than 0.05 it means Ha (Alternate Hypothesis) is accepted and Ho is rejected.