

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the planned methodology to conduct the research. There will be five main discussion in this chapter: research design, research subject, research instrument, data collection and data analysis. The result of the discussed methodology will help the researcher to answer the research problems.

3.1 Research Design

Creswell (2009) defined research design as plans and the procedures for research that span the decisions from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. Furthermore, he explains that there are three kinds of research design, they are qualitative design, quantitative design and mixed method research. Qualitative design is used for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. Quantitative is used for testing objective theories by examining the relationship among variables. Mixed methods research is an approach to inquiry that combines or associates both qualitative and quantitative forms of study.

Qualitative research is chosen in this study as a research design for the reason that it is needed to obtain and analyze information regarding the implemented TBLT's tasks in the classroom. This study focuses on explaining the real condition of the subject in real situation. The data in this study is analyzed in the form of description and identification or analysis.

Thus, the qualitative research design is suitable to the purpose of this study to get the description about the TBLT's tasks used in the Speaking for Everyday Communication class and to determine whether or not the task is the appropriate TBLT task.

3.2 Research Subject

Subject is identified as an individual who decides to participate in a research study. The subject of this research is Mr. TeguhHadiSaputro as the lecturer of the Speaking for Everyday Communication class and the person who will apply the TBLT tasks in the classroom.

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection is essential in order to determine the result of the research. The main purpose of data collection is to obtain the correct material or information used for this study. Moreover, the collected data of this study are what TBLT tasks are used in the Speaking for Everyday Communication class and whether or not it is appropriate TBLT tasks.

The researcher will be collecting data using the non-participant observation. The observation itself will be done by observing the class from the back row and taking the statement of what TBLT tasks are used in the Speaking for Everyday Communication class.

3.3.1 Technique and Instrument

The researcher use observation as the research technique in this research. According to Adnan Latif (2016), observation is used as a technical term in research with specific meaning that using our visual sense to record and make sense some of information. Furthermore, Fraenkel and Wallen (1996) divided the types of observations into two kinds, participant observer and non-participant observer. Participant observer means the researcher actually participate or interact with subjects enough to establish report in the situation or setting they observe. In the other hand, non-participant observer means the researcher does not participate or taking any active part in the activity being observed, but rather sit in between and watch.

Research instrument is used to collect the data for the research conducted by the researcher. According to Fraenkel (2009), there are two kinds of research instrument, researcher completes and subject completes. The instruments that classified as researcher completes are rating scales, interview scripts, observation notes, flowcharts, performance checklist, ect. and the instruments that classified as subject completes are questionnaires, self-checklist, achievement test, performance test, personality inventories, ect. In this study the researcher uses observation noteslater to be used in the observation process and to take notes of everything that happens in the class.

This study uses non-participant observation for the reason that the researcher does not directly participate in the class' activities. As a non-

participate, the researcher will take a seat at the back row of the class, observe and take notes on the implementation of the TBLT tasks in the class.

3.3.2 Procedure

Before the researcher started to collecting data, which will become one of the bases of the result in this research, a sequence of procedure will be explained briefly in order to clarify of what the researcher will do in the moment of data collection. As mentioned before, the researcher will be using non-participant observation for the research technique. In addition, the researcher will also use the naturalistic observation in the data collection process. Naturalistic observation is a generic term to collect data by observing the research subject not only by using our visual senses, but also the uses of all our senses in order to accurately perceive the whole picture (Adnan Latief, 2016).

Afterwards, the researcher will start to collect the required data which is the TBLT task used in the research subject's class. The researcher will take a comprehensive and sequence notes regarding of the tasks used in the research subject's class. Furthermore, the collected data will be analyzed comprehensively which will be explained specifically below.

3.4 Data Analysis

In data analysis section, the collected data will be analyzed and interpret by the researcher thoroughly. Data analysis is important stage of the study because it determines the result of the research. Later after the researcher have collected the

required data and obtained sufficient information from the observation, the researcher will analyze the data by the following steps:

1. Reviewing the statement problems of the study.
2. Analyzing the data of observation based on the obtained information.
3. Analyze the TBLT tasks used by the lecturer.
4. Analyze the characteristics of tasks used by the lecturer with the characteristics of TBLT tasks based on David Nunan's theory.
5. Drawing conclusions based on the analyzed data.

