CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the writer presents the procedures used to conduct the research, such as; research design, population and sample, data collection, research instrument, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the writer uses quantitative approach as a research design. The method used in this research is Quasi-Experimental. Creswell (2008:37) mentions quantitative research is an objective theory that examines the relationship between variables in an approach. The researcher used quantitative approach as a research design to answer the research problem because the data can be measured and analyzed using the statistical procedures.

In this study the writer used quasi experimental to see whether or not information-gap techniques is effective to improve students speaking skill. The researcher cannot modify the class, because the classes already organized in such a way by the English course. Therefore, the writer used quasi-experimental design because it was not possible for randomizing the sample.

According to Bhattacherjee (2012:86) the Quasi-Experiment design can be seen below:

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Pretest-posttest control group design

Note:

R1  = Experimental group (a group which trained with treatment)

R2  = Control group (a group without treatment)

X   = Treatment that was given to experimental group

O1  = Pre-test of treatment group

O2  = Posttest of treatment group

O3  = Pre-test of control group

O4  = Posttest of control group

The data was obtained from score pre-test and posttest. The writer tried to see whether or not information-gaps techniques increasing students’ level of English speaking. The result were compared both pre-test and posttest, if the result from experimental group did not showed the impact of treatment information gap techniques in increasing students’ level of English speaking, it means that H0 (null hypothesis) was accepted. However H1 (alternative hypothesis) is accepted, if the result from posttest of experimental group showed that information gap increasing students’ level of English speaking.

3.2 Population and Sample

The writer conducts a study in an English course named DIAN AGUS KURNIAWAN because, it is stipulated in PPL regulation that, at the moment, the
teaching practices for students should not be conducted in schools in order not to disrupt students’ learning process. It is now replaced with micro teaching in FKIP laboratories. In this English course, there are two learning-schedule, morning and afternoon. The morning class consists of 15 students from junior high school in same school and the same grade. Also the afternoon class consist 15 students from the same junior high school in same grade (7). A group, person, organization, state, object, and other entity used in scientific inference which the population can be defined as an item or all those with characteristics to be studied (Bhattacherjee, 2012:65). In this research, the target of the population was (7) grade of students at DIAN AGUS KURNIAWAN English course.

3.3 Research Instrument

The research instrument used for this study is a test given to the students. The writer gave pre-test before the teaching learning process and gave post-test after the treatment given for both two classes.

3.4 Data Collection Procedures

To obtain the data for the research, the techniques of data collecting used in this research are as follows:

1. The writer gave pre-test for both two classes (morning class and afternoon class) to know students’ basic knowledge of the material that will be taught. The function of pretest to know whether any of the students who already know about the material to be taught. Pretest can also be interpreted as an activity to test the level of students' knowledge of the
material to be delivered. It is also as the information of the students’ ability before the treatment

2. After the pretest, the writer gave treatment for experimental class using information-gap techniques and control class is using the method and techniques that teacher use before. The treatment will be conducted 3 times each class.

3. Post-test, the writer gave post-test for the experiment and the control class after the treatment finished. The writer applied information-gap. Then, the writer compared the result of the posttest of the two classes. The function of posttest is to know the result between before and after giving the treatment.

3.5 Data Analysis

To measure the pre-test and post-test, the researcher collected the data and measured by ANOVA. In analyzing the data, the writer used statistical calculating of ANOVA to see whether the score improved or not by finding the average of the score. SPSS or SAS is used to analyze quantitative research data (Bhattacherjee: 2014; 119).