CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher presents the research design, research subject, research instruments, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

There are two kinds of research design to conduct the research. Those research designs are quantitative and qualitative. According to Ary et al (2010), Quantitative research uses objective measurement and statistical analysis of numeric data to understand and explain phenomena. In contrast, qualitative research focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in the study. Qualitative research is descriptive that the written results of the research contain quotations from the data to illustrate and substantiate the presentation.

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research design because it made easy to present the data collection in descriptive form. The researcher wanted to know about the problem and how to solve the problem by using direct method in the class.
3.2 Research Subject

The subject of this research is a teacher who teaches speaking using direct method in eight-grade students at SMP Muhammadiyah 06 Dau Malang.

3.3 Research Instruments

The researcher gathered the data to answer the research problems. The researcher used some instruments such as observation and interview. Those instruments are explained as follows:

3.3.1 Observation notes

Observation is defined as a process of fieldwork by people who interact with their natural settings are studied so that their behavior and words can be put into their proper context (Agrosino, M.V, 2007). Therefore, observation is the right method for getting information when conducting research. There are two types of observation; they are direct and indirect. Direct observation requires the researcher to become a participant in the context being observed. Indirect observation does not require the researcher to participate in the context being observed or limits the researcher to interact with the people observed (Wahyuni, 2012).

In this research, the researcher used observation to obtain information about the activity in the classroom. The purpose of observation is to get data from learning process that the teacher does with direct method in the class and found the problem when using this method. In this research, the researcher used indirect observation because the researcher only observes the learning process in the class when the teacher teaches speaking using direct method.
3.3.2 Interview guide

Interview is not a neutral tool in gathering the data but active interactions between two or more people leading to negotiate, contextually based on the results (Denzin & Lincoln, 2000). Interview is one of instruments to collect the data from teachers by giving some oral question to gain information about teaching method used by teacher in teaching speaking. There are three types of interview such as structured, unstructured, and semi-structured.

In this research, the researcher used unstructured interview to obtain the data. Wahyuni (2012) states that in unstructured interview, the researcher’s control over the conversation is intended to be minimal, but nevertheless the researcher tried to encourage the interviewees to relate experiences and perspective that are relevant to the problems of interest of researcher. This interview is the interaction between the researcher and informants like an everyday conversation. Both of them tend to be more informal, open ended, and flexible. The purposes of this interview are to verify information and to obtain information that is done by observation.

3.4 Data Collection

This research data were about direct method in speaking class at SMP Muhammadiyah 06 Dau Malang. There are steps of collecting the data information to answer the statement problem. Those steps are:

1. Observing the learning process.
2. Conducting interview with English teacher by face to face session to get information based on research problems.

3. Collecting the data that were obtained from observation and interview.

4. Classifying the data into two groups: the problem faced by the teacher and how the teacher solved the problem.

5. Transcribing all the result into written form.

3.5 Data Analysis

Qualitative research in data analysis is that the researcher develops an in-depth analysis of the data that have been collected by the researcher (Wahyuni, 2012). There are some steps to analyze the qualitative data as follows:

1. Selecting the answer such as how to implement the method.

2. Classifying the answer based on problem of the study such as what are the problems that found by the teacher and how to solve the problem.

3. Drawing the conclusion and verifying the data by using the result of data analysis.