

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter described the method used to conduct the study. It explained about research design, research subject, source of data, data collection technique, research instrument, research procedure, and data analysis technique.

A. Research Design

Research design was a plan or concept of the research which is created by the researcher.¹ In this case, this research was conducted by using a qualitative research method. Specifically, it used a descriptive qualitative research method. It was to get data from the research subjects that need to be analyzed. The characteristic of qualitative research method is naturalness of the data². Therefore, the researcher did not influence the research subject or changed the data.

Descriptive Research aimed to explore and clarify a phenomenon or social reality by describing such variable which is referred to problem and unit being researched³. As mentioned in the significance of the study that this research gave information to the reader on how learning English using pictures could be done.

¹ Suharsimi Arikunto, “*Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*” (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2002), 51

² Sugiono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010), 20

³ Sanapiah Faisal. *Format-Format Penelitian Sosial* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada: 2007), 20

This research took two research subjects. The first research subject is the English teacher who taught in class X. The second research subject is the students of class X.

To get the data, the researcher used three techniques. They were interview, classroom observation, and questionnaire. The interview was to take the data from first research subject. The questionnaire was to take the data from the second research subject. The researcher also did class observation to check the correctness of the data from both of research subject.

The first step of the research method was by interviewing the first research subject, and then the researcher completed the data by doing class observation. The last step was by giving questionnaire to the second research subjects.

All the data which is taken from the research subject analyzed and described by researcher. He analyzed and described the result of interview the teacher, the result of the questionnaire and also classroom observation.

B. Research Subject

Research subject was someone or something whom the data was taken by researcher⁴. In this research, there were two research subjects. First research subject was the English teacher who taught in class X of SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Taman, and the second research subjects were the students class X of SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Taman. For the second research subject, the researcher took

⁴ Tatang M. Amirin, *Menyusun Rencana Penelitian*, (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 1986), 93

class X-4 because only this class which is used pictures when the researcher was doing this research.

C. Source of Data

In this research, all of the data was taken from the research subjects. It was according to the research questions that they were about the use of pictures and the students' response when students were learning speaking using the pictures. The researcher took the data from the teacher and the students, and it produced the reality of the data itself.

The data which was taken from the teacher was to answer the first research questions. The question was "how does teacher use picture as a media in the students' process of learning speaking in first grade of SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Taman". The data were about lesson plan and teaching media. The data was also supported by class observation done by the researcher.

The data which is taken from the students was to answer the second research questions. The question was "What is students' response about the use of pictures as a media in learning speaking of first grade of SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Taman". The data were about the experience of the students when they was learning speaking using pictures.

D. Data Collection Technique

The researcher used interview, questionnaire, and observation as data collection technique.

The researcher used interview as data collection technique to get a valid data. As Gulo mention that the data collected through interviews can be directly known as validity result because it is done face to face⁵. Also as Esterberg stated, “interview was a meeting of two persons to exchange information and an idea through questions and responses, resulting in communication and joint contraction of meaning about a particular topic”.⁶ So for the first research question about how the teacher use the pictures, the researcher interviewed the first research subject to get a more information about using picture in learning speaking in first grade.

Gulo mention that Questionnaire can be used to collect data from a large of respondents, and also data collected will be analyzed easily⁷. Therefore, the second research question the researcher used questionnaire because the research subject was too many. It helped the researcher did the research easily.

Questionnaire according to Arikunto was several written questions that are used to get information from the respondents in order to know about them or what they know about something⁸. So in this research the researcher gave the

⁵ W. Gulo. *Metodologi Penelitian*. (Jakarta : Grasindo, 2000), 119

⁶ As cited in Sugiono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010), 23

⁷ W. Gulo. *Metodologi Penelitian*, 122

⁸ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, 151

several questions to the respondent to know their responses about learning speaking using pictures.

The last the researcher conducted class observation to validate the data from the all research subject.

E. Research Instrument

Research instrument was the tools used by the researcher to collect the data during research process⁹. According to data collection technique, this study used three research instruments to get a data. The first was interview guide, questionnaire and check list.

According to Arikunto instrument in questionnaire method is questionnaire and instrument in interview technique is interview guide¹⁰. So the researcher used interview guide and questionnaire.

There are five instruments in observation, first is Anecdotal record, periodic record, check list, rating scale, and the last is mechanical devices¹¹. In this research, the researcher used check list as instrument in observation. Check list used by the researcher to focus on scope of this study.

Before made that instrument, the researcher would make instrument construction base (Appendix 1) to make him easy during made the instruments.

⁹ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek* , 149

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Cholid, Achmadi. *Metodologi penelitian* (Jakarta : Bumi Aksara, 2009), 73

F. Research Procedure

The procedures for this research were classified into three big steps. They were preparation, research process, and analyzing data.

The first step was preparation. For the first time, the researcher designed this research. He also prepared three instruments; interview guide, questionnaire and check list. Then the researcher asked permission to the head master of SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Taman by giving research license from English Education Department where he was studying to make sure that he was really doing a research. Then the researcher met the first research subject to make appointment where and when the researcher did interview, gave questionnaire, and did observation. After the appointment was made, the researcher prepared his research by preparing the research instruments such as interview guide, questionnaire and check list.

The second step was the research process. There were three sections in this step. First, the researcher did the interview with the first research subject. In this section the first research subject was the teacher who taught in class X-4 of SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Taman. The researcher met with the research subject to did the interview based on the appointment. The researcher did interview by giving the several questions. During the interview the researcher noted any answer from the research subject.

Second section was giving questionnaire to the second subject. In this section the research subject was the students in class X-4 of SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Taman. The researcher gave the questionnaire to the students during English language class based on permission of the English teacher.

The last section was observation. In this section the researcher observed both teacher and students. The researcher did the observation based on the appointment from the teacher.

The last step was checking the data. After did the research with the research subjects, the researcher checked the data whether the data completed or there were some missing data. He checked the result of interview, questionnaire, and observation. He compared the data from the research instrument to get the correct and valid answer. Then, the researcher collected the data and classified them based on the research problems.

G. Data Analysis Technique

The data collected analyze qualitatively by using descriptive analysis.

At first the researcher described the teacher's explanation about the using of picture as media in learning speaking.

The second the researcher used table of the percentage to analyze the data from the students. The table of percentage can be designed as follows:

Num.	Questions	Answers	N	F	Percentage (%)
1.		1.			
		2.			
		3.			
TOTAL					
2.		1.			
		2.			
		3.			
TOTAL					

Table 3.1

N: number of students

F: frequency of students

The third the researcher described the result of classroom observation to complete the data from the teacher and the students. And the last the researcher classified the result of interview, questionnaire and observation based on the research questions.