CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter the research discusses research design, research subject, setting of the study, data of the study, data collection techniques, research instrument, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

The design of this study is descriptive research. According to Adler and Clark, descriptive research is designed to describe group, activities or event with a focus on structure, attitude or behavior. Researchers doing descriptive studies typically know something about the topic under study before they collect their data, so the intended outcome is an accurate and precise picture.²³

Donald Ary states that Descriptive research is designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena. It is directed toward determining the nature of a situation as it exists at the time of the study.²⁴

In this study, the descriptive research design is applied because the researcher wants to investigate the implementation of teaching grammar that is conducted on the

²³ Adler and Clark.. How It's Done An Invitation to Social Research, (New York: Wadsworth 2003), p.13

Donald, Introduction to Research in Education. (United State of America Ted Buchholz Publisher: 2006), p.381.

teacher of the first year students of MAN Sumenep.

B. Research Subject

In this research the researcher observed English teacher of first year students (A Class) at MAN Sumenep as the informant to get more data about the implementation of teaching grammar in that school. Mr. Abdul Ghani was a teacher as the research subject to whom the researcher conducted the interview and observation in the class. The researcher choosed A class teacher as research subject, because according to the head master of MAN Sumenep, Drs.H. Moh. Bakri M.Pd.I "Mr. Abdul Ghani was a good teacher". He was graduated from English Department of University of Muhammadiyah Malang.

In addition, to make the research run well, it concerned with X-A Only, which consider of 38 students. It was also easier to analyze the data by concentrating on one class.

C. Setting of the Study

The research took place at MAN Sumenep. It is one of favorite school in Sumenep. It is located at Jl. KH Agus Salim No: 19 Sumenep. It has a library and laboratory to help students to improve their English skill. In addition, its location which is quite far from the crowded street makes the teaching and learning process go well because of fewer disturbances.

D. Data of the Study

Data are particulars that that form the basis of data analysis. They refer to the rough materials researcher collects from the field of the study. The data of this research were the teacher's and students' utterances used in their activities when teaching grammar was conducted in the classroom.

E. Data Collection Techniques

In collecting the data needed, the researcher used the techniques of observation and interview as a triangulation. Borg and Gall emphasize that triangulation is a way to check the truth of the data collected and help the researcher to establish the concurrent validity of the previous data collected. The techniques used were as follows:²⁵

1. Observation

To collect the data dealing with the implementation of teaching grammar, the writer used non-participant observation. It means that the writer as an observer does not participate in the group activities and does not pretend to be a member.

To confirm the data from interview the researcher collects the data by observation. Observation is enables researchers to understand the context of program, to be opened and inductive, to see things that might otherwise be unconsciously

²⁵ Borg and Gall, Research Method in Education. (United State of America. University of Toledo Press: 2003), p.400

missed, to discover things that participants might not freely talk about in interview situations, to move beyond perception based data, and to access personal knowledge.

observation has two types: (1) participant observation, and (2) non-participant observation. Participant observation is observation where the researcher actually participate in the situation or setting they are observing. On the other hand, non-participant observation is observation where the researcher do not participate in the activity being observed but rather "sit on the sidelines" and watch; they are not directly involved in the situation they are observing.

In this study non-participant observation is used because the observer does not directly involve in this activity. The use of observation as instrument is to get additional information and to confirm the data from the interview.

2. Interview

In a sense, any face to face conversation is a type of interview in which the roles of interviewer and respondent continually change. As a research method, however, the interview is more than an exchange of a small talk. It represents a direct attempt by the researcher to obtain reliable and valid measures in the form of verbal responses from one or more respondents.

Interview is a data collection technique that uses oral questions to elicit respondent's answer. It produces evidence to confirm earlier findings are a form of triangulation for observational data. An interview is a conversation between two or more people (the interviewer and the interviewee) where questions are asked by the interviewer to obtain information from the interviewee. Interview is used to gather

data on subjects' opinions, beliefs, and feelings about the situation in their own words.

According to Fraenkel and Wallen there are four kinds of interview. Those are:26

a. Structured interview

It consists of a series of questions designed to elicit specific answer on the part of respondents in which the content and procedures are organized in advance.

b. Semi structured interview

It consists of a series of questions designed to elicit specific answer on the part of respondents. The interviewer has more freedom to make modification with the question to ask, but they are not in question format.

c. Informal interview

This interview not involves any specific type or sequence of questions or any particular form of questioning. The primary intent of this interview is to find out what people think and how the views of one individual compare with those of another.

d. Retrospective interview

In this interview the interviewer tries to get a respondent to recall and then reconstruct from memory something that has happened in the past.

According to Gilbert, the interview has a number of advantages. First, the interview is flexible and applicable to many different types of problems. It is flexible

²⁶ Borg and Gall, Research Method in Education....., p. 505

in the sense that the interviewer may change the mode of questioning if the occasion demands. If responses given by a subject are unclear, questions can be rephrased²⁷.

The interview is also useful in obtaining responses from young children or illiterates. Responses from such persons must be obtained orally rather than in written form. The flexibility of the interview is also advantageous to respondents. Highly structured pencil and paper instruments don not allow respondents the freedom to enlarge upon, retract, or question items presented to them. In an interview especially unstructured one, the respondent has the opportunity to ask for further information.

Second, the interview also allows the investigator to observe both what the respondent has to say and the way in which it is said. If the interview is structured, or standardized, it is similar to the administration of individual intelligence tests. How the subject responds may be as an important as response content.

A third advantage of the interview is its usefulness in collecting personal information, attitudes, perceptions, or beliefs by probing for additional information. Inconsistent or vague replies can be questioned.

A fourth advantage of the interview concerns motivation. Almost all interviews attempt to develop rapport between the interviewer and the respondent.

Once the respondent accepts the interview as a nonthreatening situation, respondents

²⁷ Gilbert.. Foundations of Education Research, (United State of America. University of Washington Press. 1979), P.65

are more likely to be open and frank. This openness adds to the validity of the interview.

In this study, the writer interviewed the English teacher to get and complete the data, which can not be found in the observation. It was also used to minimize the mistakes that happen in the observation.

F. Research Instrument

Every data collection techniques have different instruments to get the data. Instrument is a means used by researcher to collect the data and make them easier to be analyzed.

In this research, the writer used some instruments as follows:

1. Researcher

The researcher himself can be the instrument for measuring the data collected. The writer is the instrument for measuring the field data because it puts pressure on the writer to be alert and sensitive to what happens in the field and to be disciple in analyzing the data. Merriam also says that the researcher in qualitative study is the primary instrument for gathering and analyzing the data. Because the researcher can be the instrument, the writer of this study observed the implementation of teaching English grammar by taking a notes and filling the observation checklist while the observation was done.

2. Observation Checklist

Observation checklist is used to ease the observation done in the classroom during the teaching and learning activities. And it supporting instrument in observation.

CHECK LIST OF OBSERVATION

Day	:
Date	:
Name	:

NO	URAIAN	YA	TIDAK
1	Guru membuka materi dengan santai	1	
2	Guru mengulang kembali materi yang lalu	1	
3	Guru mempunyai tujuan mengajar (objectives) yang jelas		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
4	Guru menerangkan materi dengan jelas		
5	Guru memberi kesempatan siswa untuk bertanya	1	
6	Guru menjawab pertanyaan siswa dengan baik	1	
7	Guru memberikan tugas untuk mengerjakan soal setelah menerangkan	1	
8	Guru dapat mengorganisir kelas dengan baik	1	
9	Guru menggunakan media lain selain handbook	1	
10	Guru dapat mengubah teknik atau metode pembelajaran sesuai materi yang diajarkan	1	
11	Apakah ada evaluasi di akhir pelajaran?	1	
12	Menilai siswa dari keaktivannya di kelas	1	

13	Guru menggunakan teknik evaluasi multiple-choice, essay,	1	
	error recognizing, dan matching some words	·	
14	Guru mengakhiri pelajaran dengan drilling	1	
15	Guru memberikan home work kepada siswa	1	

3. Interview Guideline

The researcher used an interview guideline, a list of many questions which will be asked to the informant to confirm the earlier findings²⁸. The teacher's answers of interview were used to describe an implementation of teaching English grammar.

The list of the questions are presented in the following table

LIST OF QUESTIONS

NO	Research Problem	Items
1	Objective of teaching	1. What are the objectives of teaching
	grammar	English grammar?
2	Topic of teaching	1. In this semester, what are the topics of
	grammar	teaching English grammar?
		2. From those topics, which one is
		considered to be the most interesting?
		3. Which one is the less interesting topic?

²⁸ Borg and Gall, Research Method in Education....., p.563

hing
:
used
tive
nts?

G. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching, arranging accumulated data, gathering, developing understanding, and drawing generalization to present what have been discovered²⁹. Thus, all the data obtained through observation interview were analyzed using descriptive analysis in order to answer research questions.

The first step for analyzing was transcribing the recorded data from the classroom observation. Then, the observation checklist was used to support it. In addition, the data collected through interview were used to clarify and support the data obtained through observation.

After all data had been accumulated, the writer analyzed them by classifying

²⁹ Bogdan, Research Method in Education............ P.544

into the findings based on the research questions. After that, the writer carefully studied all the data and referred to some scholars' opinion. In addition, all the data were collected thoroughly as happened in reality.