### **CHAPTER III**

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter the writer is going to present about research methodology; it includes the Research design, Subject of the Study, Data Collection Technique and Data Analysis, and Instruments of the Study.

## A. Research design

Research design is the plan of the research that will be conducted. 43 The writer used descriptive qualitative in this study because the writer used sentences and pictures to represented the data that would be analyzed to make general conclusion. The research design employed in the study belongs to a descriptive methodology. The descriptive study was designed to obtain information concerning a particular issue and describe it. 44 Descriptive research related with this study that represented a broad range of activities that have in common the purpose of describing situation. The writer also collected data in the form of observation, questioners, and documentation.

# **B.** Subject of the Study

This study was conducted at SMPN 3 Bangkalan. It took place at Jl. Letnan Sunarto 13. SMPN 3 Bangkalan was appropriate to be the object of research and SMPN 3 Bangkalan was accessible because the situation of this

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>43</sup> Suharismi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek* (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2006),51.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>44</sup> Farida as quoted Emmanuel, *Understanding and Conducting Research*, (New York: Megraw-Hill Book Company, 1998), 3.

school was comfortable, SMPN 3 Bangkalan was a school that paid attention to education and students had very good attitude and this school had complete facilities and the most important the teacher in SMPN 3 Bangkalan has applied the use of picture media of descriptive text in teaching learning process in English subject. There were 5 classes in the eighth grades and the writer took 8E class. The writer took this class from teachers' recommendation.

## C. Data Collection Technique

In collecting data, the writer used observation checklist, questionnaire, and documentation technique. The writer observed directly the students' activity in the classroom while the teaching speaking by using "find differences" picture media is occurred.

Observation checklist was used to observe how the implementation of "find the differences" picture as media in teaching speaking apply in the classroom. Documentation was used to know what the teachers and students do in the teaching learning process. Then the questionnaire was used to know students' feel when applying this media and to know students' responses to the implementation of "find the differences" picture as media to teach speaking. It also helped them in process of learning to speak.

## **D.** Instruments of the Study

The writer chose three instruments to obtain the data. They were observation checklist, questionnaire, and documentation.

The detail of each was explained as follows:

#### 1. Observation checklist

The observation checklist was used to get any information during the teaching learning process. It was conducted in the form of "yes" and "no" answer. According to O'Sullivan description of how a set of checklist used to monitor whether the functions predicated by the test developers were reflected in the language used by candidates when performing. <sup>45</sup> It meant that the phenomenon was observed including the points about the teachers' activity, the students' activity, teaching and learning process, material and media which were used in teaching speaking. Observation checklist was used to know the implementation of "find the differences" picture as media in teaching speaking.

#### 2. Documentation

Documentation technique was a part of collecting data by learning data that were documented. In this technique, the writer investigated the books, documents, photos, made videos, lesson plan etc. This was used to support the result of students' improvement after the implementation of "find the differences" picture as media to teach speaking. By implementing

<sup>45</sup> Lukman as quoted Barry, O'Sullivan. "Observation Checklist" (http://lrc.cornell.edu/events/past.pdf, accessed on May 24, 2010)

this method, the data obtained by observation and questioner will be more valid data.  $^{46}$ 

### 3. Questionnaire

According to Sutiono, questionnaire means the question and answer between the researcher and respondent which are given lists written question form.<sup>47</sup> It meant that giving some written questions that the students understood about the content of the questions.

There were some kinds of questionnaires, they are:<sup>48</sup>

## 1. Close questionnaire

Each question is accompanied by a selection of answers. The respondent simply choose the most appropriate answer.

## 2. Open Questionnaire

Where no alternatives, respondents must formulate the answer.

## 3. The questionnaire a combination of open and closed

Where a closed question then followed by an open question.

## 4. Semi-open Questionnaire.

The question that the answer has been arranged in neat, but there is still the possibility of additional answers.

In this study the writer used close questionnaire. The data was used to find information about students' responses to the implementation of "find the differences picture" as media in teaching speaking descriptive text. The form

<sup>48</sup> Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2007), 163.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>46</sup> Lexy. J Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 1996), 161.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>47</sup> Farida as quoted Sutriono Hadi, *Methodology Research*, (Yogyakarta: PT.BTPF, 2001), 54.

of the questioner was multiple choices. It was given at the end of the learning process.

## E. Data Analysis

The data of this research analyzed in descriptive manner. In this study, the writer did several steps to analyze the data. The writer collected the data from the observation result, questionnaire result and documentation to analyze the implementation of "find the difference" picture media in the teaching speaking and the students' response of "find the differences" picture in teaching speaking during the class.

To analyze that information, it was conducted by using descriptive manner as follow:<sup>49</sup>

- 1. Identifying the data based on the statement of problem
- 2. Classifying each information based on each item of the questionnaire and observation
- 3. The data from questionnaire will be analyzed by using simple percentage.
  Using the formula below:

$$P = \frac{F}{N}X \ 100\%$$

Where P: percentage of interest and expectation

F : the number of frequency of the respondent answer

N : the number of respondent

- 4. Verifying and interpreting the data
- 5. Drawing the conclusion

<sup>49</sup> Suharsimi Arikunto, "*Prosedur Penelitian (Suatu Pendekatan Praktik)*", (Jakarta: Rineke Cipta, 2006), 152.