CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses approach and research design, research presence, research location, Subject of the research, data collecting technique, research instrument, data analysis technique, research validity of findings, and research stages. This chapter explains how the research is conducted to gather the relevant data to answer the research objectives and research questions. Numbers of steps are taken to maintain the validity of this research.

A. Approach and Research Design

The researcher used descriptive qualitative approach because the researcher described what she saw, heard, felt and asked. Qualitative research is descriptive. Ary states that descriptive study is designed to obtain information with the current status of phenomena. It is one with system and factual accurately and a certain of population. This type of research method more provided the detail of phenomenon and did not evaluation. The researcher described the phenomenon at the seventh grade students of junior high school Trisila Surabaya about Using Star Chart to Motivate students in speaking.

¹ Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009), 14.

² Ary, Donald. *Introduction to Research in Education*, (New York: Reinhart and Winston. 1979), 53.

³Amirul Hadi and Haryono, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan*, (Bandung: Pustaka Setia, 1998), 51.

In this study the researcher used a qualitative research design and the data was described qualitatively. This survey was taken at knowing solely the actual condition of the subject by doing research naturally or without manipulation to do some experiments dealing with the existing problems.

Based on the title of the study, the researchers conducted to analyze about Using Star Chart to motivate students in speak at seventh grade of junior high school Trisila Surabaya. It was to analyze on how an English teacher gave rewards by teacher to motivate students in learning English. The researcher of the study acted as the participant and analyzed the data taken from the students at seventh grade of Trisila junior high school of Surabaya. In concluding the study, the researcher used case study descriptive qualitative research to find out the answer from the problems and give new alternative to the analysis in How the implementation of star chart used by teacher motivation students' to speaking at Trisila junior high school of Surabaya. According to Silverstein qualitative research is research that involves analyzing and interpreting texts and interviews in order to discover meaningful patterns descriptive of a particular phenomenon.⁵

The goal of qualitative descriptive studies is a comprehensive summarization, in everyday terms, of specific events experienced by individuals or groups of individuals.⁶ In addition, one of the characteristic of qualitative is

⁵Averbach & Louise B. Silvestain, *Qualitative Data* (New York : Cambridge University Press, 2003), 23.

⁶ Vickie A. Lambert, *Qualitative Descriptive Research: An Acceptable Design (Pacific Rim Int J Nurs Res • October - December 2012)*, 255.

the natural setting since its goal is to describe social phenomenon as it occurs naturally without manipulation. Qualitative method was chosen in this research, since this study was a case study that wants to measure the ability of the students in speaking with used star chart. In this study, the researcher conducted the research into one class to do research. Naturally, when the students got learning in class, absolutely they have learned during learning process giving by the teacher and students' active in classroom. The research design that suitable was qualitative descriptive design. It meant that the data of the research described by researcher's writing. The objective of this study was to answer the statement of the problems. The research methods and techniques used for the data collection through, classroom observations, documentation, questionnaire, and interviews for the collection of qualitative data. The qualitative data is useful because it enriches the study function as a way to crosscheck and validate the data collect through the questionnaire.

B. Researcher Presence

In this study, the researcher acted as the instrument and the collector of the data at once. The interview guide, observation, questionnaire and documentation were used in definite function to endorse the researcher's task as instrument. Therefore, the presence of the researcher in qualitative research is imperative. Here, the human instrument can understand the meaning of

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⁷ Vickie A. Lambert, *Qualitative Descriptive Research: An Acceptable Design* (Pacific Rim Int J Nurs Res • October - December 2012), 38.

every interaction, read mime, and see through opinion and value of each subject's statement or deed. In the qualitative method, the researcher is to be everything in the whole research process.⁸

One of the researcher's roles in this study was an interviewer. The researcher interviewed the teacher and students about Using star chart to motivate students in Speaking. The challenges faced by the teachers implementing star chart to encourage students motivation in speaking, and how do the teachers overcome the challenges in the implementation of star chart to motivate students more active in speaking, at the seventh grade students of junior High School Trisila Surabaya.

C. Research Location

This research was conducted in SMP Trisila Surabaya which is located on Jl. Undaan Kulon Numb 57-59 Surabaya as the sample of this research. The researcher chose SMP Trisila Surabaya as the sample of this research because based on the preliminary research on 10th of December, 2014. The researcher found that in this school the teachers often used star chart as the tool to teach English, especially in to encourage students' motivation in speaking.⁹

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⁹ Preliminary research in Persatuan Islamic Senior High School on 10th of December, 2014.

⁸ Ary, Donald. *Introduction to Research in Education*, (New York: Reinhart and Winston. 1979), 121.

In this study, the researcher acted as the instrument and the collector of the data at four times. The observation checklist, interview guide, questionaire and documentation were used in definite function to endorse the researcher's task as instrument. Therefore, the presence of the researcher in qualitative research is imperative. Here, the human instrument can understand the meaning of every interaction, read mime, and see through opinion and value of each subject's statement or deed. In the qualitative method, the researcher is to be everything in the whole research process. ¹⁰

One of the researcher's roles in this study was an interviewer. The researcher interviewed the teacher and students about the implementation of star chart as a reward to motivate students in speaking, the challenges faced by the teachers implementing star chart to motivate students in speaking, and how do the teachers overcome the challenges in the implementation of star chart to encourage students more active in speaking. at the seventh grade students of junior High School Trisilla Surabaya. The researcher began this research on Wednesday, April 22th 2015 and it ended on Friday, May 15th 2015.

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 $^{^{10}\}mathrm{Lexy}$ J, Moleong, Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2005), 4.

D. Subject of the Reserch

This study took places in SMP Trisila Surabaya is fame to be the excellent school with many achievement and it is one of the competitive intermedite school at Surabaya. So the researcher chose this school to be the research setting. The subject of the study was the English teacher of SMP Trisila Surabaya with the accessible sample being the entire English teacher in SMP Trisila Surabaya, who taught in the Seventh grades, and the population was the students of Seventh grade in class B and there were 35 students as the sample of the study.

There were two classes for the seventh grade, they were A class which had higher level of English competence, and B class which had lower level of English competence. One of English teacher who taught English at the eleventh grade of SMP Trisila Surabaya. The teacher is Mr. Jefri Al Bukhori. The English teacher to be observed by the researcher was based on the following considerations; firstly, the English teachers who were doing teaching—learning process at eleventh grade had experience about teaching using Star chart to encourage students' motivation in speaking; Secondly, how to manage and apply the star chart and the teaching material. The teacher also taught in the classroom that the researcher took as sample. Here, the researcher took 100% from the total of population, because the researcher only concerned on the lower level students, was the B class

E. Data Collecting Technique

Data collection technique was very important on the research because the main purpose of the research was collecting the data. Because this study was survey research, to collect the data researcher would use some method like questionnaire or interview. Based on the explanation of the research instrument above, the main data collecting techniques used by researcher are observation, interview and documentation.

1. Observation

In this research, the researcher used observation to observe the teaching-learning process conducted by the English teacher in the classroom including English teacher's activity in the classroom. The researcher came to the class and observe it. The researcher used observation checklist to know how the use of start chart used by the teacher to motivate students to speak and how the students' response after given the start chart. In observing the learning process by using star chart in the class, the researcher used ten statements by using ($\sqrt{}$) mark where those are covering the implementation of star chart used the teacher. And In this research the researcher was not include in the teaching process, because the researcher became the observer only. The researcher used field note to record the teaching-learning process in the classroom. To get

¹¹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*. (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009), 138.

the perfect data of star chart implementation, the researcher conducted fourth observation in the same class.

2. Interview

Interview is a dialogue who is done by interviewer to get information from informant.¹² In this research, the researcher used interview as the one of the instruments to find the data. The researcher uses the structural interview.¹³ It means, questions were formulated accurately and provided with interview guide.

The researcher conducted the interview to get information from the English teacher. The research used the structural interview. It meant all of the questions are formulated accurately and provided with interview guide. The research used questions list to interview the English teacher in order to make the conversation be focused. The researcher interviewed the English teacher to find the data about the imlementation of star chart by using Indonesia in order to make the teacher easier to answers clearly. In the interview, the researcher wanted to get some data about the implementation of the start chart, why chose reward using by star chart in learning English, and how the students' response after given the start chart. The researcher did the interview after observing the learning process in the classroom.

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¹² Arikunto, Suharsimi, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik, Ed Revisi VI*, (Jakarta:PT. Rineka Cipta, 2006), 155.

¹³ Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009), 138.

3. Questionnaire

Questionnaire was also used by researcher to gain students' information about students' responses. According to Arikunto questionnaire is written questions used to gain information and responses from respondents in a one-way communication.¹⁴

In this research, the researcher gave the questionnaire to each students in the class. From the questionnaire, the research would get of data about the students' responses. The reason, the information would identify the students' problem and many additional information. The researcher gave the questionnaire all students of seventh grade in class B. Therefore, the researcher observed 35 students. The purpose of questionnaires was to get information about the students' opinion about the implementation of the reward using Star chart technique. The questionnaires were administrated to the students in order to know the students' opinion about the implementation giving of reward using Star chart technique in teaching and learning process. the researcher asked them to answer all the questions on the questionnaire. After that, the researcher collected the questionnaire.

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Arikunto, Suharsimi. Prosedur Penelitian Sebuah Pendekatan Praktik. (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2006), 151.

4. **Documentation**

In qualitative research methods book given, stated Comprehensive and accurate documentation is essential to informed the use of data. ¹⁵ Key documentation describes how the data were created (e.g. sampling, fieldwork), prepared for analysis (e.g. transcribeend, digitized), and subsequently collated and processed. The content of each file, such as an interview, should be clearly documented and should include information about who was being interviewed, when, where, and so on. Metadata are information that describes the data set and its creation and are typically structured to common international standards such as the Data Documentation Initiative (DDI).

Therefore, the researcher had to ask those sources from the informant. This method was used to gather and to record information, especially to establish or provide evidence of facts or testimony data about the challenges of English teacher in the implementation of star chart used by teacher to encourage students' motivation in speaking at the seventh grade students of at SMP Trisila Surabaya.

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¹⁵Given, L, M. *Qualitative Research Methods* (Alberta of University, 2008), 56.

F. Research Instrument

Research instrument is a mean to collect the data. The researcher can also call as an instrument. It means that she had a big role in doing the research. In other word, the success of the research greatly depended on this role. In this research, the researcher used four instruments in collecting the data. The instruments were observation checklist, interview guidelines, questionnaire, and documentation.

1. Observation checklist

There were two kinds of observation instrument in this research. The first instrument is observation checklist and the second is field notes. In this research, the researcher used observation checklist to observe the teaching-learning conducted by the English teacher in the classroom including English teacher's activity in the classroom, This instrument was used by the researcher to know the learning of speaking more active the teacher used star chart to encourage students to motivation, challenges faced by English teacher in teaching speaking, how do the teachers overcome the challenges in the implementation of star chart to encourage students more active in speaking. In the observation checklist there were ten statements related to the use of start chart in motivating students to speak. And the observation used field noted can help the researcher to illustrate generally what are activities happen in teaching-learning process. The observation checklist was attached in (*See appendix 1*).

The researcher used observation checklist to collect the data. The observation checklist was adapted the rubric of "Motivating the Unmotivated: The Pewbo Grading Rubric" by Scott R. Wilcox. The observation checklist is attached in (*See appendix 2*).

2. Interview guidelines

The researcher used interview guidelines when the researcher interview the English teacher, the interview guidelines has function to make easier the interview. The interview a guideline is in Indonesia which was validated by the expert. The researcher used interview as the one of the instruments to find the data. The researcher used the structural interview. It meant, the questions were formulated accurately and provided with interview guideline. In the interview guideline, there were nine questions must be answered by the English teacher related to the implementation of the start chart and the students' respond after given the start chart. The interview guideline was attached in (*See appendix 3*)

3. Questionnaire

Questionnaire was the instrument that used by the researcher to get more information to the students response about the implementation of star chart. This method was used to support the data from the other instruments. The questionnaire was given to the students of seventh grade in class B and there were 35 students at SMP Trisila Surabaya. The research chose student's

answer from questionnaire as the main instrument to collect the data because the questionnaire could be the representative for the research to collect the data. Additionally, the questionnaire could be written by the data that can help the research to remain students' answer or response. There were five items in the questionnaire must be answered by the students related to the implementation and responds of start chart to motivate them in speaking whether the students' motivation increased or not. The Questionnaire was in (*See appendix 4*)

4. Documentation

Documentation was used to look for data about variables such as note from teacher and students'. The researcher had to ask those sources from the students and teacher. The researcher did documentation by taking the picture as the addition data of the students analyzed.

This method was used camera to take some data to gather information, especially to establish or provide evidence of facts or testimony data about the implementation, the challenges, and how to overcome the challenges of the implementation of star chart as a reward encourages student's motivation in speaking activities students of seventh grade in class B at SMP Trisila Surabaya.

G. Data Analysis Technique

After the data were gathered from the result of collecting data, the researcher had to read and analyzed the data. Data analysis is the process of elaborating data formally to find out the theme and hypothesis. It aim to organize the data as follow controlling, organizing, grouping, giving the code and categorizing therefore the process of data analysis include of the researcher attitude toward respondent¹⁶. In analyzing the data, the researcher used descriptive qualitative analysis method to analyze about Using Star Chart to motivate students in speaking at Seventh Grade junior high school of Surabaya. In the class, the researcher observed the way how the teacher implemented the star chart to raise the students' motivation. First, the researcher conducts interview. The interview is to the teacher who teaches at Seventh Grade. This method is to know the way the teacher in implementing star chart. By knowing it, it will help researcher in observing in the class. In conducting observation, the researcher decides four times meeting. In the class, the researcher observes the way how the teacher implements the star chart to work up students' motivation. When the researcher observes in the class, the researcher uses observation checklists that it operates the researcher in analysing the star chart implementation. Besides it, the researcher also observes the students' respond after the teacher implements star chart. To strengthen the researcher's observation about students' respond when the teacher implementing star chart,

¹⁶ Lexy J, Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2004), 248.

the researcher uses questionnaire. The questionnaire is given to the all students in the class. When the researcher gives questionnaire to the students, the researcher also uses documentation technique by asking and collecting the students' questionnaire. The result of students questionnaire can facilitate the researcher in going the resultt about the students motivation to speak after given star chart by teacher. After all of the data of each instrument were gathered, the researcher had to read and analyse the data from each instrument. The researcher concludes whether the rejected or accepted. Finally, after analysing the data, the researcher took a conclusion from all of the data whether the start chart motivates the students to speak or not by giving description.

H. Checking Validity of Findings

In this step, the researcher used methodological triangulation; it means a technique to examine validity and credibility of the data by checking the data on the same object of study but in different methods. ¹⁷ Triangulation is the most common way used to increase the validity of data in qualitative research. Triangulation is a technique to check the validity of the data which utilised something besides the data. It used to check or to compare the validity of the data. ¹⁸ The researcher conducted observation four times at seventh grade. Then, the researcher interviewed the teacher to get the data. Triangulation compares the observed data with the results of interviews and results of documentation.

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¹⁷Louis Cohen, Lawrence Manion and Keith Morrison, *Research Method in Education* (New York: Routledge, 2007), 142.

¹⁸Lexy J, Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2004), 178.

Thus it became evidence when compared to similar data which obtained from other different sources. ¹⁹ The researcher also conducted documentation to get any information. The documentation data was a tool to ensure whether the data have obtained correct or not. Moreover, all of the data which was obtained were confirmed to the English teacher whether the researcher's data correctly and valid or not. This was because the English teacher was a knowledgeable person who understood about the ability of the students' and the real situation on the class.

I. Research Stages

In qualitative approach, there are some stages done by the researcher. The process of research stages such as; preliminary research, planning, analyzing data and concluding data. The researcher also write the research report as the last stage. ²⁰ In this study, the research used some stages, they were:

1. Preliminary research

In the preliminary research, the researcher formulated research title and research questions, examined related literatures, chose the research location based on the suitability of research question, determined research subjects, and chose collecting data instruments.

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¹⁹ Ibid, 179.

²⁰Ibid, 84.

2. Planning

Planning was the first stage in which the researcher plan the strategy that will be applied in this research. In this step, the researcher met the Headmaster of SMP Trisila Surabaya to ask a permission to conduct observation in this school. Then, the researcher was asked to meet the English teacher of seventh grade especially in class B, to ask some information about teaching and learning in SMP Trisila Surabaya. In the research of planning, the researcher do some activities to prepare research. After conducting the preliminary research, the researcher made an observation cheklist, questionnaire and interview guidelines as an instrument to collect the data. After that the researcher planned to meet the English teacher to show the instruments and get the feedback from the English teacher about the instruments.

3. Implementing

In this stage the researcher used interview guidelines and observation checklist to collect the data in order to answer the first research question. The researcher also gave questionnaire to the students to collect the data in order to answer the second research question.

4. Analyzing

In the next stage is the researcher processed the data obtained, they were; the result of intrview guidelines, the result of observation cheklist,

and the result of questionnaire. The processes of this step had been explained details in the data analysis technique.

5. Concluding data

The last stages was the researcher described and discussed all information obtained relating to the theory used. After that, the researcher concluded that the research findings to answer the research questions.

