

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Approach and Kind of Research

Method is a procedure or way to know something, which has systematic stages. Whereas, methodology is a way to know the principles of method or (in study) the procedures used in carrying out an investigation, including the methods used to collect and analyze data²⁸.

Research is a study of methodology done by people with inquiry study and perfect on specific problem until get an exact problem solving²⁹. Research methodology is a study of research principles.

In this study, the researcher uses qualitative method, Qualitative approach or naturalistic is an approach in study using qualitative data and in study situation without manipulation.³⁰

Jack C. Richard said that qualitative research is a study that uses procedures without making numerical data, such as interviews, case studies, or participant observation.³¹ At the first, the researcher looks for the object of the study to interview them and collects the data, than the researcher analyzes

²⁸Jack C. Richards and Richard Schmidt, *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics*, p. 330

²⁹ Kholisatun Nur, “peran dakwah pondok pesantren Darul Falah Pada Masyarakat Desa Pajajaran Probolinggo” (thesis of Dakwah Faculty IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, 2006), P. 43

³⁰ S. Nasution, *Metode Penelitian Naturalistik*, (Bandung: Tarsito, 2000) p. 2

³¹ Jack C. Richards and Richard Schmidt, *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics*,p 453

the data that will be process up to conclusion In this case, the researcher participate the observation to know the field directly that called participant observation.

While this kind of study is descriptive. Descriptive study is a study that being intended to make an information, fact and accurate on phenomenon or factors and population characteristic or several place ³²

B. Researcher Role

Researcher is a primary data collector or instrument because she is being an important thing in all of study process, form planning, data collection, data reduction up to conclusion.

C. Place of Study

This study has done in SMP Plus al-Fatimah Bojonegoro with the focus of the study is implementation of Communicative Language Teaching in teaching English and communicative process. Researcher uses this SMP Plus al-Fatimah as a place of study, with these considerations;

³² Noeng Muhadjir, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Yogyakarta: Rake Sarasin, 1998), p.

1. SMP Plus al-Fatimah Bojonegoro is SMP that has Islamic boarding house. In that place, the students emphasized to speaking English and Arabic.
2. Study object more efficient for researcher is it from distance, time or cost.

D. Source of Data

In this study, the source of data that used by researcher are:

a. Literature Data

Literature here means the information that gotten by researcher from books e.g. *The Communicative Approach to Language Teaching* and *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics*, approach and method in language teaching). Internet that is written by specialist/scientist that related to this thesis discusses, and other references such as documentation that related to this study or other resources that support this thesis.

b. Field Data

Field data is the data that gotten from the real condition that will be process in a kind of writing (descriptive qualitative), such as; information from teacher as creator of the program and facilitator, and students as doer of this implementation of Communicative Language Teaching.

E. Research Object

The object of this study are teacher and students of SMP Plus al-Fatimah in VIII grade B class that consist of 1 English teacher and 25 students, which all of them stay in Islamic boarding house. Beside teaching and learning process in the school, students emphasize to use second language (English and Arabic) in their Islamic boarding house.

F. Source of Information

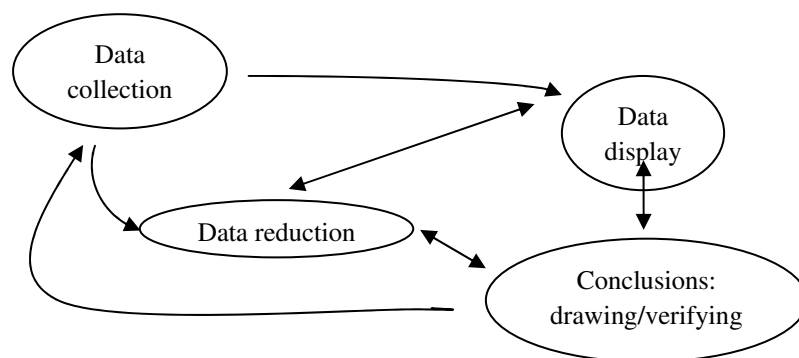
1. Interview, the researcher interviews with the teacher and one of 25 students to get the information about the implementation of Communicative Language Teaching and Classroom activities. In this case, include material, method and positive and negative respond from the students, etc.
2. Observation, the writer observes the reality in class during teaching and learning process. In this case, the writer using check list observation that will be enclosed in appendix page.
3. Documentation, collecting data from documents in the form of article, photo, recorder, video and also scheme, or about things which refer to location that is accurate such as geographical position, and organization chart in SMP Plus al-Fatimah Bojonegoro.

G. Data Analysis

Data analysis in qualitative study is an ongoing activity that occurs through out the investigative process rather than after process³³. Data analysis will be done while data process, because researcher will face difficulty if waiting after data collected entirely. Researcher analyst the process of teaching and learning using Communicative Language Teaching Principles from Jack C. Richard in the shape of written not numerical form.

Model Miles and Huberman said that Qualitative study got from any sources, using any way of collecting data and be done continually up to saturation point. The miles and Huberman principles in collecting data will be drawn and describe in the Table bellow

Table 3: the components of data analysis



Source: *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif* book page 92

³³ Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung, alfabeta, 2008), p.90

a. Data reduction

There are many data that researcher got from the observation, because of that the researcher have to select the important data carefully. In this stage, researcher has to put the important data, and making categorization (capital Letter, small letter, numeric). Thereby the data that reduced will easier to make another process it is data display, or if needed researcher can observe again to get more data.

In this process, researcher will categorize the data base on same characteristic such as in table 4, researcher have to throw unuseful data like @ * & # % \$ and select the data base on capital letter, small letter, or numeric.

b. Data display

After doing data reduction, now data collection could be done in the shape of conclusion, scheme/Table, related between categories etc. in table 4 we can take a look that researcher have to categorize depend on the chronological or organization of the case. Such numeric, that begin from “1” up to “0” and letter from “A” up to “Z” or “a” up to “z”.

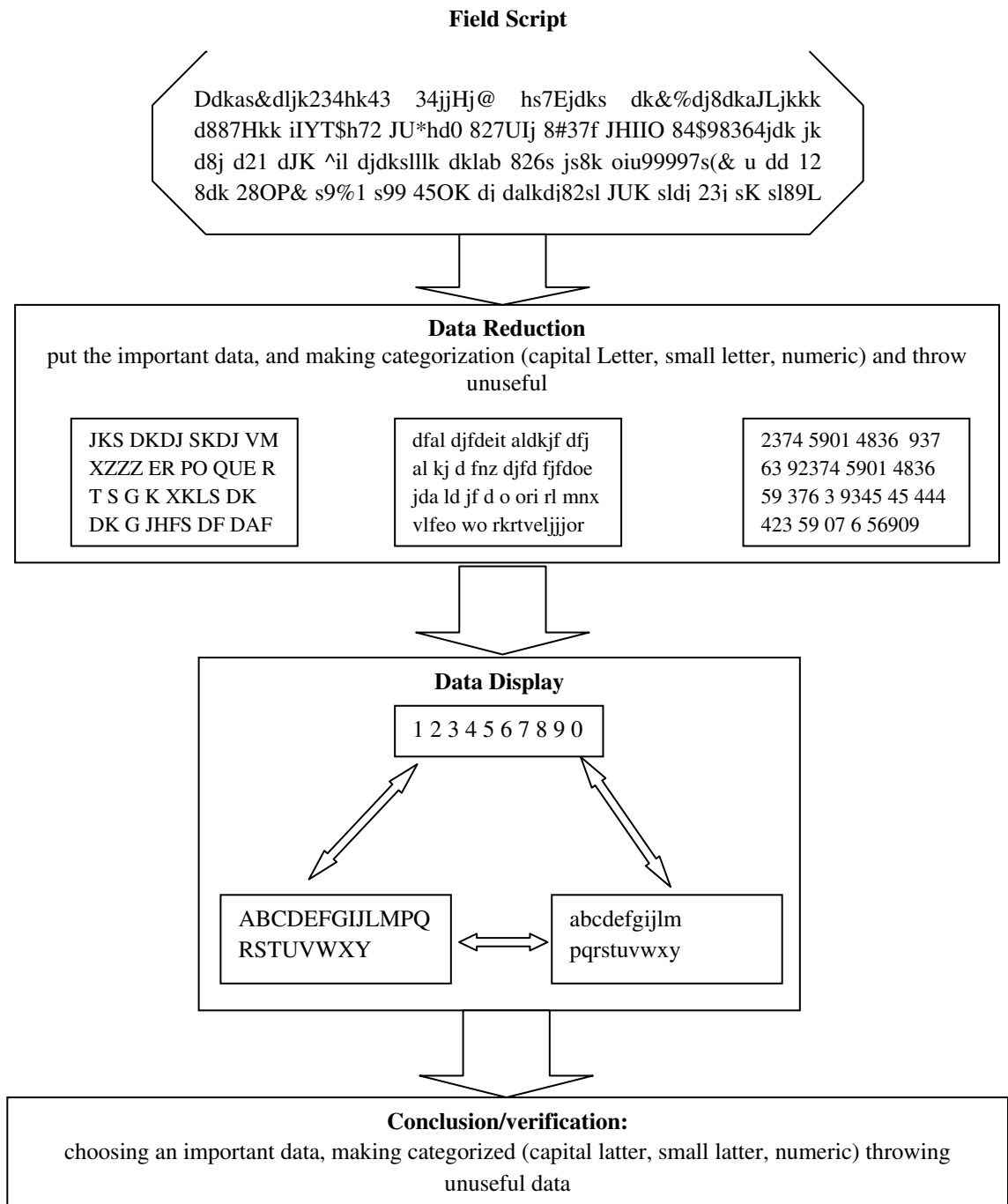
c. Conclusions

The last stage is conclusion, this can be done after data reduction and display had finished. Research finding can be a shape of description,

or picture an object that it is unclear before or unknown and with this study the object being clear.

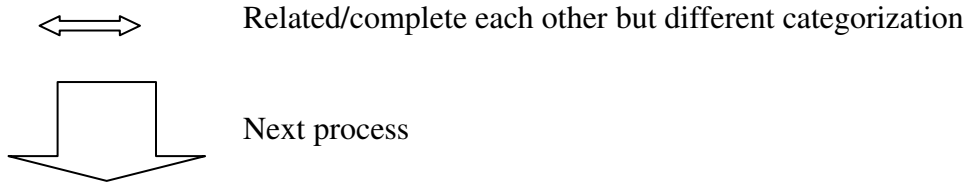
To make clear the description please look at table 4 below

Table 4: the illustration: data reduction, data displaying, and verification.



Source *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif* book

Explanation:



H. Checking Data Validity

The meant with data validity is this condition below that has to fulfill:

1. Demonstrate good value
2. Prepare the material in order this checking data validity can be applied
3. Permitted outside decision that can make data consistence, and its procedure, and neutrality from finding and its decision³⁴

There are techniques to checking the data validity in qualitative study. In this study the researcher using triangulation technique. Triangulation is qualitative cross-validation. It assess the sufficiency of the data according to the convergence of multiple data sources or multiple data collection procedures (William Wiersma, 1986) thereby there are; triangulation of source, triangulation of data collection and triangulation of time³⁵

320 ³⁴ Lexy J. Moleong, metodologi penelitian kualitatif Bandung: PT Remaja rosdakarya 2008 p.

³⁵ Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*p. 125

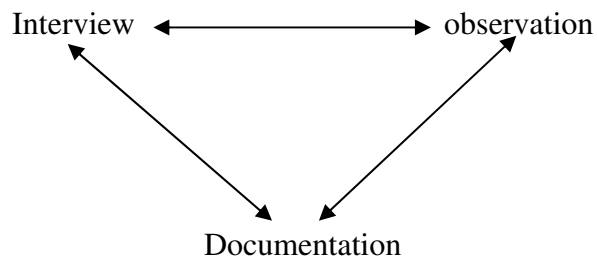
1. Triangulation of source

Triangulation of technique to checking credibility of data does with checking the data that has been got using some sources, such from headmaster, teacher and student. From those three sources, cannot be average such in quantitative study but describe, and searching for the specification of those three sources. After finished analyze the data and giving conclusion, later asking to those three sources an agreement (member check).

2. Triangulation of technique

Triangulation of technique is technique that is checking the credibility of data do using data checking from the same source with the different technique.

Table5: triangulation of technique data collection



Source: *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif* book

If those three techniques to checking the credibility of the data produce different data, thereby researcher have to discuss with the pertinent source

or the other, to ascertain which source that is right. May all of the data is right, just different point of view.

3. Triangulation of time

Time also influence in the credibility of data. The data that collected in the morning when the key informant still fresh, will give valid data which is more credible, because of that to get the validity of the data, researcher have to checking the data using interview, observation or other technique in the different situation and condition. If the result of the study is different, so the researcher has to do time after time up to get the validity of the data.

From those three techniques, the researcher chooses triangulation of technique that suitable to this kind of this study “The Implementation of Communicative Language Teaching in Teaching English at SMP Plus al-Fatimah Bojonegoro”

I. Study Stages

1. Choosing problem, in this stage researcher determining the topic, identifying study place, and arranging proposal of study
2. Data collection, in this stage researcher begins to determine source of data up to collecting the data using interview, observation and documentation.

3. Analysis and data presentation, is analyzing data then researcher process the data, to data display and conclusion. This data present in the shape of descriptive qualitative (the data that got present in the shape of story) with integrate information that got from informant and the theory from Jack C. Richard until arrange being a unity.