

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents short explanation relates to research design, sitting of the research, research instrument, and technique of analyzing data.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher conducted research design that was applied in a descriptive qualitative research method that attempts to describe the implementation of teaching speaking on explanation using live presentation and recorded presentation. Wahyuningsih (2015:01) argues that generally qualitative research uses social and cultural phenomena in the research. This study does not feature data that contains numbers as a form of data validity. The purpose of this study is to gain a deeper experience of the experience experienced by a person. Creswell (2012:16) also argues that qualitative research is a research that is conducted to explore the phenomenon from the perspective of distance education students. In addition, Qualitative research was aimed at exploring and understanding data wide and deep. The data of this context relates to every expression about the problem of direct research and informant especially key informants.

Furthermore, there are six types of qualitative research are generally found in social science and the application of field practice. According to Merriam (2009:38) a qualitative research tends to (a) a phenomenon (b) ethnography (c) grounded theory (d) narrative analysis (e) critical research and (e) empowerment.

3.2 Setting of the Research

3.2.1 Place

The setting of the research was SMA Muhammadiyah 9 Surabaya. It is located in Dukuh Gogor Kali 11-12, Jajar Tunggal Wiyung Surabaya. The phone number is (031)7663009.

3.2.2 Time

Pre-observe : April, 29th 2018

Observation : Mei, 08th-09th 2018

3.2.3 Subject

The subject of the research were the eleventh grade students of SMA Muhammadiyah 9 Surabaya. The whole population of second class in science class was about 30 students, which was divided into 14 girls and 16 boys. The students were grade XI IPA because it was a recommendation that was given by the English teacher of the class.

1.3 Research Instrument

To obtain the data of research, researcher presented instrument of collecting data. Device that is conducted for gaining the data of research is instrument (Creswell, 2012:151). In addition, researcher needed to help to have several instruments. Therefore, this study used a list of observations with information available in the field to determine the activities of teachers and students during implementation. Which could be used by researchers to retrieve data that was recording sound in interviews, interviewing teachers to find abilities, and questions to express students' responses to the activities just carried out. The researcher explained several instruments with the following details:

a. Observation

The researcher did the observation by joined the class and observed how student's respond and attitude and how teacher handling the class. It was done by researcher in the eleventh grade of IPA in Surabaya 9 Muhammadiyah High School. On 08 and 9 May 2018. According to Bandur Qualitative data collection through direct observation is very suitable to make it easier to get data from the way students' behavior patterns and events occur in the study (2016:105).

This research was carried out by recording the things that were considered important in the research sheet needed by researchers for data collection. This observation sheet aimed to observe the teacher's activities in starting the lesson, the teacher's activities in providing informal assessments, the teacher's activities in carrying out, the teacher's activities in closing the learning process and student activities during the lesson from

starting the lesson to closing the lesson. Based on Susanto (2010:48-55).The researcher observed the situation during the action which did by English teacher. The researcher also took an observation sheet, record the learning process and take photos for documentation.

b. Interview

Interview is a question and answer process carried out by a data seeker to someone who is a resource person to get the information needed. The researcher interviewed English teacher at SMA Muhammadiyah 9 Surabaya to get the detail information about the student's weakness and the problem in the learning process. According to Bandur,interview is the most data collection done in qualitative research because interviews are very suitable in understanding deeply the data needed by researchers. This interview was conducted by researchers for English teachers of eleventh grade science.

c. Questionnaires

Questionnaires are a measuring tool in the form of a question sheet was given by researchers to students to find out a student's response during the lesson process. This questionnaire contained 18 questions to ask students' responses during the teaching and learning process. For eleventh grade students of Muhammadiyah 9 Surabaya.

The researcher used close-ended questionnaires. According to Creswell (2012:220) close-ended questionnaires is closed responses that have been determined can provide information that can benefit to support the theory and concept of literature. Closed questions in descriptive analysis and results of questionnaires were used to support researchers' data through observation. Questionnaires aimed to find out the students' response to the teaching of speaking using direct presentations and recorded presentations.

1.4 Technique of Collections Data

To produce the data, this study used observation as the main data collection technique. According to Merriam (2009:85) Data collection is about asking, watching, and review someone to find out the results needed. With our observation it was easier to

get some results needed by the researcher. Researchers used study was non-participant classroom observation. During observation, researchers did not participate in teaching and learning activities that interact with teachers, students and with peers. Observations were carried out directly in the 11th grade classroom where the subjects were aware that they were being observed.

Interview was used to get the thoughts of someone we interviewed directly and more deeply. According to Merriam (2009:87) interview are the most common form of data collection in qualitative studies. Since interview process we can also ask questions with the resource person, evaluate what we question and also record our conversation.

And Questionnaires was used to collect data that provided useful reflections to describe what was asked. Because using questionnaires we could get the person's answer descriptively. In multiple choices using close-ended questionnaires can make a profit for researchers because responses were answered in the form of authentic from the subject they experience with their own experience.

1.5 Research Schedule

2. Table 3.1: The Schedule of The Research.

Activities	Date	Purpose
Asking for permission	April, 29 th 2018	Asking for permission to the headmaster of Muhammadiyah 9 High School of Surabaya that the researcher would like to make the observation in his school.
Interview the teacher	April, 29 th 2018	Identifying teachers ways that implemented in teaching speaking.
Observing	May, 09 th and 11 th 2018	Identifying the implementation during teaching-learning process.

Interview the students	May, 11 th 2018	Knowing the students respon during teaching-learning process.
Distributed the questionnaire	May, 11 th 2018	Knowing the students respon during teaching-learning process.

2.3 Technique of Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, the researchers analyzed data. First, she analyzed the data obtained through observation. The analysis was carried out by describing the teaching speaking process using live presentation and recorded presentation for home work and applied in class. The analyzed data contained what the material, media, how the teacher used and presented the live presentation and recorded presentations in teaching spoke to students of Muhammadiyah 9 High School, and how students understood the material when the teacher applied the live presentation and recorded presentations including the teaching and learning process.

The first data, the results of the observation checklist class which recorded and explained the material, techniques, activities of the teacher and students during the live presentation and recorded presentation in teaching speaking, were analyzed and then presented descriptively.

The second data, the result of the interview obtained from the English teacher to find out the students' abilities in knowing the ability of speaking skills on explanation text using live presentation and recorded presentation.

And the latest data, the results of a closed questionnaire that relate to responses to the implementation of direct presentations and presentations recorded in teaching speak of students' understanding, which was analyzed and then presented descriptively.

