

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Research is systematic process of inquiry consisting of three elements or components: (1) a question, problem, or hypothesis, (2) data, and (3) analysis and interpretation of data.¹ There are two kinds of research namely Qualitative and quantitative research. There are some differences between Qualitative and Quantitative research. One of the differences between both of them is in Qualitative research, the data is analyzed using sentences, and in Quantitative research, the data is analyzed using numbers. Richard and Cook (cited in Nunan's book: "*Research Method in Language Learning*") draw a distinction between quantitative and qualitative research as follows:²

Quantitative research is obtrusive and controlled, objective, generalisable; outcome oriented, and assume the existence of facts which are somehow external to and independent of the observer or researcher. Qualitative research, on the other hand, assumes that all knowledge is relative, that there is a subjective element to all knowledge and research, and that holistic, ungeneralisable studies are justifiable (an ungeneralisable study is one in which the insights and outcomes generated by the research cannot be applied to context or situations beyond those in which data were collected).

From the definition above, a research that the researchers use is qualitative research, because the data are descriptive in the forms of written and spoken. This research combines library and field research. Library research is to get secondary data and field research is for getting primary data from participants directly. Therefore, researcher will visit to the setting to do observation.

¹David Nunan, *Research Method in Language Learning*, (USA, Cambridge University Press, 1992), p. 23

²*Ibid*

B. Research Setting

In a qualitative research, source of primary data are the actions and the words and the source of additional data is the written data, documents such as written data, pictures, or statistical data³. If the researcher uses interview to collect the data, someone who responds or answers the researcher question is the source of data. If the researcher uses observation to collect the data, the source of data is the movable thing or the process which is observed.

The source of data in this research is as follow:

1. The headmaster who gives further information about the history of establishing school, the aims in Teaching English for elementary students, and school curriculum.
2. The teacher who gives some further instructional information.
3. The teaching materials and methods, learning assessments employed in the global elementary school SD Hj Isriati 1Semarang that will be observed by the researcher.
4. The school files (the data of teachers and students, lesson schedule, proposal of establishing school), students' worksheet, students' exercise book, and pictures.

Natural environment as direct source of data is one of qualitative research characteristics beside human as data collector and analyzing the data inductively. So, the researcher has to go to the setting directly⁴. Therefore, selecting the suitable setting is necessary to be concerned. The researcher selects SD Hj Isriati 1Semarang as setting of this research because it is a global elementary school and of course it introduces English for their students. In other words, this setting is suitable with the goal of this research. And the researcher had collected the data during four weeks on April in academic year 2010/2011. Nevertheless, the

³ Lexy J. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2005), p. 216.

⁴ Nurul Zuriah , *Metodologi Penelitian Sosial dan Pendidikan*, (Jakarta: PT. Bumi Aksara, 2006), p. 93.

researcher just observed on the fourth grade, that is 4A. Here is some description of the object of reasarch, Hj Isriati Semarang 1 Elementary school.

C. Population and Sample

Population is all of the research of subject.⁵ The population of this research is all the students of SD Hj Isriati 1Semarang. While sample is part of population, which is chosen to participate in the study. The researcher used purposive sample as the sampling technique. This is the technique which is done by taking the subject not based on the strata, random or area but baed on the availability of time, fund and energy in order to reach a certain purpose.⁶

The researcher observed not at all of classes but only a class, that is fourth grade. The research is conducted to observe class 4A as the sample to find out teaching and learning process of speaking skill in terms of teaching materials, teaching methods, and assessments.

D. Data Collection Technique

1. Classroom Observation

Classroom observation is an observation that is focused on the understanding of how social events of the language classroom are enacted⁷. In this classroom observation, the subjects of observation are teacher and students' activities in English language teaching learning. It focuses on the teaching and learning methods and assessment. The researcher uses non participatory observation, in non participatory observation, the researcher does not participate in the activity of the research object⁸.

⁵ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, (Jakarta: PT. Asdi Mahasatya, 2006), p. 130

⁶ Ibid, p.140

⁷ David Nunan, *Research Method in Language Learning*, (USA: Cambridge University Press, 1992), p. 93.

⁸Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif I*, (Bandung: Rosda Karya, 2007) Edisi Revisi, p. 176.

In this research, the observation is systematic. The researcher had decided the observation scheme. Generally, the observation scheme contains teaching material consist of teaching materials, textbooks, and teaching aids, teaching methods, with particular reference on the teaching methods and the medium of instruction, and learning assessments covering the technique of learning assessment. The observation will be done by the researcher at the fourth grade of SD Hj Isriati 1 Semarang on April 2011. The researcher has done the observation by going to school directly. He did it five times in a month. The first observation is on Sunday, 4 April 2011, to ask the permission to the Headmaster. Second observation was on Tuesday, 5 April 2011. Third observation was on Tuesday 12 April 2011. Forth observation was on Tuesady, 19 April 2011. Fifth observation was on Tuesday, 25 April 2011. Here, the researcher observed the teaching and learning process and assessment process, what kinds of assessments which used by the teacher, and how many times the teacher assesses their students, in according to increase the student's comprehension in English speaking skill.

2. Interview

Interview is the technique of data collection by asking question to the respondents and the answer will be noted or recorded⁹. Interview is done to get further instructional information about teaching and learning process of speaking skill at Hj Isriati 1 Semarang elementary school. The researcher interviewed the headmaster and the teacher who teaches speaking at the forth class.

In the interview, the researcher used semi-structural interview¹⁰. The researcher used the general idea to interview. In interviewing the

⁹M. Iqbal Hasan, *Pokok-Pokok Metode Penelitian dan Aplikasinya*, (Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 2002), p. 85.

¹⁰In semi structured interview, the interviewer has general idea of what will do interview and what should come out of interview, but the interviewer does not use a list for predetermined question. See at David Nunan, *Op.Cit.*, p. 149.

headmaster, the general idea which will be asked are the history of establishing school, the aims in Teaching English for elementary students, and school curriculum. The researcher interviewed the headmaster once time that is on Monday, 4 April 2011. In interviewing the teacher, the general idea includes the teaching learning process and assessments. The researcher interviewed the teacher on Wednesday, 5 April 2011 as same as what has been scheduled. This is to obtain further explanation about the researcher's classroom observation or another question which related to teaching learning and assessment process which not be gathered from observation.

3. Documentation

It is done to obtain the written data, such as note, transcript, newspaper, magazine, agenda, etc¹¹. The researcher used this method to obtain documents which is related to this research. They are school files (the data of teachers, a syllabus for fourth grade, lesson plan), students' worksheet, students' textbook, and pictures.

E. Data Analysis Technique

Technique of data analysis that the researcher used are as follows:

1. All of the data collected through observation, interview, and documentation was categorized as follows:
 - a. Language teaching and learning material
 - b. Language teaching and learning method
 - c. Language learning assessments
2. Each data above was described as detail as the researcher got.
3. The researcher analyzed what extend the instructional practice described above meet the principle of English language teaching for young learners. The analysis found the implementation of teaching speaking at Hj Isriati 1 Semarang elementary classroom.

¹¹ Lexy J. Moleong, *op. cit.*, p. 216.