

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. RESEARCH DESIGN

Considering the purpose of the research and the nature of the problem, this research is a descriptive qualitative one. It is a descriptive because the objectives of this study are observing and finding the information as many as possible of the phenomenon. It is kind of method which is conducted by collecting and analyzing data, and drawing representative conclusion. In this method, the data used is a random sampling which is explored by description.

Qualitative research uses semiotics, narrative, content, discourse, archival, and phonemic analysis, even statistics. They also draw upon and utilize the approaches, methods, and techniques of ethno methodology, phenomenology, hermeneutics, feminism, deconstructionism, interview, psychoanalysis, cultural studies, survey research, and participant observation, among others.¹

Qualitative research are those in which the description of observation is not ordinarily expressed in quantitative term. It is not suggested that numerical measures are never used, but that other means of description are emphasized. In this case, this research identified and described students' perception on the importance game and song subject in teach speaking. It is qualitative because this study written based on qualitative data.

The most part to do qualitative research in natural setting is that the researchers do not manipulate or intervene (except possible by their presence) in the situation. Therefore, research design requires flexibility and a tolerance for a adjustment as the research progresses. Equally, the researcher made an interpretation of the data. This included developing a description of an individual or setting, analyzing data for the themes or categories, and finally making an interpretation or drawing conclusions about its meaning personally and theoretically.

¹ Graham Hitchcock and David Hughes, *Research and the Teacher, a Qualitative Introduction to school-Based Research*, (New York, Routledge, 1995), p. 26 - 27

The ideas of descriptive qualitative which strength the approach are²:

1. Qualitative research is concerned with the description and explanation of phenomena as they occur in routine, ordinary natural environment.
2. The researcher can approach the data in different frame and mind.
3. It is emphasized in rich descriptive and subjective character of data which is produced by using qualitative techniques.

B. SUBJECT OF THE STUDY

The subject of this study was the seventh semester students of English department of IAIN Walisongo Semarang in the academic year of 2012 / 2013, which the total number are 61 students consist of the classes. They are TBI 7 A and TBI 7 B class.

C. TIME AND SETTING OF THE STUDY

This research was conducted on the old semester in the academic year of 2012/2013 for 14 days which is on begun on 14th November up to 28th November 2012. It was conducted in Tarbiyah Faculty of IAIN Walisongo Semarang which was located on Jl. Prof. Dr. Hamka Campuss 2 Ngalian.

Arikunto states that sources of data are subject where the data come from.³ In this study, researcher used the research procedure in order to get the required data.

D. INSTRUMENTS OF THE RESEARCH

One of most important activities in doing research is how to get and collect the data needed: the researcher has tried to apply some appropriate research instrument. According to Arikunto, research instrument is a device used by researcher while collecting data to make her work becomes easier and to get better result, complete, and systematic in order to make the data easy to be processed.

There were several ways to collect data like questionnaire, observation, filed notes, interview and test. In this study, the researcher gathered the data by using several instrument namely, questionnaire, interview, and documentation.

² Graham Hitchcock and David Hughes, *Research and the Teacher, a Qualitative Introduction to school-Based Research*, (New York, Routledge, 1995), p. 296

³ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Proses Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, (Jakarta : PT Rineka Cipta, 2006).p.149

1. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is to be attention center, it is the problem which should be solved. Every question is a part of hypotheses which wants to be experimented. To get statement about problem solving, so generally content of questionnaire can be as following:

- a. Questionnaire about fact.
- b. Questionnaire about opinion.
- c. Questionnaire about perception.⁴

Questionnaire is used to collect data about students' point of view on the game and song important subject in teaching their speaking skill. The kind of this instrument is direct questionnaires by giving questions to all respondents directly. The researcher gives questionnaire for all the seventh semester students of English department in the academic year of 2012 / 2013. The questionnaires consist of 10 essays.

2. Interview Guide Line

Interview is the process to get explanation by asking questions face to face between researcher and respondent using interview guide.⁵ This research, interview is used to get the interview data from the chief of English department and the lecturer of game and song subject. It can be used to investigate the role of game and song subject based on their point of view. Furthermore, using interview in this research is to connect the data result of questionnaire with the English students' opinion.

3. Document Check List

It refers to the archive data that helps the researcher to collect the needed data. The researcher utilizes the document related to the object research such as students name list and lecturer's name.

E. TECHNIQUE OF DATA COLLECTION

⁴ Moh Nazir, *Metode Penelitian*, (Jakarta : Ghalia Indonesia, 1999), p. 203

⁵ Moh Nazir, *Metode Penelitian*, (Jakarta : Ghalia Indonesia, 1999), p. 193

1. Source of Data

The source of data was the subject where the data can be got in detail, those data were the field data, they are questionnaires from students, interviews to lecturer and chief English department and documentation.

2. Data Collection Method

a). Questionnaire

It is written or printed list of questions to be answered by a number of people. In this research, questionnaire is used to collect data about students' point of view on the importance game and song subject in teach speaking. This questionnaire use random sampling to gets the data. So, we take all the English students at seventh semester to get the data.

b). Interview

Interview is the process to get explanation by asking questions face to face between researcher and respondent using interview guide.⁶ Interview has been used extensively across all the disciplines of the social sciences and in educational research as a key technique of data collection. This has lead to considerable diversity in the form and style of interviewing as well as the product of such an approach. Researcher has approached the interview in so many different ways that broad types of interview can be identified. The differences refer to matters such as the nature of the questions asked, the degree of control over by the interviewer, the numbers of people involved, and the overall position of the interview in the research design itself.⁷

Interview is a dialogue which is done by interviewer to gain information by interviewer. The researcher as interviewer provides some questions, ask for explanation, take note, etc. The interviewee (can be teacher, students, and staff)

⁶ Moh Nazir, *Metode Penelitian*, (Jakarta : Ghalia Indonesia, 1999), p. 193

⁷ Graham Hitchcock and David Hughes, *Research and the Teacher, a Qualitative Introduction to school-Based Research*, (New York, Routledge, 1995), p. 153

answer the question, explain and sometimes give question back to the interviewer.⁸

In this research, interview is used to get the data from game and song subject lecture and chief of English Department in Tarbiyah faculty IAIN Walisongo Semarang.

c). Documentation

Documentation method is a technique of data collection by gathering and analyzing documents, whether written documents, drawings and electronic.⁹ Documents are mainly written texts which relate to some aspect of the social world. Such written texts or documents range from official documents to private and personal records, such as diaries, letters and photographs, which may have been intended for the public gaze.¹⁰

F. TECNIQUE OF DATA ANALYSIS

Data analysis is an effort which is done by researcher to embrace the data accurately.¹¹ After collecting the data, researcher analyzed the data. It can be defined as the process of analyzing data required from the result of the research. Qualitative data was required from the result of the research. Qualitative data was gained from field notes, observation, interview, students' questionnaire that are analyzed by data triangulation.

The data are analyzed through the following steps:

1. Collecting the data

The data of this study comes from the result of collecting the data which is being done in the students and teacher game and song subject. The researcher observed and wrote down every object of researcher based on what researcher has found during research took place.

2. Documentation and Identification

Documentation is process of documenting the data. It was done after

⁸ Sutrisno Hadi, *Metodologi Research*, (Bandung: CV. Pustaka Setia, 2004), 2nd Ed., p. 218.

⁹ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Procedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, (Jakarta: Rineka cipta, 2006), p. 223

¹⁰ Graham Hitchcock and David Hughes, *Research and the Teacher, a Qualitative Introduction to school-Based Research*, (New York, Routledge, 1995), p. 212

¹¹ Moh Nazir, *Metode Penelitian*, (Jakarta : Ghalia Indonesia, 1999), p. 234

collecting the data. After the data being documented, the accuracy of questionnaire result was identified.

Identifying was done with give code in the questionnaires and interviews. The data from questionnaire and interview were given code to helped researcher identified the data.

3. Classification

Classification is the process of classifying all sufficient data based on a category. After answering all the students' questionnaires, the researcher started to make a classification based on students' answer from the questionnaire.

4. Interpretation

After classification the data, researcher had to interpret data, gave the meaning to information, evaluated, concluded, responded appropriately and predicts the result, identification & evaluation. But, before interpreting the data, the researcher has to analyze the result of the data from the questionnaire that already being given to the students by descriptive text.