

CHAPTER III

METHO OF RESEARCH

A. RESEARCH APPROACH

Before the researcher explains about the methodology of this research, first we will define what “research” is; research is scholarly or scientific investigation or inquiry.¹ In other word, research is method to observe or inquiry and has purposes to answer the problems or discovery process.² Research itself is divided into two ways, there are; qualitative and quantitative research. There are some differences between both of them, in qualitative research the data is analyzed using sentences, and in quantitative the data analyzed by using numbers. Reinhardt and Cook (cited in Nunan’s book: *Research Method in Language Learning*) draw a distinction between qualitative and quantitative research as follows:

Qualitative research obtrusive and controlled, objective, generalisable; outcome oriented, and assumes 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 are in objective element to all knowledge and research, and that holistic, ungeneralisable studies are justifiable (an ungeneralisable study is one in which the insight and outcomes generated by the research cannot be applied to context or situation beyond those in which data were collected).³

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. The research combines library and field research. Library

¹ www.thefreedictionary.com/research, Retrieved: 26 March 2010

² Sukardi, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan, Kompetensi dan Prakteknya*, (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2007), p.3

³ David Nunan, *Research Method in Language Learning*, (USA: Cambridge University Press, 1992), p.3

research is to get secondary data and field research is for getting primary data participants directly. Therefore, researcher will visit to the setting to do observation.

B. INFORMANTS/ SOURCES OF DATA

In qualitative research, source of primary data are the actions and the words and the source of additional data is written data, documents such as written data, or pictures. If the researcher uses questioner or interview to collect the data, some one 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 moveable thing or the process which is observed.

The source of data in this research is as follow:

1. The leader who gives further information about the history of establishing Mentor College, the aim in teaching English in the advance level.
2. The teacher who gives some further instructional information.
3. The approach, strategy, method, and technique/tactic that used in teaching speaking in the advanced level that will be observed by the researcher.

C. FOCUS OF THE STUDY

Fields of this research about the models of teaching speaking that have been used at Mentor College in the advanced level. In this research the scope will focus on teaching learning activities that take place in the classroom, by analyzing the approaches, strategies, the method, technique and tactic of teaching have been used by the teachers to extend the materials to the students, as well as technique and tactic that have been used in teaching which is support the students' understanding of the materials have been extended by the teacher.

D. TIME AND SETTING

This research conducted on the second semester in the academic year of 2010/2011 at Mentor College Semarang, which was located at Jl. Sidomukti Raya No.31, Tlogosari Semarang 50196.

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 directly.⁴ Therefore, selecting the suitable setting is necessary to be concerned. The researcher selects Mentor College as setting of this research because it is the medium of education that support the students' ability in speaking English for formal school. In other words, this setting is very suitable with the goal of this research.

E. TECHNIQUE OF DATA COLLECTION

One of the most important activities the research is to collect data needed. The instruments in this research are:

1. Interview

Interview guide that most used was semi-structured form, where this interview Will be used by the researcher. In this case the first, interviewer asks a series of questions that have been structured, then one by one in the probe deepened further. Thus the answer obtained can include all the variables, with full details and depth.⁵ Interview will be done to obtain further instructional information models of teaching speaking at Mentor College Semarang.

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

⁵ Suharsini Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, (Jakarta: P.T Asdi Mahasayta, 2006), p.227

Researcher will have an interview with the leader and the teacher who teaches in the advanced level.

In the interview the researcher will use semi-structural interview.⁶ The researcher used the general idea to interview. In interviewing the director of Mentor College Semarang, the general idea which will be asked are the history of establishing Mentor College Semarang, the aims in teaching English, especially in teaching speaking/ fast conversation. The researcher did the interview for the director once time on Thursday, 6 April 2011. In interviewing the teacher, the general ideas include the teaching learning process. In interviewing the teacher, the general ideas include the teaching process. The researcher did the interview for the teachers once time on Friday, 7 April 2011.

2. Classroom Observation

Classroom observation is an observation that is focused and the understanding of how social events of the language classroom are enacted.⁷ In this classroom observation, the subjects of observation are teacher and students' activities in English teaching learning speaking. The researcher uses non participatory observation, in non participatory observation the researcher is not participant in the activity of the research object.⁸

In this research, the observation will be done by the researcher in the advanced level of Mentor College Semarang at April 2011. The researcher did the observation by going to mentor college directly. The researcher did it three times in a week. The first observation will do on Monday, 3 April 2011. Second observation is

⁶ In 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

⁷ David Nunan, *Op.Cit.*, p. 93

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

on Tuesday, 4 April 2011. Third observation is on Wednesday, 5 April 2011. In every observation the researcher notes the implementing of model of teaching speaking. The researcher observed the activities of teacher and students during the learning process took place, starting from the beginning to the end of activities in the classroom and researchers wrote all the activities that take place in the teaching of spoken English. Researchers noted how each element in the teaching model be applied, ranging from the implementation of teaching approaches, teaching learning strategies, teaching methods, engineering techniques and tactics used by the teacher in teaching.

3. Documentation

Confirmation that some fact or statement which is true through the use of documentary evidence.⁹ It is done to obtain the written data, such as note, transcript, agenda and etc. The researcher used this method to obtain documents which is related with this research. There are Mentor College's files (the data of teacher, lesson plan and pictures).

F. TECHNIQUE OF DATA ANALYSIS

In this study, the researcher analyzed the observation by using models of teaching.

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

The steps of data analysis are:

⁹ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/documentation>, Retrieved: 21 October 2010

1. The researcher analyzed the models of teaching that used Mentor College Semarang, what can of model of teaching that commonly use in teaching speaking by observing during classroom activities.
2. The researcher analyzed kind of approach that to use at Mentor College Semarang in teaching speaking. The researcher analyzed the way the teacher begins the classroom activities and the way the teacher stimulate in extended the material to the students, it is focused on the students or teacher.
3. The researcher analyzed the strategy that to use in teaching speaking during classroom activities, what kind of strategy of teaching is used in teaching speaking by observing and analyzing the method before.
4. The researcher analyzed the method of teaching that used during classroom activities, and how the procedure in the classroom activities going on, also how it implemented to the students.
5. The researcher analyzed the technique and tactic that used to implement the method of teaching to extend the material to the students.
6. The researcher observed classroom activities to analyze the implementation of the approach, strategy, method, and technique that used in teaching speaking at Mentor College Semarang, so the researcher will explain it in more detail to find what models of teaching are used Mentor College Semarang and the researcher explained in detail about how all the result of observation.