

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Research Type**

A method of the study was used by the writer is descriptive qualitative method of the study. According to lock and friends in john stated'' Qualitative research is interpretative research. As such, the biases, values, and judgment of the writer become stated explicitly in the research report''.<sup>1</sup>

According to patton in nahid Golafshani , Qualitative is a naturalistic approach that seeks to understand phenomena in context-specific setting, such as real '' world setting (where) the writer doesn't attempt to manipulate the phenomenon of interest''.<sup>2</sup>

Based on the statement above, the writer concluded that qualitative is a natural approach in conducting the research such as real setting. therefore, there is no manipulation in the field setting.

#### **B. Research Design**

In this chapter presents the research method used in this study to process the data. The researcher uses qualitative research method because she wants to get

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<sup>1</sup> John W. Creswell, Research Design: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches, California: sage Publications, 1994, p147.

<sup>2</sup> Nahid Golafshani, Understanding Reliability and Validity in Qualitative Research, University of Toronto; Canada, 2003, p. 600. [http://: www.nonva.edu/ssss/QR/QR-84/golafshani.pdf](http://www.nonva.edu/ssss/QR/QR-84/golafshani.pdf), accessed on September 02,2014.

information or data and describe about the implementation of (CLT) at *SMP Muhammadiyah Palangka Raya* by the teacher.

According to Krishnaraj “Qualitative Naturalistics”, it expresses one view as to the nature of real. It is the view that the real world is a dynamic system all of whose part so as interrelated that on part inevitably influences the other part.

### **C. Role of the Researcher in the Study**

In this case, the subject of the study is the teacher when the teaching uses communicative language teaching (CLT) at the Eight grade students of *SMP Muhammadiyah* at Palangka Raya.

The technique of taking subject by using purposive sampling.

A purposive sampling is virtually synonymous with qualitative research. However, because there are many objectives that qualitative researchers might have, the list of purposing strategies that may be followed is virtually endless, and any given list will reflect only the range of situations the author of that list has considered.<sup>3</sup> In this case the writer uses purposing sampling because the source of the data are chosen by specific purpose or consideration that give the data about the use of using communicative language teaching (CLT) the Eight grade students of *SMP Muhammadiyah* at Palangka Raya. So, the writer knows the specific problems of communicative language teaching (CLT).

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<sup>3</sup> Lisa M. Given, *The Sage Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Method*, University of Alberta, sage publication inc, London : 2008, P.697

The object of the study is the implementation of communicative language teaching at the Eight grade students of *SMP Muhammadiyah* Palangka Raya. It means the writer observes the specific information in English communicative language teaching.

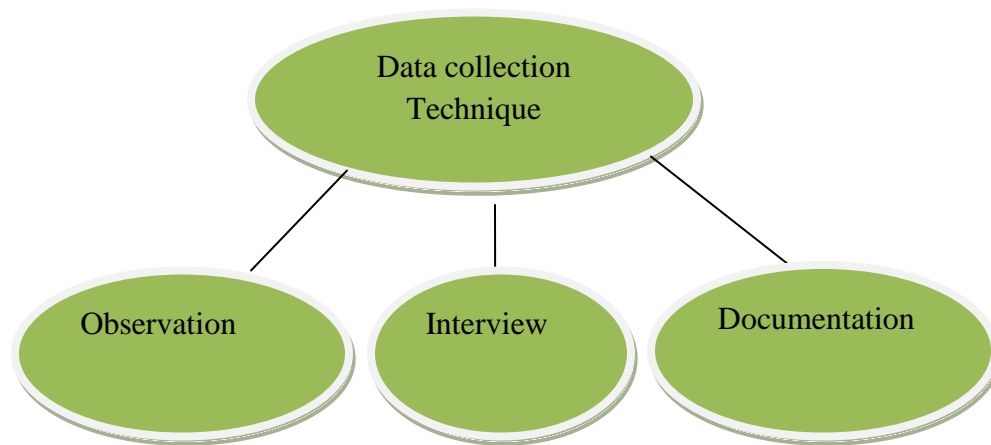
#### **D. Research Site**

In this study the writer does the research conduct the investigation at the student of *SMP Muhammadiyah* Palangka Raya. It is meant that the writer searches more and more to get all of the data accurately and briefly. The data are taken from those that reflecting the implementation of communicative language teaching (CLT) at the Eight grade students of *SMP Muhammadiyah* Palangka Raya.

The place of the study is at the Eight grade of *SMP Muhammadiyah* at RTA Milono street.

#### **E. Source of the Data**

Data collecting techniques is one of the main duties in this study to answer the problem of the study. The data is collected in natural setting without any manipulation of the setting. Data collecting techniques is used in this study, namely : observation, interview, and documentation. It can be drawn as follow:



#### a. Observation

Observation is used to get the data about the teachers' way in using communicative language teaching approach in teaching learning process. The researcher does, the research observation in the classroom. Therefore, observation method is used during the teaching and learning process on the classroom, from the beginning until the end.

Observation is conducted to obtain information about human behavior as occurs in reality. The observation to the subject of the study will be done to know the student scores of English in understanding the communicative language teaching.

In this study, the researcher observes the teaching and learning process in the classroom when the English teacher delivers English subject.

The writer observes the data by coming to research location, observes directly to SMP *Muhammadiyah of Palangka Raya* and write the facts used video recording and field note to problem researched. So, the description about the Implementation of communicative language teaching at the Eight grade students of *SMP Muhammadiyah Palangka Raya* can be known.

#### b. Interview

Interview is a dialogue that is done by interviewer in getting information from the interviewee. It is used by the present researcher to evaluate the data from the teacher and students. For example, to seek the data about the background of the students' attention and manner .

Based on the definition above, it was used structured interview with do face to face between the writer and the subject to collect the data based on the question answer, in this study it was conducted guideline of the interview which focuses to the problems of the study, then the data get from the interview used to complete and support the main data that taken from the observation.

The indicator of the interview is aimed: at first, for asking the teacher in teaching learning such as student's problems in comprehending the English. Second, for asking the students problems in English teaching and learning process from both of the indicator the present researcher can complete the data that conducted. The present researcher does the interview in classroom with several questions in order the present researcher gets the information.

In this study, the present researcher questions to the teacher and the students will only as respondents. The first interview is given to the teacher to know the teachers way in using Communicative Language Teaching (CLT). The second interview is given to the students to know the Implementation of Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) towards English lesson as subject.

This technique does to get some additional description about the process of using communicative language teaching, the problem in using it, and the solution used by the teacher to solve the problems. This technique could support the data needed. After getting the result of interview, it can be concluded about the problems of using communicative language.

#### c.Documentation

The documentation technique, the writer will try to get the data related to the study. Documentation is the technique of collecting the available documentation for the program being evaluated.<sup>4</sup>

This technique enables researchers to obtain information from a variety source written or an existing document on the respondent or the place where the respondent resides or perform their daily activities. Document analysis can be written or task based artifacts (textbook, meeting minutes, transcript, letters, e-mail message.) or on written records (photographs, audiotapes, videotapes, computer

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<sup>4</sup> Brian K. Lynch, *language Program Evaluation: Theory and Practice*, USA: Cambridge University Press, 1996, p. 139.

images.) document can be classified into four categories, there are public records, personal documents, physical materials, and researches-generated documents.<sup>5</sup>

#### **F. Data Collection Procedure**

- a. Observe the situation in checklist and field note
- b. Interview the teacher to implementation of communicative language teaching.
- c. Interview the students of problem the implementation of communicative language teaching.
- d. Gather the data result of the interview.
- e. Analysis the data result of the interview.
- f. Inform the data result of the interview.
- g. Conclude the data of the interview

#### **G. Data Analysis**

According to Bogdan In Sugiyono, stand that “ data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes, and other materials that is accumulated to increase our own understanding and enable you to present what you have discovered to others’’.<sup>6</sup> The process of analysis base on Miles and Huberman via Rahardjo as follows:

1. Data Reduction, it is the action of summarizing, selecting, categorizing, and focusing the data gathered. therefore, the data reduced give a clear description on the writer to begin analyzing the data.

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<sup>5</sup> Donal ary, et.,al., *Introduction to research in education*, Eight edition, Belmont: Wadsoworth cengage learning 2010, p.442.

<sup>6</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosda karya. 1987. p.90

2. Data Display. it is the activity of displaying the data reduced. looking at the display, the writer began analyzing the data reduced.
3. Conclusion, it is the summary from the writer in answering the problems of the study. The writer took some conclusions from the data displayed.<sup>7</sup>

## **H. Method for Verification of the Research Findings**

According to Moleong In qualitative research, the data is analyzed from the beginning of the research. Qualitative research is descriptive. Patton in Moleong says, Data analysis is the process of writing data, organizing then into categories pattern and unit of description.<sup>8</sup>

### **a. Credibility**

In qualitative research, the notion of internal validity can be related to credibility and external validity to transferability. This is not just a change in terminology; credibility and transferability differ from quantitative notions of validity in theoretically important ways.

In test of data credibility or internal validity, the data must be admitted and received the truth by information source from information of the study effort in order that the truth of the result of the study believed; it is supported by some ways, as follow:

### **b. Transferability**

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<sup>7</sup> Mudjia Rahardjo, *Pengantar Penelitian Bahasa*, Malang, Cendekia Pramulya, 2002, p. 57

<sup>8</sup> Moleong, Lexi J, *Methodology Penelitian Qualitative*. Bandung: Remaja Rosda Karya of Essex, 2000, p. 103.



Transferability is the degree to which the findings of a qualitative study can be applied or generalized to other contexts or to other groups. it is used to make the findings based on the research design, participants, and context.<sup>9</sup>

c. Dependability

Dependability or reliability in quantitative research has to do with consistency of behavior. The researches use audit trail documentation during the research begins until the end of research.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Ibid., p.501

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., p. 502