

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the research method that was used in the research. Research method is aimed to give a direction how the research was conducted. The research method is used to make the writer accomplishes the study easily. This chapter covers the type of the research, setting of the research, source of the data, focus of the research, the technique of data collection and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Type of the Research

This research uses descriptive qualitative method since main objective is to describe *The Teacher Ability In Conducting 2013 Curriculum For Teaching Speaking Text*. The research is a qualitative research.

According Mubarok (2015: 18) stated that qualitative research emphasizes the analysis of the deductive and inductive inference process as well as on the analysis of dynamics of the relationship between the observed phenomena, using scientific logic. This does not mean that a qualitative approach does not use quantitative data support, but the emphasis is not on testing the hypothesis, but the attempt to answer the reasearch question through formal ways of thinking and argumentative.

3.2 Setting of the Research

The setting of this research is at the 8th Grade English Teacher of MTs. Hasyim Asy'ari Bangsri. MTs. Hasyim Asy'ari Bangsri which has implemented 2013 curriculum in the previous three semesters. The time of research at September, first semester. Now, the school is the one which implements 2013 curriculum in the next semester as what government order. This is the reason why the researcher chose MTs. Hasyim Asy'ari Bangsri as the place of the research.

3.3 Source of Data

As a data source, interview with English teacher, teaching documents, natural teaching learning process observed by the researcher. The subject in this research is the English teacher of 8th grade. Finally, the object of the study is the conducting of 2013 curriculum on teaching-learning process for teaching speaking.

3.4 Focus of Research

This research conducting 2013 curriculum for teaching speaking on process teaching learning by English teachers at the 8th grade of MTs. Hasyim Asy'ari Bangsri.

3.5 Technique of Data Collection

According to Mubarok (2015: 50) stated that data collection is a method or tools which are used by researchers to get valid data. In collecting data, researchers can use some strategies which will help them to gather the data from the field of the researcher that they want to get. Without using right data collection, researchers will get invalid data. These are because strategies for collection relates to the problem which will be solved.

Here are the data collection techniques along with the research instruments used in this research:

a. Observation

Observation is one of data collection techniques that are very common in qualitative research methods. Observation essentially an activity by using the senses; sight, smell, and hearing, to obtain the information needed to answer the research problems. The object in this observation is teaching learning process in the classroom. Starting from opening of teaching learning, consist by greeting, check the attendance of the students, and review the materials. Then, while of teaching learning, consist by logical sequence such as observing, questioning, experimenting, associating, communicating. The last is closing of teaching learning, consist by conclusion about all of the materials that had given or recalling, appreciate the students, evaluate and praying together. The results of observations can be in the form of activity, events, objects, conditions or certain atmosphere and emotions of a

person carried out to obtain the real picture of events to answer research questions. In observation activities, the researcher uses two teachers as subject research in the different classroom at 8th grade. The researcher does not involve in teaching learning process which is done by the English teacher and his students. The researcher only observes and monitors. Research instrument used in the observation is a video recorder and the observation guideline related to the teaching learning process in accordance with 2013 curriculum. For the instrument, it can be looked at *appendix*

b. Interview

In order to dig information deeply about the data, the researcher also takes an interview. The interview is the process of communication or interaction to collect information by means of questions and answers between researchers by informants or research subject. Interview is a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through questions and responses. Resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic. The researcher do an interview with two teachers. It is usefull to complete the data about teaching-learning process teachers done that should be in accordance with 2013 curriculum. Research instrument used in the interview is an interview guideline and a tape recorder to record the interviews. For the instrument, it can be looked at *appendix*

c. Documentation

Document is a note of previous events. It is a kind of writing which is collected and stored that can be used when needed, as well as images and photos. Document can be in the form of written text, pictures, and other.

3.6 Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the process of analyzing the data begins when the researcher collects the data. Analysis of the data when the data collection is done in a way to sort out which data is important or not. The measure of whether the data is important or not refers to the contribution in answering the research focus. The steps which are conducted by researchers to analyze the data are as what expressed by Miles & Huberman (1994: 10) ;

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction is an activity of summarizing, choosing subject matter, focusing on things that are important, and looking for themes and patterns.

b. Data Display

Data display is seen by Miles & Huberman as a set of structured information, and gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. They also see that the most frequent form of display data for qualitative research data is narrative text. Looking at displays help the

researcher to understand what is happening and to do some thing-further analysis or caution on the understanding.

c. Conclusion Drawing/ Verifying

Conclusion drawing/ verifying is an activity of formulating research result that answer the focus of research based on data analysis result. Conclusions are presented in the descriptive form of the research object based on the research study

