

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The research design of this research is descriptive research. Kothari (2004:2) stated that descriptive research included surveys and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds. The major purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present. The main characteristic of this method is that the researcher has no control over the variables, and only can report what has happened or what is happening. The methods of research utilized in descriptive research are survey methods all of kinds, including comparative and correlative method. Kothari (2004:37) stated that descriptive research is a study which is concerned with describing the characteristics of a particular individual, or of a group, whereas diagnostic research studies determine the frequency with which something occurs or its association with something else.

The English teacher used Communicative Language Teaching method in teaching speaking. Then, the researcher did an observed during the teaching process in the classroom. In teaching process, the researcher wrote about an important thing and interview related to this research.

3.2 Setting of The Research

The research was conducted in the eleventh grade of MA Mamba'ul Ulum Mambak-Jepara. This school was located on Raya Jepara Bangsri street KM 05 Mambak Pakis Aji Jepara. There were three levels, where in each level consist of two classes and has 16 students. The name of the class in this school included of IPA and IPS. Then, using the name of alphabet such as A and B. The researcher was conducted the research in the eleventh grade student of IPA in MA

Mamba'ul Ulum Mambak Pakis Aji Jepara in the academic year 2018/2019.

3.3 Subject of The Research

Dealing with the subject of this study, the writer used purposive sampling. In this case, Sugiyono (2007:300) states that "Sample aim is the source of data sampling techniques with particular consideration". In this study, the teacher used qualified as the subject of the study as follows:

- a. The English teacher who taught in the Eleventh grade students of MA Mamba'ul Ulum Mambak could be responded subject related in the research process.
- b. The English teacher could be representative that could give the real information of the implementation of the Communicative Language Teaching in teaching speaking in the Eleventh grade students of MA Mamba'ul Ulum Mambak.

Based on the criteria of the subject above, only one English teacher became the subject in this study. In addition, the object of this study was the implementation of the Communicative Language Teaching in teaching speaking and the difficulties faced by teacher in the classroom in implementing the Communicative Language Teaching in teaching speaking.

3.4 Instrument

1. Classroom Observation

According to Nunan (1992:90) a formal experiment in classroom research is the data have been collected genuinely (classroom research which have been specifically constituted for teaching purpose, not for the purpose of collecting data for research). Observation is an instrument for collected data of the Implementation of Communicative Language Teaching in Teaching

Speaking Skill at Eleventh Grade Student of MA Mamba'ul Ulum Mambak.

The researcher was observed what happened in the classroom during teaching and learning process. Especially it was for identified the teaching and learning activities in the classroom and the reveal the problems faced by teachers in the classroom. This technique was conducted by the researcher to know the implementation of Communicative Language Teaching happened in the classroom. The observation was conducted during the teaching and learning process in the classroom. The observation sheet was in the formed of checklist and field notes with the indicators :

1. The compatibility of using technique with the materials,
2. The compatibility of teacher in implementing CLT based on the structure in opening activities, core activities and closing activities.

Table 3.1 Observation Sheet

Choose the correct answer by checklist based on the Assessment Guide.

NO.	QUESTIONS	3	2	1
1.	The compatibility of using technique with the materials.			
2.	The compatibility of teacher in implementing CLT based on the structure.			

3.2 The Assessment Guide

NO.	QUESTIONS	CRITERIA	SCORE
1.	The compatibility of using technique with the materials.	Students understand well about the materials.	3
		Students little difficult to understand the materials.	2
		Students difficult to understand the materials.	1
2.	The compatibility of teacher in implementing CLT based on the structure.	Same with Lesson Plan	3
		Little different with Lesson Plan	2
		Different with Lesson Plan	1
3.	Brain storming and stimulus the topic to students.	Excellent	3
		Enough	2
		Bad	1
4.	Partner's activities and discuss with friends.	Really effective	3
		Little effective	2
		Not effective	1
5.	Feedback, conclusion, and assessment.	Excellent	3
		Enough	2
		Bad	1

2. Interview

The second instrument in this study used interview. Guba and Lincoln in Hadeli (2006:86) stated that interview probably can be said that it is a tool of the oldest information sharing and it is used by human from whole era. Margono (1996:165) said that interview is an information collector which uses some questions orally in order it can be answered orally too.

The interview used to confirmed some unclear result of classroom observation to completed the data. The researcher did interview the teacher after teaching and learning process. The researcher asked some questions to the teacher to knew how the teacher implemented CLT method in teaching speaking, and to found the teacher's difficulties in implemented CLT method in teaching speaking. The researcher has prepared five questions for the teacher by using semi structured interview.

3. Documentation

This technique of collecting data was done by looked the documentation needed to got the real information that related to the study. The documentations as follows:

- 1) Curriculum of MA Mamba'ul Ulum Mambak.
- 2) Lesson Plan in Teaching English Speaking.
- 3) Video/Photo of the English classroom activity which was taught by using Communicative Language teaching in teaching speaking.

In this study, the writer found out the needed document which could supported the main data.

3.5 Technique of Collection Data

The data was collected through observation, interview and documentation. To provided more accurated data, photograph were also taken during the implementation of the research.

To answer the problem of study, the researcher used some techniques based on the design of the study:

1. The researcher observed the teaching learning process to got information which to completed this research. Then, filled the observation sheet to knew what happened in teaching learning process.
2. After teaching and learning process has been done, the researcher did an interview to the English teacher. The interview was to knew what the difficulties of teacher using Communicative Language Teaching method in speaking class. Then, the researcher transcribed the data into written form.
3. Then, in the process of observation and interview, the researcher will also take documentation to get thereal information that related tothe study.

3.6 Method of Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher used descriptive research method in analyzing data. This research uses the model of data analysis as well as data collection in qualitative research. Based on Bungin (2010:69) state that the data analysis are though data collections, data reduction, data display and data conclusion.

a. Data Collections.

In this case all of the data was collected and got from the field. Furthermore, it transcribed to be written form in order to made easier to understood and analyzed. Furthermore, the data which collected was related to the implementation and the problems faced by teacher in implementing the Communicative Language

Teaching in teaching speaking of the eleventh grade students of MA Mamba'ul Ulum Mambak.

b. Data reduction

All of the data that collected from the field would be processed between true relevant and irrelevant to the problems. In this case, the writer took the real data in the field, and then choose the data that relevant to the study, focused on the data that could solved or answer the problems of the study.

c. Data Display

The result of the data reduction was display in report systematically in the formed of narrative and in table. In this study, the researcher was displayed the data in chapter III.

d. Data Conclusion

The writer made conclusion to answer the formulation of the problems. So, the conclusion did not deviated from the problems of the study. Furthermore, Conclusion drew was done to knew the description about the result of the study done in the field.

