

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF INVESTIGATION**

This chapter provides the information of method to collect and analyze the data. It consists of setting of the research, subject of the research, research design, method of data collection, method of data analysis, research procedure, research timeline, and outline of the study.

#### **3.1 Setting of the Research**

The research was conducted in the fourth grade of State Elementary School 2 Bangsri Jepara in the even semester of 2016/2017 academic year. This school is located on highway Bangsri Jepara KM 01 RT 01 RW 10.

#### **3.2 Subject of the Research**

The subjects of this research were the fourth grade students of State Elementary School 2 Bangsri Jepara in the academic year of 2016/2017. The school just had one classroom in the fourth grade. The classroom consists of 31 students, they consist of 11 male and 20 female students.

#### **3.3 Research Design**

The research design of this research was conducted by descriptive research. Kothari (2004:2) stated that descriptive research includes 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; he can only report what has happened or what is happening. The methods of research utilized in descriptive research are survey methods of all kinds, including comparative and correlation methods. 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.

Qualitative approach to research is concerned with subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and behavior. Research in such a situation is a function of researcher's insights and impressions. Such an approach to research generates results either in non-quantitative form or in the form which are not subjected to rigorous quantitative analysis. Generally, the techniques of focus group interviews, projective techniques and depth interviews are used. All these are explained at length in chapters that follow (Kothari, 2004:5). Qualitative research is especially important in the behavioral sciences where the aim is to discover the underlying motives of human behavior. Through such research learner can analyze the various factors which motivate people to behave in a particular manner or which make people like or dislike a particular thing. Qualitative research should be systematically and rigorously conducted (Mason, 2002:7). The difficult questions pose throughout the book are intended to make researchers think, plan and act in systematic and rigorous ways in the research process. This should be distinguished from a rigid or structured approach, which is usually not appropriate for qualitative research.

The English teacher would use of total physical response method in teaching vocabularies. The Researcher would observe during teaching process in the classroom. In teaching process, the researcher would write about an important thing related to this research. After teaching process had done, the researcher would interview with the teacher. The researcher wants to know about the factors that influence the implementation of TPR. The observation in teaching process in the classroom would be conducted three times.

### **3.4 Method of Data Collection**

Method of data collection is very important to conduct the research. In this research, the data were collected through observation, test and interview. To provide more accurate data, photographs were also taken during the implementation of the research.

Kothari (2004:96) stated that the observation method is the most commonly used method especially in studies relating to behavioral sciences.

In a way we all observe things around us, but this sort of observation is not scientific observation. Observation became a scientific tool and the method of data collection for the researcher, when it served a formulated research purpose, was systematically planned and recorded and was subjected to checks and controls on validity and reliability. Under the observation method, the information was sought by way of investigator's own direct observation without asking from the respondent. For instance, in a study relating to consumer behavior, the investigator instead of asking the brand of wrist watch used by the respondent, may himself look at the watch. The main advantage of this method is that subjective bias is eliminated, if observation was done accurately. Secondly, the information obtained through this method related to what was currently happening; it was not complicated by either the past behavior or future intentions or attitudes. Thirdly, this method was independent of respondents' willingness to respond and as such is relatively less demanding of active cooperation on the part of respondents as happens to be the case in the interview or the questionnaire method.

The Observation was conducted during teaching process to get some information about this research. In this research, the researcher used structured observation. Observation focused in teaching process and provides data on specific instructional behavior. The aspects of observation could be related to the specific skills and knowledge addressed in the classroom activities, the students' behaviors, and the teachers' instructions.

A test is a method of measuring a person's ability, knowledge, or performance in given domain (Brown, 2004:3). Test played an important role in teaching and learning experience. The students were given 10 items of multiple choices test. The researcher used the test to know the result of teaching vocabularies using TPR.

The interview method of collecting data involved presentation of oral-verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral-verbal responses. Kothari (2004:97) stated that personal interview method requires a person known as the interviewer asking questions generally in a face-to-face contact to the other person or persons. At times the interviewee may also ask certain questions

and the interviewer responds to these, but usually the interviewer initiates the interview and collects the information. This sort of interview may be in the form of direct personal investigation or it might be indirect oral investigation. In the case of direct personal investigation the interviewer had to collect the information personally from the sources concerned. He had to be on the spot and has to meet people from whom data had to be collected. This method was particularly suitable for intensive investigations. But in certain cases it may not be possible or worthwhile to contact directly the persons concerned or on account of the extensive scope of enquiry, the direct personal investigation technique may not be used. In such cases an indirect oral examination could be conducted under which the interviewer has to cross-examine other persons who were supposed to have knowledge about the problem under investigation and the information, obtained was recorded.

The researcher gave interview to the teacher. The researcher asked some questions to the teacher relate to the topic was analyzed. Then, the teacher answered all of the questions. So, the researcher got the data from the interview.

### **3.5 Method of Data Analysis**

After gathering data, the next steps were analysis of the data. There were three data which have to be analyzed: observation sheets, test and interview. Meanwhile, the data from the observation sheets and interview were analyzed qualitatively. The observation sheets were used to find out the data of teaching and learning process. The data could be related to the specific skills and knowledge addressed in the classroom activities, the students' behaviors, and the teachers' instructions. The aspects included students' attention to the lesson, doing the teacher's instruction, enthusiasm during learning process, enjoy the lesson answering the teacher's questions, asking questions, and students understand about the lesson. The data from observation was used to find out the factors that influenced the implementation of TPR.

The result of the test will be scored by using multiple-choice questions.

The formula is as follows:

1. The percentage

$$\frac{\textit{The number of right answer}}{\textit{The number of items}} \times 100$$

2. The average of the score

$$\frac{\textit{The total of students' score}}{\textit{The number of the students'}}$$

The data from interview is got by recording between the researcher and the teacher. The researcher gave some questions to the teacher and the teacher answer the question from the researcher.

### 3.6 Research Procedure

In doing the research, the researcher observed the use of total physical response method in teaching vocabularies. The researcher had to collect the data containing some information needed for the research. In this research, in order to collect the data, the researcher used observation sheets, test and interview.

Firstly, the researcher observed to get some information about the research at the fourth graders. Then, the researcher observed the students during teaching process in the classroom. The researcher used observation sheet to find out the data of teaching process. The data could be related to the specific skills and knowledge addressed in the classroom activities, the students' behaviors, and the teachers' instructions.

Next, the teacher gave 10 multiple choices the test to students. The researcher took the test based on the considerations that generally they were not expensive. The aims of using test were (1) to know the students' response during the activities; (2) to saw their abilities in mastering English vocabulary and their progress; (3) and to gathered information. After that, the researcher would interview with the teacher. The researcher wanted to know about the factors that influence the implementation of TPR.

### 3.7 Research Timeline

**Table 3.1. Research Timeline**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Month 1</b>	<b>Month 2</b>	<b>Month 3</b>	<b>Month 4</b>	<b>Month 5</b>
<b>Consultation with advisor about the topic of this research</b>	✓				
<b>Making framework of this research</b>	✓				
<b>Consultation with advisor about the framework of this research</b>	✓				
<b>Writing the proposal</b>		✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Consultation with advisor about the proposal</b>	✓	✓			✓
<b>Observation</b>					✓