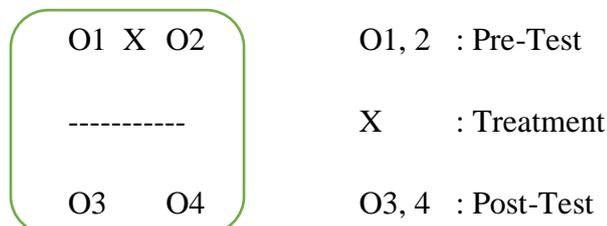## CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

3.1. Research Design

In this research, the writer wants to identify whether Number Head Together (NHT) Technique can improve students' speaking skill or not. The researcher use NHT technique and conduct a *quantitative research.* By using *Quasi-Experimental design* the writer wants to conduct a research for getting a data to continue and complete this research.

From the design, the real research is to get results from what we examine in a practical way and to get the significant data. Besides that we also have to provide treatment that studentswants tostudy hard and get the best result. We must provide a post-test to ensure that the research we are doing is useful for students. The writer gives pre-test to the students to find out their speaking before using Number Head Together technique, and giving post-test to the students to find out the improvement speaking after using Number Head Together technique. It can be formulated as follows :

Sugiyono, (2011: 79) state that,

O1 X O2	O1, 2 : Pre-Test
-----------	X : Treatment
O3 O4	O3, 4 : Post-Test

Mubarok, (2015) state that this design is almost the same as the pretest-posttest control group design. In this design, the experimental group and the control group is not chosen at random. In this design, both the experimental and control group are compared, although the group is selected and place without randomly. With Nonequivalent group, process in which the teacher can control both the sample that the writer choose. The writer give test for the students. The researcher compared both of two classes from the beginning until the end of

research. Thus the planning, implementation, conclude of actions, analysis and reflections on the result of the test were done together.

This research has two variables, they are :

1. Independent variable (X), In Merriam webster, independent means not requiring or relying on something else. So, in this rsearch the writer using Number Head Together at eighth grade students of MTs Darul Ulum as an independent variable that would be improve students speaking skill.

2. Dependent variable (Y), In Merriam Webster, dependent means determined or conditioned by another. So, this reseach is about Speaking skill of the students at eighth grade students of MTs Darul Ulum.

3.2. Population and Sample

Population according to Sugiyono in Mubarok (2015) is the generalization region consisting with objects / subjects that have a certain quantity and characteristicsdefined by the researcher to be studied and then drawn conclusions. So, the population of this research was eighth grade students of Islamic junior high school in Jepara, MTs.Darul Ulum Purwogondo and the pupolation of this research is eighth grade.

This population of this research was conducted of the eighth grade in first semester. In this grade, the amounts of the students are two hundred fifty (245). The writer chooses VIII G and VIII D with thirty (30) students of each class as the sample to observe by used experimental research. The observation took one or two meetings for the students that will give test about material with this technique. The researcher only took two classes as the sample, it was VIII G as a treatment and VIII D as a control class. For the time to did the research, the writer used *Simple Random Sampling*.

3.3. Instruments

Instrument is a tool that use to measure nature or social phenomenon which observed (Sugiyono, 2012). One of instrument in collecting data the writer wants to choose *Test*. With Test, the writer will easily remember the information through photographs, writings, that can be used as a falid reference to the research. In simple terms, (Brown in Mubarok (2015: 68) states this is an instrument, a set of technique, procedures, or item that require performance on the part of the tes-taker. In this research, the test is in the form of oral test. The students are asked to describe this orally.

The rubric of speaking test are as the following:

3.3.1. Table Rubric of speaking test

	Fluency	Pronunciation and accent	Vocabulary	Grammar	Details
5	Smooth and fluid speech; few to no hesitations; no attempts to search for words; volume is excellent.	Pronunciation is excellent; good effort at accent	Excellent control of language features; a wide range of wellchosen vocabulary	Accuracy & variety of grammatical structures	Excellent level of description; additional details beyond the required
4	Smooth and fluid speech;	Pronunciation is good;	Good language	Some errors in	Good level of

	few hesitations; a slight search for words; inaudible word or two.	good effort at accent	control; good range of relatively well-chosen vocabulary	grammatical structures possibly caused by attempt to include a variety.	description; all required information included
3	Speech is relatively smooth; some hesitation and unevenness caused by rephrasing and searching for words; volume wavers.	Pronunciation is good; Some effort at accent, but is definitely non-native	Adequate language control; vocabulary range is lacking	Frequent grammatical errors that do not obscure meaning; little variety in structures	Adequate description; some additional details should be provided
2	Speech is frequently hesitant with	Pronunciation is okay; No effort towards	Weak language control;	Frequent grammatical errors even	Description lacks some critical

	some sentences left uncompleted; volume very soft.	a native accent	basic vocabulary choice with some words clearly lacking	in simple structures that at times obscure meaning.	details that make it difficult for the listener to understand
1	Speech is slow, hesitant & strained except for short memorized phrases; difficult to perceive continuity in speech; inaudible.	Pronunciation is lacking and hard to understand; No effort towards a native accent	Weak language control; vocabulary that is used does not match the task	Frequent grammatical errors even in simple structures; meaning is obscured.	Description is so lacking that the listener cannot understand.

3.4.Technique of Collecting Data

To collect the data, this study applied quantitative research method since it assisted us to construct the data deeply set in the context. The study employed Tes, to obtain the data needed. Those instruments were used to elicit the data about the student's perception toward the Effectiveness of Number Head Together Technique to Improve Students' Speaking Skill. Some ways to collecting the data are :

1. Giving pre-test for the students before doing treatment. The writer will give materials about Must and Should without Number Head Together (NHT) technique. After that, the writer gives oral test to the students.

2. Giving treatment (experminental class). By giving material about descriptive text. Here, the writer will apply Number Head Together (NHT) technique in the teaching learning process of VIII C as treatment class, and VIII D as a control class without using Number Head Together (NHT) technique.

3. After giving pre-test and giving treatment to the students, this is the time for writer doing post-test to know the result of this research. With question that the students wants to answer with their knowledge after treatment with Number Head Together (NHT) technique.

3.5. Technique of Analizing Data

The data from pre-test and post-test will be analyz quantitatively by using SPSS. The describe data analysis tests will be apply to find out the problem of students speaking skill. The test were used to analyze them effectiveness of Number Head Together Technique to improve student's speaking skill fluency.