

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter consists of six parts. They deal with research design and approach, research setting, subject, data and source of the data, techniques of data collecting, and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design and Approach**

The research uses descriptive qualitative design because it is concerned with process. It means the data is not statistic data. The data analysis and its findings are in the form of descriptions, instead of numbers. Descriptive research involves collecting data in order to test hypotheses or answer question relates to the current status of the object of the study. A descriptive study determines and reports the thing. It means that in descriptive study, the research happened naturally, and the research has no control over the condition and the situation, and could only measure what already exist (Gay,1992:11).

Donald Ary stated that “Qualitative research is a generic term for a variety of research approaches that study phenomena in their natural setting, without predetermined hypotheses”. The descriptive research asks questions about the nature, incidence or distribution of variables, it involves describing but not manipulating variables” (Ary , Lusi and Sorensen, 2010:640 ).

In this study, the writer used the qualitative approaches, Qualitative research involves the field work. The writer physically goes to the people, setting, site, or intuition to observe or record behavior in it was natural setting (Cresswell,

1994:145).In the qualitative study, the writer observes organizations or communities to understand the behaviors, interactions, and understanding of the problem (Given,2008:9). Qualitative methodologies have not predominated in the social sciences. After all, qualitative research takes much longer, requires greater clarity of goals during design stages, and cannot be analyzed by running computer programs. The data collections in this study are mostly in the form of description and explanation.

The type of qualitative research in this study is a basic interpretative study provides descriptive accounts targeted to understanding a phenomenon using data that might be collected in a variety of ways, such as interview, observation and document review (Ary D, Lusi J and Sorensen, 2010:29 ).

Based on the statement above, the writer concludes that qualitative research is natural research or there is no manipulation in the field setting. The writer describes all of phenomena based on the facts in the field. In this case the writer uses Qualitative approach because the writer describes, identified and explains the students' response in teaching listening using mime stories technique for the the eighth graders of MTs Pondok Modern Puteri Cindai Alus Puteri Martapura.

## **B. Place and Time of the Study**

The research is conducted at MTs Pondok Modern Cindai alus for girls Martapur. It is located in. Taruna Praja, started Desa Cindai Alus RT 7 Kec. Martapura Kota Banjar South Kalimantan Provincse post code 70612. This study,

is conducted in two months from June 20<sup>st</sup> until August 20<sup>st</sup> in collecting all data accurately and briefly.

### **C. Subject and Object of the Study**

#### 1. The Subject of Research

##### a. English teacher

English teacher is the subject that will be observed directly in observation. There is one English teacher who teaches at MTs Modern Cindai Alus for girls Martapura Academic Year 2017/2018

##### b. Students

All students who study at the Eighth Grade of MTs Modern Cindai Alus for girls Martapura academic year 2017/2018 will be the subjects in this research. There are 45 students.

#### 2. Object of the Research

The object of this research is the process of teaching listening using mime stories as a technique in teaching listening.

### **D. Source of the Data**

The data are taken out from the following sources:

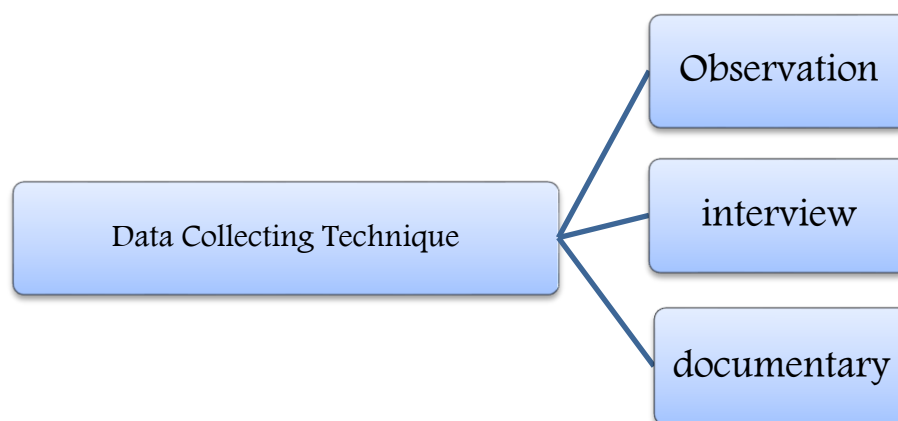
1. Respondents: English teacher of the eighth Grade of MTs Modern Puteri Cindai Alus Martapura.

2. Informants: The parties that know and be able to provide information or particulars supporting related to the research such as: Headmaster, teacher and administration staff.
3. Document: All written reports that related to data which other supporting data to complete the research data from the books or from other important records related to research.

#### **E. Technique of Data Collection**

The data is collected in natural setting without any manipulation of the setting. Data collecting technique used in this study are: observation, documentary and interview. It can be drawn as follows:

**Figure 3.1**  
**Data Collecting Technique**



Instruments of the study are needed in the research. It is because the instruments are tools to get the data of study. In which the data are the important things to help the writer in answering the problem of study. In collecting the data for this research, the writer uses observation, interview, and documentary to

obtain the data in order to answer the problem. More explanation about these procedures are discussed as follow.

### 1. Observation

Observation is a spoken or written remark or comment based on something one has seen, heard, etc (Hornby,1995:798). It means that the writer observed what people do, listen to what they say, and participatet in their activities by doing observation and data recording systematically. With the observation, the writer can see the situation at the classroom, even empathize to the students while observing the atmosphere directly (Alwasilah,2011:111).

The classroom observation is conducted in the eighth grade of MTs Pondok Modern Cindai Alus Puteri. Classroom situation is also observed to gain a better picture of teacher's technique in teaching listening for students. The writer is a non participant observer who sits in the back of the classroom. Interview is also conducted after classroom observation to gain the data about the use of mime stories, teacher's technique in teaching listening.

Systematically, the writer had some steps in the observation based on Spradley in Sugiyono (Sugiono,2010:266). First, conducted the descriptive observation, all of the data are collected without any rule based on what the writer looks, listens, feels and described the data generally.

### 2. Interview

Donal (Ary et all, 2010) stated that interview is oral questioning of a subject. Interviews are used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words. They use to help understand the

experiences people have and the meaning they make rather than to test hypotheses (Ary D, Lusi J and Sorensen, 2010:436 ). Mulyana stated also that interview is a form of communication between two people, engaging one that wants to get information from others by asking questions based on specific purpose (Mulyana,2003:254).

An interview is a data-collection technique that involves oral questioning of respondents, either individually or as a group. Answers to the questions posed during an interview can be recorded by writing them down (either during the interview itself or immediately after the interview) or by tape-recording the responses, or by a combination of both (Mulyana,2003:438). So, the writer interacted with the students directly, in order to get the information from their answer clearly about the teachers' use of mime stories as a technique in teaches listening in observation, and the students' response when the teacher teaching listening using mime stories in interview. The interview consists of some questions that related to the topic of this research. It is conducted after the writer observed the teaching and learning process. The interview includes :

- a. The eighth graders of MTs Pondok Modern An-Najah Cindai Alus for grils.
- b. The English teacher of the eighth graders of grils class VIII A and VIII B.

### 3. Documentary

This technique is aimed at looking for all written reports or documents the keeps some detailed data about brief history of MTs Modern Puteri Cindai Alus

Martapura, teachers and students' condition. To know more closely about those data, their sources and technique of the collection, the following matrix will be helpful .

**Table 3.2 : List of Observation at the Eighth Graders**

No	Data	Source Of Data	Techniques Of Data Collecting
1	1) Data about English teacher at MTs Modern Puteri Cindai Alus Martapura 2) Data about teaching Listening using mime stories technique.	Teacher	Observation and interview
2	1) A brief history of MTs Modern Puteri Cindai Alus Martapura 2) 2) Condition of Headmaster, teacher and administration staff. 3) Condition of facility	Teacher, Headmaster Administration staff	Observation, interview and documentary
3	Students response of the Seventh Grader's of "MTs Modern Puteri Cindai Alus Martapura toward teaching listening using mime technique.	Teacher Students	Observation and interview

## F. Data Analysis

### 1. Technique of data processing

#### a. Collecting

The writer collects the data form observation in the school.

b. Classifying

The writer uses the techniques to classify the collected data based on its kind in order to analyze the data easily.

c. Editing

The witer rechecks all the collected data to make sure whether they have already completed or not in this research.

2. Technique of Data Analyzing

all the data collected by using observation and interview are analyzed descriptively. The data analysis is used to draw the conclusion of the research.

**G. Research Procedure**

There are some steps that are passed through in completing this research, they are:

1. Preliminary Steps

- a. To hold a prior observation in the research object.
- b. To discuss the result of the previous observation with the writer's advisor.
- c. To make a research design proposal to be approved by the Bureau of paper Thesis writing of Islamic Education and Teacher Training Antasari State Islamic University.

2. Preparatory Steps

- a. To hold a seminar on the research design proposal.



- b. To ask the Dean of Islamic Education and teachers training Faculty for written mandate to conduct the research.
- c. To make data instruments.

### 3. Research Steps

- a. To contact all respondents and informants who are needed to obtain data.
- b. To collect all needed data from several sources.
- c. To process the data in procedural way and then analyze them properly.

### 4. Organization Step

- a. To arrange and to write the collected data in the first draft .
- b. To consult the writer's advisor to get some comments and contributions.
- c. To write the final draft after having approved by the writer's advisor.
- d. To be examined before the Team of Thesis Examiners of Islamic Education Faculty.

After all the obtained data are completed, the writer soon organizes them based on thesis writing and consultation with writer's advisor.