

Chapter III

Research Methodology

3.1 Research Design

The writer uses descriptive qualitative method in this chapter because it will be supports this research. In addition, descriptive qualitative methods are ways of collecting data which are concerned with describing meaning, rather than with drawing statistical inferences. So qualitative method does not find generalization, but to look for comprehending toward a case by collecting and doing the data analysis. Wikipedia state that “qualitative research is a method of inquiry employed in many different academic disciplines, traditionally in social sciences, but also in market research and further contexts”.

In this research, the writer designs of 3 phase. Planning phase, Implementation phase and Reporting phase.

In planning phase, the writer does permission to Head master and English teacher of SMA PASUNDAN 3 Bandung to be a model in the class. After got the permission, the writer make a lesson plan, prepare a material and make an exercise for test.

After planning phase, the writer does implementation phase. In this phase, before the writer being a model in the class, the English teacher of SMA

PASUNDAN 3 does a test to the writer to be a model in front of her and the writer get some suggest about lesson plan, material and how to be a good teacher.

After the test has been done, the writer makes a revision about lesson plan and material. Then, the writer start to be a model in the class and to get the data of research, data analysis and result of the data, the writer gives an exercise to the student.

And the last phase is reporting phase, the writer report the result of this research form.

3.2 Population and Sample

A. Population

To get data, the researcher chooses a population of the students in SMA Pasundan 3 Bandung. The researcher took the students first grade of SMA Pasundan 3 Bandung. There are 2 class of first grade, total students at the school are forty and the researcher chooses population in X-1.

B. Sample

To get data, the researcher chooses all of students in X-1. Purposive sampling subject are selected, because of some characteristic. Purposive sampling is popular in qualitative reaserch. In purposive sampling, used sample with a purpose in mind. Usually would have one or more specific predefind groups are seeking. All of the

methods that follow can be consider subcategories of purposive sampling methods. The writer chooses all of students in X-1 because the writer taught that particular class.

3.3 Data Collection Techniques

The process of collecting data is needed to complete the result of this study. The writer will ask to English teacher for doing observation during teaching and learning activity. The data will be collected in this study are pre test, post test, observation and interview. The data covers the procedure of teaching the degrees of comparison of adjective, the role of students and teacher, evaluation and learning result and respondent opinion.

3.3.1 Observation

The writer will be observe every activity or all things which happen at classroom. It will be done when teaching and learning activity at class. During observation of the study, the writer will be helped by English teacher. By doing observation, it will get the data of procedures of teaching the degress of comparison by using picture series as a media, learning material of the degress of comparison, the role of students and teacher. The Instrument of observation sheet is enclosed.

3.3.2 Test

a. Pre-Test

The writer gave students an exercise, she asked to the students to make a sentences in the paper as a pre-test. Some of student felt difficult about vocabularies and pattern, so the writer allowed students to open dictionary and guide book.

b. Post-Test

In the post test, the writer gave a series pictures in the paper and the students should make a sentences of the series pictures. The students should wrote activities of the picture and used simple present tense at there. Because, the series picture about daily activities of someone.

On that time, expression of students change. Students saw the series picture seriously and their started to tried make a sentences. Situation of class was quite. To gave spirit the students, the writer told that who was finished first and write in whiteboard would gave a plus value. After all the students finished, the writer gave evaluation about the material.

After that, the writer closing the learning and the leader of class commanded to pray before go home.

3.3.3 Interview

According to Arikunto (2013) that “*wawancara atau kuisisioner lisan adalah sebuah dialog yang dilakukan oleh pewawancara untuk memperoleh informasi dari terwawancara.*” (Interview or oral-questioner is a dialogue which is done by interviews in order to information from interviewees) . Interview is a data which is obtained through oral-question.

The interview is about learning the degrees of comparison of adjective during teaching and learning activity. As an instrument, the writer has prepared some questions or interview sheet. To record the data, the writer will use tape recorder as a tools or use paper and pencil. After that, the writer will write down the result of the interview. Instrument is eclosed.

Interview is basically conducted as conversational exchanges; acquire verbal answer for questions that is asked verbally in a meeting. These can be personal, such as face to face, or by telephone. As John argued that “Interview is an oral questionnaire. Instead of writing the response, the subject or interviewee gives the needed information verbally in a face-toface relationship”

The advantages of interview are : to get more information, especially related with someone’s privacy, to get the information what we want sooner, to make sure that all the data is from the real source (validity and reability),

and the respondent is more flexible in giving the information. Interview is also used to support or complete the data which is obtained from observation.

In this research, the researcher uses structured interview in collecting the data uses tape recorder to anticipate something missing in transferring the data. This interview focuses on the teaching techniques used the teacher of SMA PASUNDAN 3 BANDUNG and students' respond toward those techniques.

Those questions are as follows:

- a. Apakah kamu menyukai pelajaran Bahasa Inggris?*
- b. Menurut kamu materi simple present tense itu bagaimana?*
- c. Apa pendapatmu tentang belajar simple present tense menggunakan series picture?*
- d. Apa yang kamu sukai dari series picture?*
- e. Apakah penggunaan series picture dikelas dapat membantu kamu untuk memahami tentang simple present tense?*

3.4 Data Analysis

In this research, the writer uses some techniques to analyze the data. The techniques are as follows observation and interview.

In analyzing data from observation, the writer observed the teacher activity in classroom. The first activity was making lesson plan to teach simple present tense using series picture. After that the writer asked the teacher to do observation in the class. The teacher asked to analyze by checking the lesson plan that the writer made. The writer entered the class to observed and monitor the activity of the students during process of teaching and learning until the class finished.

In analyzing data from interview, the interview consisted of several questions for students and teacher relates to their responses of using series picture as teaching media in writing simple present tense in the class. In conducting interview, the writer asked five questions to eight students and five questions to the teacher. The students who were interviewed were only eight people, three people who got higher score, 3 people who got middle score, and the last two people who got lowest score in their class.

The procedures to find out the test result are as follows: In order to support this study, the writer use Pre-test Post-test Design. Pre-Test is given by the teacher before the student treated by using Series Picture. The teacher gives each student a worksheet that contains some question relating to the subject matter that will be given later. Post-Test is given after treatment, the form and material of test is usually same with pre-test. After that, the writer calculated score of each student.