

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the writer presents some notes on the methodology which covers types of research design, the subject of the study, the instrument of the study, the procedure of data gathering and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This study is Descriptive Method. Descriptive Method involves gathering data that describe events and the organizes, tabulates, depicts, and describes the data collection (Glass & Hopkins, 1984). Descriptive studies are aimed at finding out “what is”, so observational and survey method are frequently used to collect descriptive data.

In this case, the writer do this researched to know if the use of describing cartoon pictures able to improve the speaking ability of the eighth grade students of SMP N 5 Kota Kupang.

3.2 Subject of the Study

This study conducted at SMP N 5 Kota Kupang and the subject in this study is eighth grade student of SMP N 5 Kota Kupang. Based on information that the writer gets from the data of school total number of students are 360 students, and they are divided into 12 classes. The writer uses purposive sampling to choose the subject of the study. So the writer chooses class 8C which consist of 20 students because they have a low interest in English especially in speaking. They had no

idea how to pronounce words that were commonly used and they don't have motivation to participate in speaking class. The writer treats them all as the subject. The writer describing cartoon pictures strategy in teaching speaking to the students.

3.3 Research Location

Research location is a place where the writer carried out the research. It includes the eighth grade students of SMP N 5 Kota Kupang. It is located in Jln. Frans Seda, Kayu Putih Kota Kupang.

3.4 Research Instrument

Instrument is a tool that will be use to obtain data. The instrument used by the writer to compile the data is a describing cartoon picture. To collect the accurate data the researcher provided a recorder. Along with the presentation stage, the researcher records all the describes done by the students. The students have 5 minutes in making the presentation or the describing cartoon picture.

3.5 Procedures

The procedures applied by the writer in this study comprising procedure of data collection and procedure of data analysis.

3.5.1 Procedure of Gathering Data

1. Getting the recommendation letter from the head of English study program, the dean of the faculty of teacher training and educational sciences of Widya Mandira Catholic University-Kupang and the principal of SMP N 5 Kota Kupang.
2. Making an appointment about the time with the school, teacher and students to organize the English class.
3. Observing the students performances in the class.
4. Administering the test in this case, recording the students description based on the pictures given.

3.5.2 Procedures of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer followed some steps as follow:

1. Replaying the recordings
2. Transcribing the description
3. Codifying the description into grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation
4. Calculating the students description
5. Scoring the students description
6. Tabulating the students description
7. Interpreting and describing the findings
8. Concluding the result of the analysis
9. Reporting the result of the study in form of a thesis

3.6 The Standard of Measurement

The score is given after the writer has already finished analyzing the data. The degree in quality is observed through the scores ranged from the highest level: excellent to the lowest one: bad. This measurement is based on John Anderson's scale. The following are the levels:

6: Excellent

5: Very Good

4: Above Average

3: Average

2: Below Average

1: Bad

Pronunciation

1. Pronunciation is frequently unintelligible.
2. Frequent gross errors and a very heavy accent make understanding difficult, required frequent repetition.
3. Foreign accent requires concentrated listening and mispronunciation lead to occasional misunderstanding.
4. Marked foreign accent and occasional mispronunciations that do not interfere with understanding.
5. No conspicuous mispronunciations, but would not be taken for a native speaker.
6. Native pronunciation, with no trace of a foreign accent.

Grammar

1. Grammar almost entirely inaccurate phrases.
2. Constant error showing control of very few major patterns and frequently preventing communication.
3. Frequently errors showing some major patterns uncontrolled and causing occasional irritation and understanding.
4. Occasional errors showing imperfect control of some patterns but no weakness that causes misunderstanding.
5. Few errors, with no patterns of failure.
6. No more than two errors during the communication.

Vocabulary

1. Vocabulary is inadequate for even the simplest conversation.
2. Vocabulary limited to basic personal and survival areas (time, jobs, food, transportation, family, etc.)
3. Choice of words sometimes inaccurate, limitations of vocabulary prevent discussion of some common professional and social topics.
4. Professional vocabulary adequate to discuss special interest: general permits discussion of any non-technical subject with some circumlocutions.
5. Professional vocabulary broad and precise; general vocabulary adequate to cope with complex practical problems and varied social situations.
6. Vocabulary is apparently as accurate and extensive as that of an educated native speaker.

The personal score is derived from the total of the score of grammar, the score of vocabulary, and the score of pronunciation or accent divided by three. The

class Average score is derived from the total of the final score of each student divided by the total of respondents, for the cleared can be seen in the table of the score.

To find out the students' ability level, the writer use the standard of measurement as proposed by Hughes that is as follows:

Score	Level
(16-18)	Excellent
(13-15)	Very good
(10-12)	Above average
(7 - 9)	Average
(4 – 6)	Below Average
(1 – 3)	Bad

1. Total score = (SG + SV + SP)
2. Grand total = total score for all respondentd per each elements and of the whole elements.
3. Mean = $\frac{\textit{Grand total}}{\textit{Total of respondents}}$