

III. METHOD OF RESEARCH

This chapter discusses about research design, source of the data, data collecting technique, validity of data and the data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The writer used a descriptive quantitative research design in which the teaching learning process was becoming the source of the data. In this research design the data is based on the description of people, situation and interaction within the implementation of Contextual Teaching Learning. Therefore, the writer used descriptive method in order that the data focused on the teaching learning process and describes extensively based on the real situation on the teaching learning process. The writer limited his research on the “on going” process by analyzing how the teacher taught in the class room and how he implemented all elements underlying CTL in teaching hortatory exposition. In this research, the writer was as observer.

3.2 Source of Data

The writer conducted the research at 2nd class of MAN 1 Bandar Lampung. This research focused on the “on going” process of teaching learning process. The teacher and the students as well as the students’ response toward any teaching stage became the source of data.

3.3. Data Collecting Technique

To gain accurate data the writer employed the following techniques, they were as follows:

1. Observation

For the very first stage the writer entered the class. Before it, the writer decided in what class the research would be conducted. In this activity, the researcher only observed the class. This observation was focused on finding out more information about teaching learning process based on the 7 elements of CTL which were provided in the observation sheet. Setiyadi (2001:101) specifies the purpose of observation is to explain the situation being investigated; activities, person, or individuals involved in an activity and the relationships among them. In this research, the writer also involved another observer to validate the data collected. Observation is used to find out how do the teachers and the learners involved in the teaching and learning process. The observer will examine the whole activities from the beginning until the end.

2. Interview

In attempt to get the valid data, the writer employed interview formally and informally to the teacher and the students. This interview aimed at getting an accurate data from both sides and for some extents, it would be very useful to be as a media to cross check on both students' and teacher's opinion about the implementation of Contextual teaching Learning (CTL). Interview is used to see the students' response related to the teaching and learning process. By analyzing the students' response, the teacher will

know his strength and weakness in the process of implementing seven elements of CTL. The teacher knows which elements of CTL preferred by the learners.

3. Questionnaire

Questionnaire was used to collect quantitative data and to arrive at qualitative information. The writer employed questionnaire in a structured organization (structured questionnaire). The questionnaire consisted of concise and concrete data. The questionnaire will be given to the students after the teaching and learning process. It cover the students' opinion about their class experience and so their difficulties during the teaching learning within the implementation of CTL. Questioner is used to find out the learners feeling of involving in the teaching learning process. How do the learners perceive in the process of the implementation of seven element of CTL. By analyzing the result of questioner, finally the teacher can conclude the interest of the learners in the learning process.

3.4 Validity of Data

In order to have more valid data the writer conducted triangulation method. Triangulation is a manner of collecting data by combining two more method in order to have more accurate data conditions. Therefore, the writer used researcher triangulation. To support the validity of data, the writer involved two observers to observe teaching and learning process by using observation sheet. The writer also used questioner and interview to complete the triangulation.

3.5 Research Procedure

To arrive at the best result of the research, the researcher had conducted the following steps:

1. Formulating the research questions and determining the focus of the research.
2. Determining the cases the way of collecting and analyzing the data as well as the way of reaching the conclusion.
3. Preparing the instruments (observation, interview, questionnaire, and video recording) of collecting data.
4. Determining the data from the subject of the research.
5. Collecting the data from the subject of the research.
6. Documenting the collective data.
7. Evaluating and analyzing the data to come at the fixed result of the research.
8. Reporting the result of the data analysis to induce the research finding.

3.6 Data Analysis

The writer provided an analysis of the data by using the steps proposed by Moleong (1990) as follows:

1. Making the abstraction of the collected data to be treated in one unit. The writer interpreted all data available by selecting them into an abstraction. In this step, he selected the data in order to keep them relevant.
2. Identifying the data based on the research questions.
3. Categorizing the data based on the research questions.

4. Interpreting the data into substantive theory after categorizing and describing the conclusion. As the final step, the writer will interpret the data into substantive theory about research Contextual Teaching Learning.