

III. RESEARCH METHODS

Research method described how to researcher collect and analyze the data in order to solve the problem. This chapter discusses about type of the research, subject of the research, data, data collecting technique, data analysis, and research procedure.

A. Type of the Research

In conducting this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of data and the researcher is the key instrument. The data is collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. The written results of the research contain quotation from the data to illustrate and substantiate the presentation. Qualitative researcher is concerned with the process rather than simply with outcomes or products. (Bodgan & Biklen, 1982: 27)

The statement above is supported by Fraenkel (1993:383) who states that in data collection, the researcher is continually observing people, events, and occurrences, often supplementing his or her observation with in-depth interviews of selected participants and the examination of various documents and records relevant to the

phenomenon of interest. The researcher used the descriptive of qualitative research because this research is intended to describe the process of implementing drama in English class.

B. Subject of the Research

The research was conducted at SMPN 2 Marga Tiga East Lampung. The subject was the third year of SMPN 2 Marga Tiga East Lampung. There were four classes consisting IX 1 until IX 4. The class that had been chosen randomly through lottery was IX 1 which consists of 32 students.

C. Data

In this research the data was taken from primary data, they were classroom activities, classroom observation, students' utterance, and students' performance.

D. Data Collecting Technique

In this research, the researcher used instruments in collecting the data; they were students' performance, observation, recording, transcription, and questionnaire.

1. Students' Performance

The first instrument in getting the data was drama test. The writer took the score from the performance as according to schema of drama score sheet. From the student's

performance, the writer analyzed the speech aspects also; they were articulation, pronunciation, and phrasing.

2. Observation

The researcher observed the learning process and drawing conclusion of in learning process using drama. The researcher used observation because she observed how drama as a technique was implemented in the process of learning in the class. Then, the researcher also observed whether or not the students have difficulties in pronunciation, and vocal speech, external and internal rhythm, and mime (gesture, movement, expression) in their performance during the process of learning using drama.

3. Recording the Data

The researcher recorded the students' performance by using video in order to get the valid data from the students.

4. Transcription

After getting the recording, the researcher then transcribed the interaction that happen during the class. The recording was aimed to get more valid of the data so that the research would give the real data from the students activity.

5. Questionnaire

The questionnaire was given to the students in order to know students' response, towards the teaching learning process. It was use to know student's impressions and responses after practicing the play in front of the class.

E. Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher conducted descriptive qualitative research which describe the process through drama the third year of SMPN 2 Marga Tiga East Lampung. Hence, in this case the researcher did not need statistic data. In analyzing the data the researcher did the following steps:

1. Taking the Students' Performance Score

While performing, the researcher took the score of their performance. The score sheet by Stanislavki:

Drama Score Sheet

COUNTY/BRANCH:	Mismarks	SCORE	NAME OF STUDENTS
SPEECH: Articulation, pronunciation, and phrasing.		30	
MIME: Actor's gesture and facial expression.		15	
ACTING: Quality of characterization, Movement, ensemble playing.		45	
INNOVATION: Effective, attentive and improvisation to drama		10	
SUB-TOTAL		100	
TOTAL			

Table 1

In this research, from the components of drama (external and internal rhythm, mime, and vocal speech), the researcher will also observe in speech aspect (articulation, pronunciation in drama, and phrasing).

No.	Components of Speech in Drama	Words
1.	Articulation	
	Naturally	
	Ambiguous noise	
2.	Pronunciation	
	Clear	
	Unclear	
3.	Phrasing	
	Meaningful	
	Not Meaningful	

Table 2

Source: (Stanislavski, 1989)

2. Transcribing the Data

After recording students' performance, the researcher then transcribed what the students had told or done during learning speaking using drama in order to get the written from the data.

3. Analyzing the Data

The analysis of data needed creative and careful thinking. Data analysis was the process of data organization in order to achieve the necessity of a research. Having gotten the written from of the data, the researcher analyzing the data. In this step, the

researcher interpreted the written form of the recorded data. In this research, the components of drama that would be analyzing using drama in the process of teaching were external and internal rhythm, mime, and speech (articulation, pronunciation, and phrasing).

F. Research Procedure

In conducting the research, the researcher used the following procedures:

1. Planning

Before applying the procedures of the research, the researcher had some planning, they were: Determining the subject of the research, preparing the materials, making lesson plan and discussing the process of applying drama in the English classroom.

2. Application

In the application, drama technique was applied in English classroom. The writer taught the students. During the teaching learning process, the researcher also observed the students' activities, and the last the researcher gave the students questionnaire to know their responses and impressions after practicing the play. The first and the second meeting were used to implement drama in the class; the third meeting was for questioning session.

The first, identifying the problems of the research. In the step, the writer had to able to see and formulated the problems that commonly appear in the process in the classroom. Then, determining a focus for the research. After identifying problems, determined were research will be emphasized. In the research, the writer took a score

as according the schema of score sheet of drama and analyzed the components of drama in speech aspect (articulation, pronunciation in drama, and phrasing) that would implement in the classroom. After that, determining where and from whom data would be collect. In this research, the researcher took the third year of SMPN 2 Marga Tiga East Lampung as a source of the data.

The researcher used IX 1 as a sample chosen randomly. Finding out any literature reviews that were able to support the theory relate the topic of the research. Then, determining what type of the research that would be conduct. In this research, the researcher conducted descriptive qualitative research. Determining what additional instrumentation might be used, beyond the researcher as the human instrument. Then, determining data collection that would be use in this research. Determining which data analysis procedures would be use in this research.

Determining the techniques that would be use to determining trustworthiness. After that, the research procedures that have already planned were applied. The last point that has been done the researcher in this research was reporting. Two steps were done in reporting: analyzing the data and making report on the findings.