

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher will explain about research design, the subject of the research, technique and instrument of data collection and data analysis.

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher conduct the research use qualitative methods. Creswell (2009, p.4) states that qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. This study is called qualitative because it tries to analyze objectively about students' problem in writing descriptive text. Harmer (2007, p.62) state that a method is the practical realization of a approach. Qualitative data are those that are analyzed without using numbers, likely to get quite a lot of qualitative information from data such as journal/diary entries, interviews, classroom recordings of interactions among yourself and/or your students, and observation notes (Burn, 2010, p.106). It means that the researcher wants to find out the core problem in one phenomenon. The researcher directly did interact with participants to feel whats happens in the field.

Qualitative research is used to describe what is seen locally and sometimes to come up with or generate new hypotheses and theories. Qualitative research is used when little is known about a topic or phenomenon and when one wants to discover or learn more about it.

(Jhonson and Christensen, 2014, p.37). The researcher try to analyzed the phenomenon and find the problem that happens in one place.

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. It used to analyze the phenomena that arise from students. The researcher analyzed students' result and opinion about the topic that discussed in this research. Qualitative research believes that all perspective is worthy for the research. The major advantage of this approach is that you could collect rich data with descriptions and examples, and the participants' language and concerns would be at the forefront (Leavy, 2017, p.19). Qualitative approaches are most commonly used in exploratory or descriptive research. In this research, the researcher analyzed student ability in writing descriptive text by eight grade in SMP 02 kelam permai. In this case, qualitative descriptive is the design that researcher used to describe the data.

B. The Subject Of The Study

This research focus on students at Eight Grade Students of SMPN 02 Kelam Permai. This research involved 30 students. The researcher took one classes because they already learn English in this school start from eight grade. It means they are already know a little about English and quite familiar with English lesson.

The researcher used the purposive sampling technique to find the information from the research. Sample of qualitative is focus on the rich point of the data and do not focus on the number of the data. The

researcher does not want the repeat of the data. The data must be meaningful and strike to the point. Therefore, purposive sampling technique is able to help the researcher in this research.

C. Data Collection Technique and Instrumentation

1. Data Collection Technique

Data is the core point in the research. Data is collected to get as much as possible information to create final information about the object that was observed. In this research, the researcher uses data collection techniques to gain valid data which are:

a. Documentation

Documentation is aggregation data with stream style or take the data from written product, documentation, administration agree with problem in research. According to Creswell (2009, p.232), documentation consist of public and private records obtain about a site or participant in research, and they can include newspapers, minutes of meetings, personal journal, and letters.

In this research, the researcher took students worksheet and picture as agreement document. Student worksheet will be aggregation data of the result student ability in writing descriptive text.

b. Interview

The interview used to get information about the topic discussed in this research. In qualitative, researchers conduct face-

to-face interviews, using telephone interviews, or engages in small groups consist of six to eight participants in a small group interview (Creswell, 2009, p.232). It is used an open-ended question to make participants can deliver their views about the topic.

This research used an in-depth interview to interview the participants. In-depth interviews are inductive or open- ended and range from unstructured to semi structured (Leavy, 2017, p.139). The researcher interviewed the student and teacher. The interview is done to get information from students about the Students difficulties in writing at eight grade students of SMP Negeri 02 Kelam Permai.

2. Instrumentation

Instrumentation also has an important role to collect the data. Instrumentation is a tool to collect data in the field. Therefore, the researcher also uses instrumentations to collect data in this research:

a. Document/student worksheet

In this research, the researcher used Student worksheet as one of instrument. The researcher collected the data from of the students who write descriptive text in their learning outcome. The student score took from English teacher in their school. According to Trianto cited in (Miharti, 2021) Student

worksheets are sheets containing tasks that must be done by students. The researcher took students picture and their worksheet as documentation for this research. From the learning outcome students in writing descriptive text, the researcher analyzed their ability in writing descriptive text.

b. Interview Guidelines

In this research, the researcher interviewed the student and teacher. The researcher interviewed student and English teacher to get more information such as the difficulties in writing, teaching and learning process in the descriptive text class. Interview guidelines are used as a guide for the researcher to interview the participants regarding information related to research topics. Kumar (2011, p.137) state that when interviewing a respondent, you, as a researcher, have the freedom to decide the format and content of questions to be asked of your respondents, select the wording of your questions, decide the way you want to ask them and choose the order in which they are to be asked. An interview guideline is a list of each major question or topic as a guide for the interviewer. The interview is a constructed rather than naturally occurring situation, and this renders it different from an everyday conversation; therefore the researcher has an obligation to set up, and abide by, the different 'rules of the

game' in an interview (Cohen, Manion, and Morison, 2007, p.349). The interview is made to help the researcher in interviewing with subject and informants so as not to easily forget and does not deviate from the research objectives. The researcher interview 10 students consist of 5 male and 5 female to find out more information about writing descriptive text.

D. Data Analysis

Qualitative data were collected from interview and documentation. Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to other. The procedure of data analysis qualitative research was taken from Burns, (2010, p.104) argues "that consist of five stages there are assembling the data, coding the data, comparing the data, building interpretations, and reporting outcomes".

- a) Assembling the Data, the first steps that the researcher took from the field. The researcher has to assemble the data before the researcher does observe in problem in the field, after assembling the data the researcher will do the research. In this stage assembling the data, the researcher has been collected for the research. After collecting the data the researcher starts doing the research on the problem of this research study.

- b) Coding the Data, in this stage is carried out the data, after the first step has been prepared by the researcher. The second step is coding the data. In this step is once there has been some overall examination of the data, categories or codes can be developed to identify patterns more specially. After finding out this data the researcher will start to prepare the other step to find out the problem in this research study.
- c) Comparing the data, this third step is comparing the data. In this step, the researcher compares each data that has been obtained. The researcher compared the data between assembling the data and coding the data with pre-observation data. The aim is to see if there is an increase in the students' abilities.
- d) Building Interpretations, in this step, the researcher moves beyond describing, categorizing, coding, and comparing to make sense of the meaning of the data. The researcher will interpret coding and comparing the data after the researcher doing assembling the research.
- e) Reporting the Outcomes, this is the final stage of the research the researcher involves presenting an account of the research for the others. The researcher would to presenting the result of the research. It is the final of this research.