

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

Method is very important in research, because it is to get deep understanding about the problem being discussed and valid and realisable data. The researcher employed qualitative method as the research methodology. Fraenkel and Wallen (2012 :426) claims that a study that investigates the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials is frequently refer to as qualitative research. This is in line with Sugiyono (2013 :1) who states that the qualitative method is focused on a natural object. That is, the main instrument is the researcher, the data are inductive, and the result focuses on the meaning rather than generalization. In addition, Preissle (2008) defines that qualitative research as “a loosely defined category of research design or models, all of which elicit verbal, visual, tactile, olfactory, and gustatory data in the form of descriptive narratives like field notes, recording, or other transcriptions from radio and videotapes and other written records and pictures or films”.

B. Research Design

In this study, the researcher wanted to get the information about the students' problem in writing a research proposal. In this case, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative research design. According to Ary (2002), descriptive research is studies are designed to obtain information concerning

the current status phenomena. In qualitative research, there is little or no statistic. According to Marlow (2010) qualitative the interpretive approach generally uses words (qualitative data) rather than numbers or concepts that can be quantified (quantitative data), rich description of phenomena can be produced.

C. Subject of the Research

The subject of the research are the eighth grade students of a Junior High School in Bandung in the academic year of 2019/2020. There are about 125 students for the eighth grade. This school consists of 4 classes in the eighth grade, there are VIII A, VIII B, VIII C and VIII D. In this research, the researcher used purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique with certain considerations. It is supported by Arikunto (2010 :183) stated that purposive sampling is the process of selecting sample by taking subject that is not based on the level or area, but it is taken based on the specific purpose. The selection of a group of a subjects in purposive sampling, is based on certain characteristics that are considered to have a close connection with the characteristics of the population that have been know previously. Then, the researcher took VIII A class as the subject of this research because the recount text material was applied in this class. There were 32 students in VIII A class.

D. Data Collection Technique

In this research, the researcher used some devices to collect the data as it is mentioned in the instrument above. The data collection of each instruments will be explained below :

1. Observation

Observation is one of the oldest and most fundamental research method approaches. It involves collecting impression of the word using all of one's sense, especially looking and listening in systematic and purposeful way to learn about a phenomenon of interest, (Given, 2008 :573). Therefore, in observation, the status of phenomenon was not determined by asking but by observing. Observation was done to get information about human behavior as like in reality. By observation, the researcher could get the clearer description about social life that was difficult to get by another method, in this case to get any information about the selected teachers' strategy in teaching vocabulary. The ways in doing observation were :

- a. The researcher prepared the concept of observation form.
- b. The researcher join in the classroom.
- c. The researcher did observation in the classroom when selected subjects were teaching reading.

2. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is the list of questions or statements that are given to participants. Sugiyono (2008 :142) explained that questionnaire is a

technique of collecting data that is done by giving some questions or statements to respondent. Format of questions and responses, the researcher used in the present is yes/no answer questioning.

3. Interview

Interview is a dialogue which is done by interviewer to gain information by interviewee. The interview is a form of data collection in which questions were asked orally and subjects' responses were recorded, either verbatim or summarized, (McMillan, 2012 :167). For collecting the data from interview, the researcher used procedure as follows :

- a. The researcher prepared the concept of questions that would be asked to the selected English teachers. The researcher also prepared recorder to record informants' answers.
- b. The researcher asked and talked in a friendly way according to the concept of question that had been prepared based on the interview guide.
- c. The researcher recorded interviewers' answers.
- d. The researcher wrote interview transcript based on the results of recording.

4. Test

This instrument was a kind of instrument functioned to collect the data. The test was used to measure students' reading skill. According to (Ary, 2010 :201) test itself is a set of stimuli presented to an individual in order to elicit responses on the basis of which a numerical score can be

assigned. The reading tests were in the form of multiple choices and divided into two sections, i.e. pre-test and post-test. The pre-test was given to students before the treatment and the post-test was given after the treatment. The result of the pre-test and the post-test then were compared to know whether or not the treatment improved the students' reading ability.

E. Data Analysis

Data analysis is an effort which is done by researcher to embrace the data accurately (Nazir, 1999). After collecting the data, researcher analyzed the data. It can be defined as the process of analyzing data required from the result of the research. Qualitative data was required from the result of the research. Qualitative data was gained from observation, interview, students' questionnaire and post test that are analyzed by data triangulation.

The data are analyzed through the following steps:

1. Collecting the data

The data of this study comes from the result of collecting the data which is being done in the students and teacher learning process. The researcher observed and wrote down every object of researcher based on what researcher has found during research took place.

2. Documentation and Identification

Documentation is process of documenting the data. It was done after collecting the data. After the data being documented, the accuracy of questionnaire result was identified. Identifying was done with give code in

the questionnaires and interviews. The data from questionnaire and interview were given code to help researcher identify the data.

3. Classification

Classification is the process of classifying all sufficient data based on a category. After answering all the students' questionnaires, the researcher started to make a classification based on students' answer from the questionnaire.

4. Interpretation

After classification the data, researcher had to interpret data, gave the meaning to information, evaluated, concluded, responded appropriately and predicts the result, identification & evaluation. But, before interpreting the data, the researcher has to analyze the result of the data from the questionnaire that already being given to the students by recount text.

Therefore the data was obtained through the result of the observation, interview, students' questionnaire and post test guidelines. The questionnaire is given to the students. For the result of interview, students' questionnaire and test was analyzed by percentage technique :

$$\frac{\sum \text{Amount of obtained score}}{\sum \text{All of maximal aspect}} \times 100\%$$

Its taken from the result of the students post test. To look for the level of the students' ability in learning reading recount text using

scanning technique. The researcher used (Masidjo, 1995 :153) standard in reading.

Table 1. The Criteria of Reading Score

90 - 100	Excellent
80 – 89	Very Good
65 - 79	Good
55 - 64	Sufficient
Less than 55	Insufficient

According to (Heaton, 1975 :182) the difficulty level of an item shows how easy or difficult that particular item done by the participants. Level of difficulty is generally expressed the percentage of the students answers the items correctly. To find out the level of difficulty of the post test, the researcher used the following formula:

$$LD = \frac{R}{N}$$

Explanation:

LD = Level of difficulty

R = Number of the students answer correctly

N = Total number of the students

Here the criteria of the level of difficulty :

Table 2. The Level of Difficulty

<0.30	Difficult
0.30-0.70	Average
>0.70	Easy

(Shohamy, 1985 :79)