

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher discusses about research method, subject of the research, instruments of the research, research procedures, data collection technique and data analysis.

A. Research Method

The researcher used a descriptive qualitative to conduct this research. According to (Moleong, 2006) descriptive research is a method of research that trying to picture out and interprets the objects as in the fact. So, this research is focused on a certain phenomenon in the school environment. In this case the phenomenon is the activities of teaching and learning English.

The most important part in this method is doing describing and analyzing. Describing is an objective representation toward particular phenomena in our surrounding. While analysis, a researcher should have a way of thinking, ways of analyzing over a particular reference. (Vaismoradi, Turunen, & Bondas, 2013) Stated descriptive qualitative share a similar goal in that they seek to arrive at an understanding of a particular phenomenon and the researcher needs to determine which research approach can answer their research questions.

From these statements, it can be concluded that descriptive qualitative research is a research that put forwards the data collecting or the problem reality based on the things explored by responded and the data collected are words and pictures, and it has no deal with numbers.

B. Subject of the Research

The subject of this research was the tenth grade students of Senior High School in Cimahi academic year 2019/2020. The researcher chose one class. The class was the tenth grade with 20 students consists of 8 male students and 12 female students.

In this research, researcher has chosen this class because the researcher had taught them when first semester during teaching internship program from August up to November 2019. The headmaster and committee of curriculum have permitted. That school has provided class and facilities to my own research.

C. Instrument of the Research

This section discusses all of the instruments that were used to gather the data for this research in order to answer the research questions. (Arikunto, 2013) cited in (Dhilon, 2020) states that instrument is a tool when the researcher using a method. This is supported by (David and Peter, 2003) research instruments are simply devices for obtaining information relevant to your research project, and there are many alternatives from which to choose. There are several kinds of instruments used in this research, namely:

1. Observation

Observation was used to describing the situation in the classroom when the teaching learning activities. It was also conducted to find out directly the students' response and difficulties in the implementation of digital storytelling in the classroom. The researcher here acted as a direct

observer, in which directly participated in teaching and learning process in the classroom (Creswell, 2012)

Table 3.1 The form of the observation

	ACTIVITIES	YES	NO	EVIDENCE
PRE-ACTIVITY	The students were engaged in the activity.			
	The students participated actively in the activity.			
	The students understood the target language with ease.			
	The students could construct the reading			
WHILST-ACTIVITY	The students understood the instruction			
	The students faced some difficulties on accomplishing the task			
	The students solved the problem in reading			
	The students able to worked in pair or group			
POST-ACTIVITY	The students shared their reading with friends enthusiastically			
	The students comprehended the material			
	The students able to transfer the materials			
	The students summarized or reflected the lesson. After that, close the lesson			

2. Questionnaire

Questionnaire was a research instrument consisted of a series of questions for the purpose of gathering information from the respondents (Arikunto, 2006) defines that questionnaire is a set of written questions used to obtain information from respondents in the form of their own personality and things they know. The questionnaire consisted of 10 closed-ended questions. It was also used to investigate students' in learning reading using digital storytelling.

Class :

Day/Date :

Table 3.2 The form of questionnaire

No.	Questions	Yes	No
1.	Are you happy with reading narrative texts in English?		
2.	Do you feel interested when the teacher shows pictures to observe?		
3.	Does the learning used digital storytelling that have been implemented make it easier for you to comprehension narrative text?		
4.	Does narrative using digital storytelling make you have a high willingness to follow the lessons?		
5.	Have you ever studied narrative text using digital storytelling before?		
6.	Does the learning narrative text using digital storytelling interesting, fun, and not boring?		
7.	Are you motivated to get better achievements in learning narrative text using digital storytelling?		

8.	Does the learning used digital storytelling can increase critical thinking and collaboration in the learning process?		
9.	Do you feel confidence to express your opinion or tell stories in the learning process of narrative text using digital storytelling?		
10.	Do you find it difficult to extract information from a narrative text using digital storytelling?		

3. Test

The test research about content of narrative text that have been read by the students. Test was carried out to investigate the students' reading score after they were learned by using digital storytelling. The test was used to find out of how many students passed the standard minimum. There were 20 questions.

Table 3.3 The form of the test

Tangkuban Perahu Dayang Sumbi was exiled in the jungle, because she was unmarried but pregnant. She gave a birth to a baby boy and named him Sangkuriang . One day he went hunting with his dog, si Tumang. In the bush he saw a pig, Wayungyang. He wanted to shoot Wayungyang but si Tumang hindered him. He was angry at it and killed it, and then took its heart home. When he told that it was si Tumang's heart, she was very angry and hit Sang Kuriang's head with a spoon. And he ran away and left his mother to the east. He did not know himself and forgot his name. He was about 16 years of age. After along time Sang Kuriang came back to the jungle where his mother lived. She looked younger than her age, so Sang Kuriang fell in love with her. "Will you marry me?" one day he asked her. But Dayang Sumbi refused because she recognized that he was her son. He insisted to marry her and Dayang Sumbi asked two marriage settlements. One, he had to dammed Citarum river, and two, had to make a boat in one night
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Sang Kuriang almost finished his work but Dayang Sumbi cheated him. He was angry and kicked the boat. The boat fell upside down on the peak of mountain. It was known Tangkuban Perahu, at the northern of Bandung, West Java.

A. Choose answer the following questions based on the above text!

1. Where is the legend from? It is from ...
 - A. East Java
 - B. West Java
 - C. Central Java
 - D. North Java
2. Who is the main character of the story above?
 - A. Si Tumang
 - B. Sangkuriang
 - C. Dayang Sumbi
 - D. Sangkuriang's mother
3. Why was Dayang Sumbi exiled in the jungle? Because she ...
 - A. Was married and pregnant
 - B. Was unmarried and not pregnant
 - C. Was unmarried and pregnant
 - D. Followed her husband
4. Why did Dayang Sumbi refuse sangkuriang proposal?
 - A. Because she recognized that he was her son
 - B. Because sangkuriang was ugly
 - C. Because sangkuriang was not rich
 - D. Because she had a husband
5. " ... And then took its heart home." (Paragraph 2).
The underlined word refers to...
 - A. Wayungyang
 - B. Pig
 - C. Dayang Sumbi
 - D. Tumang

B. PRESENT

PAST

6. Give =.....
7. See =.....
8. Forget =.....
9.= Fell
10.= Had

C. Translate vocabulary into Indonesian language

11. The jungle =.....
12. Angry =.....
13. Finished =.....
14. Mountain=.....
15. Women =.....

D. Arrange the following words into good sentences

16. Once – there – named – sulahkromo – upon – king – a time – was – a local ruler.
.....
17. Sri Tanjung –tried – get – to – the king.
.....
18. Told – him – was – the woman – she – cursed – that.
.....
19. Toba – she – keep – to – it – as – a secret – asked.
.....
20. Wanted – to marry – Bondowoso – this – beautiful princess.
.....

4. Interview

According to (Sugiyono, 2008) interview is a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic. Thus, interview is purposeful dialogue.

This interview would conduct to gain a spoken respond from the participants. The functions of interview in this research were to crosscheck the data and to make sure that the data from the observation were really valid.

3.4 The form of the students' interview

STUDENTS' INTERVIEW

1. Have you studied narrative text before?
2. Do you like reading narrative texts in English? Why?
3. Do you understand the structure of the text and the linguistic elements contained in narrative text using digital storytelling?
4. Is using digital storytelling easier in reading narrative text? Why?
5. Are you motivated by the pictures in learning? Why?
6. How do you feel after using digital storytelling in learning narrative text?
7. Is the narrative learning activity using digital storytelling fun? Explain.
8. Do you prefer to work together (group) or individually? Why?
9. What difficulties do you face in writing narrative text using digital storytelling?
10. Are there any expectations from you about learning English to be more effective? Explain.

3.5 The form of interview teacher

TEACHER INTERVIEW

1. How are the activities carried out in the learning process reading narrative text?
2. Is learning reading narrative text effective using digital storytelling media?
3. Have you often used pictures in your lessons before?
4. Have you previously used digital storytelling media for learning narrative text?
5. What do you think about teaching reading narrative text using digital storytelling?
6. In your opinion, can using digital storytelling motivate students to read narrative text?
7. How is student participation in learning narrative text using digital storytelling?
8. Do you think that digital storytelling will make it easier for students and teachers?
9. What are the difficulties for students in the learning process of narrative text using digital storytelling?
10. How do you deal with students who are struggling? Give an example.

D. Research Procedure

In research procedures, the researcher carried out the following:

1. Preparation Stage

- a. Determining subject of the research. The subject of this research was the tenth grade students of senior high school in Cimahi academic year 2019/2020.
- b. Preparing the lesson plan. The researcher prepared the lesson plan for the research process. This is done to find out the material needed in teaching reading.
- c. Determining the material to be taught. The researcher determines material is based on the curriculum-based competency, for the tenth grade of senior high school.

2. Implementation Stage

- a. The researcher explains the material about the main topic that is narrative text using digital storytelling.
- b. After explains the material, the researcher will give a test as the last assessment to the students. The test was given to know the result of teaching learning through digital storytelling. The test was administered in 60 minutes with 20 question.
- c. The researcher gave the questionnaire and interview to the students' after teaching in the class. It was given in order to investigate the students' in learning reading using digital storytelling.

- d. The teacher to filled out the form of observation sheet based on the researcher performance during teaching learning process. Furthermore, interview to the teacher.

3. Evaluation Stage

- a. Data collection is the step when the writer gathers all data which are used to complete the research.
- b. Processing data of the research result
- c. Analyzing data of the research results
- d. The researcher makes conclusion data findings.

E. Data Collection Technique

To obtain the data needed for this research, the researcher data collects technique will be explained as follows:

1. Observation

The researcher needed to observe condition in the class and identify the students' problems in the class. It aimed to review the researcher in the class and identify some aspects that were still needed to be improved. The researcher used observation sheet.

The observed aspects were students' attention, activeness, responses, ability and interaction with the teacher. The researcher observed the class and gave the range of each aspect on the observation sheet based on the real condition. The results of observation sheet were used to be a supporting data to make a lesson plan. furthermore, the researcher known about the problems and students' characteristics.

2. Questionnaire

Questionnaire was a research instrument consisted of a series of questions for the purpose of gathering information from the respondents. The questionnaire was conducted on the last meeting of teaching reading narrative text in order to investigate the obstacles faced by the students in learning reading narrative text using digital storytelling.

questionnaire helped the researcher to figure out the students' opinions and responses toward the method that the researcher had given to the students'. It is helped the researcher in reflecting on the teaching learning processes and giving the recommendation for the future researcher.

3. Test

This research used tests to measure students' effect after using digital storytelling as the teaching learning process. the researcher used test was conducted to know whether digital storytelling could successfully help students in reading skills.

Test was given in the last meeting, exactly on 10th February 2020. It was conducted in 60 minutes. A test consists of twenty questions referring to a narrative text. This is individual test. It will take a gathering data easier to know the ability of each students.

4. Interview

The interviewer used a set question which is developed to gain the specific information. The interview was conducted to get the addition information

in response to interesting or important answer that arises unexpectedly from the planned questions. The interview was done with the English teacher and students.

The researcher chose three level students with the criteria of the students are less, medium and higher ability in learning English. who were considered could give deeper answer to be interviewed. The researcher used interviews to gather further information. The main purpose this interviews is to obtain the students' perception about teaching reading using digital storytelling in class to their reading skills.

F. The Data Analysis Procedure

The data of the research is analyzing such as observation sheet, questionnaire, test and interview. The data analysis will be explained as follows:

1. Observation

In observation sheet, there are several steps to analyze the data:

- b. The researchers identify yes or no answers by the tutor English teacher.
- c. The researchers identify the evidence performance that have been written by the tutor English teacher.
- d. The researchers analyze the lack performance in observation sheet and then evaluate the reason it is not suitable.

2. Questionnaire

This step is how the researcher knows the student's response through some questions given to them. After all, the researcher would analyze the result

of the questionnaire on the student's response to the questioning in teaching reading of narrative text using digital storytelling. The researcher Identify statements which most of the students choose yes or no.

3. Rubric Test

Scoring the students correct answer used formula as follows:

Table 3.6 The assessment of test

$\text{Score} = \frac{\text{Students' correct answer}}{\text{Total number of items}} \times 100$
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Table 3.7 Range of the result test

No	Percentage Range	Qualification
1	86-100	Very Good
2	71-85	Good
3	56-70	Average
4	41-55	Poor
5	0-40	Very Poor

In the Table 3.6 and 3.7 shows the way to analyze data of the test. The researcher using this assessment to see the students' ability based on their correct and incorrect answer.

4. Interview

In this section, the researcher involved the teacher and students' to be an interview to get data. The researcher gave the questions through what have been considered depending on the implementation of questioning teaching in the class. Furthermore, the results interview put together into the main conclusion of the research.