

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter explains of research method, research design, subject of research, instruments and data collection method and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Method**

In this research, researcher used qualitative method as research methodology. According to Morse and Richards (2002), qualitative researchers sometimes describe the processes by which verification of the theoretical findings by another team member takes place. It is widely accepted that qualitative research should be ethical, important, intelligibly described, and use appropriate and rigorous methods (Crabtree, 2008). Qualitative researchers defend the integrity of their work by different means: trustworthiness, credibility, applicability and consistency are the evaluative criteria (Leininger, 1994). According to Kvale (1995), credibility in qualitative research becomes evident whenever the researcher develops works that can be:

1. In the process of problematizing of the matter, through coherency with the theoretical foundations of the case.
2. In the case of structuration of the research, where validity involves the adequacy of the research design and of the methods used in each topic, besides the objectives that give some direction to the study.
3. In the process of data collection, where credibility materializes in the careful data review, in respect to what is being evidenced by participants.

4. In terms of interpretation, where credibility refers to the ways in which questions are displayed in the text, and to the sense of given interpretations.
5. In terms of verification, when it is related to both credibility of knowledge produced and the types of validation that are relevant in specific studies, including the decisions of what is relevant for the community in the discussions on credibility.

Based on the statements above, the researcher concludes that qualitative research must be clearly explained. In addition, qualitative research must have credibility, trustworthiness, applicability and consistency. Credibility in qualitative research must describe the problem through coherence with a theoretical basis, validity must involve the adequacy of the research design and methods used, data collection must be real as proven by participants, credibility refers to the questions displayed in the text and the meaning of interpretation.

## **B. Research Design**

This research used descriptive qualitative research design. According to Selinger & Shohamy (1989), the descriptive qualitative research is a type or category of research refers to investigation, which utilizes already exiting data or on experimental research. Whereas, Ary (2002) claims that descriptive qualitative data collection from the understanding and meaning through verbal narrative and observations rather than through numbers. Sutopo & Siswono (2014) state that the

sources in descriptive qualitative research can be humans, events or activities, place or location, things, various pictures and records as well as documents and archives.

Based on the statements above, the researcher concludes descriptive qualitative is a type of research that refers to investigations using existing data. Explanation of descriptive qualitative data using verbal narrative. Sources of data in descriptive qualitative research are peoples, activities, places, records, documents and archives.

### **C. Subject of Research**

In this research, the subject is students of grade X Pharmacy 2 at Vocational High School Bandung Barat. The English teacher took this subject because the population in this class is 25 students. Compared to other class, X Pharmacy 2 is one of the class with the largest students' population. The following is the population of X grade at Vocational High School Bandung Barat academic year 2019/2020.

### **D. Instruments and Data Collection Method**

#### **1. Instruments**

There are many kinds of research instrument such as observation, questionnaires and test. The instruments can be used to collect the data they are:

### **a. Observation**

This research applied observation as one of research instruments. Arikunto (2010) says that observation mean of monitoring including all of action that concern in object using the entire of senses. Observation refers to the use of procedures that ensure that the information collected provides a sound basis for answering research questions and supporting the interpretations that are reached (Burns, 1999). According to Cresswell (2008), an observational guide is a form designed by the researcher before data collection that is used for taking field notes during an observation.

In other words, observation is an observation that refers to procedures and ensures that the information collected can answer the research question. Observations were designed by researcher to be used as field notes prior to data collection.

In this research, the observation was conducted on February, 25th 2020 to March, 10th 2020 in Vocational High School Bandung Barat. This research used observation as a research instrument. The researcher asked the English teacher as an observer. In this observation, researcher observed the implementation of the scenario for teaching reading narrative text using a scientific approach with a cooperative script model.

### **b. Test**

Test is one of the research instruments. Arikunto (2010) claims that test is a series of question or the other tools which is used to measure of ability, intelligence of knowledge, skill owned by individual or group is the definition test. In other words, the test is part of the instrument and data collection to determine or measure students' abilities.

In this research, researcher used multiple choice as question type. There are forty questions with the choices a, b, c or d. The most content in the test is reading comprehension of narrative text. The test is conducted through Google Classroom.

### **c. Questionnaires**

The more instruments in this research is questionnaire. Arikunto (2010) argues that, questionnaire is a number of written questions used to get information from the respondent. Questionnaire requires a careful, clear statement of the problem underlying questionnaire. Otherwise, ambiguity and misinterpretation will invalidate the findings (Isaac and Michael, 1982).

Based on the statements above, the questionnaire is a written question to get information from the respondents. The questions must be accurate, clear and unambiguous in order to obtain valid information.

In this research, researcher used questionnaire as one of research instruments. The questionnaire consists of twenty questions and four aspects there are, attention, relevance, confidence and satisfaction. Attention is about students'

enjoyment and attention to learning. Relevance is about learning effectiveness. Confidence is students' confidence when learning. Satisfaction is the spirit of student learning.

## **2. Data Collection Method**

Data are an important part of research to find out the results of the research. Researcher need a lot of information about students' abilities to get the data that researcher needs. Webb, Campbell, Schwartz, Sechrest, Campbell & Fiske (1966) say that data collection from different sources, as well as their analysis, would enhance the validity of the results. Therefore, preparation prior to data collection is advised to consider any potential consequence and arrange an appropriate referral system if required (Atkinson & Mannix McNamara, 2016). Adopting a flexible design such as qualitative description enables data collection and analysis to be an iterative process by responding to participant's responses to questions and simultaneously adapting the analytical process as new insights emerge as the study progresses (Patterson & Morin, 2012).

Based on the theories above, the researcher concludes data collection from various sources is highly recommended, because it will improve the validation results. Before collecting data, researcher must consider the consequences and arrange the data collection according to the data needed.

In this research, researcher collecting data used observation, test, and questionnaire. The following is the explain of data collection that used:

**a. Observation**

In this research, researcher conducted observation in 3 meetings from February 25<sup>th</sup> 2020 to March 10<sup>th</sup> 2020 in one of vocational high school in West Bandung. This observation is used to answer one of the research questions, that is "How is the implementation of the scenario in teaching reading narrative text using a scientific approach with a cooperative script model?".

**b. Test**

In this research, the test was conducted online using google form. The test was conducted on April 14<sup>th</sup> 2020 due to the pandemic that occurred. The test is used to answer the research question "How does the students' respond toward teaching reading narrative text using a scientific approach with cooperative script model?".

**c. Questionnaire**

In this research, researcher distributed questionnaire to students on April 14<sup>th</sup> 2020, after the students finished taking the test. This questionnaire was used to answer the research question "What are the students' difficulties in teaching reading narrative text using scientific approach with cooperative script model?".

## **E. Data Analysis**

Data analysis is process of collecting data. Qualitative data analysis predominantly consists of content or thematic analyses, which are often erroneously used interchangeably (Miles, Huberman & Saldana:2014). Although emphasis is placed on description, analysis of qualitative description data by its very nature will involve some degree of interpretation (Sandelowski, 2010). The advantages of a qualitative description approach are that data analysis is more likely to remain true to participant's accounts and contribute to ensuring the researchers own interpretations are transparent (Clancy, 2013; Sandelowski, 2000). In other words, analysis data is a content or thematic analysis in a study. Data analysis in descriptive qualitative will be use the interpretations described and participant data will be more accurate. Data analysis in descriptive qualitative also ensures interpretation is transparent.

Researcher used triangulation to analyze the data. Triangulation is a combination of study methods for the same phenomenon (Marcio, Leonel, Carlos & Rafael: 2018). Cox & Hassard (2005) state that due to navigation and topography, triangulation is frequently understood as a method used for establishing a position. According to Web (1966), Campbell (1966), Smith & Kleine (1986) and Denzin (1978), triangulation is actually used to increase the study accuracy in this case triangulation is one of the validity measures. In other words, triangulation is combination of research method that used to increase the research accuracy and triangulation is a validity measure.