

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher presents several aspects of methodology used to guide the presents research. Some points to discuss are the explanation of Research Method, Research Design, Time and Place of the Research, Subject of the Research, Instruments of the Research, Data Collection Techniques, and Data Analysis.

A. Research Method

Research method is strategy determined by the nature of the research question and the subject being investigated (Denzin & Lincoln, 2005). According to (Sugiyono, 2010) there are two types of research method that can be used by the researcher namely, qualitative and quantitative research. Qualitative research is a certain tradition in social science which fundamentally depends on the person and his surrounding through his language, while quantitative research contains every kinds of research that based on percentage, table, and the other statistical counting.

In addition, Williams (2007) says that qualitative research involves purposeful use for describing, explaining, and interpreting collected data. In this research, qualitative research method was applied because the researcher focuses to gives detail

and interprets on the collected data from students' apparent problem accordance with reality. Through qualitative research, the data can be collected in the form of pictures, word and pictures, rather than number. In other words, research method can help the researcher in collecting the data, samples and finding solution of the research.

B. Research Design

Research Design is a plan or strategy for data collection and data processing to get results and achieve the goals of the research. Ary et al., (2010) argues that research design is the researchers' plan of how to proceed and to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its context. In conducting the research, the researcher could use any kinds of methods and research designs based on the purpose characteristics, the problem, and other alternative used.

Sukmadinata (2011) as cited Dermawan, Nurkadri, & Manalu (2020) argues that descriptive qualitative research is intended to describe phenomena that exist naturally or not, which is pay more attention to the characteristic, quality, and interrelations of activities. Therefore, descriptive qualitative research design was used by the researcher, because the researchers analyze and describe all events and facts that occur in accordance with reality systematically on the data descriptively.

C. Time and Place of the Research

This research was conducted about two weeks started on January 20th up to February 3rd, 2020. The place of the research is at a junior high school in Batujajar. It is located in Bandung Barat.

D. Subject of the Research

The study was conducted in one of junior high school in Batujajar. The population of this research were the students of eighth grades of junior high school in the academic year of 2019/2020, consist of 7 classes with the total 220 students. Then, The subjects of this research were the students of VIII D. The researcher used 32 students as a sample.

The technique used by the researcher was purposive sampling, because class VIII D was chosen as the subject of the research based on the advice of the English teacher who gave the consideration that the class was chosen to be the subject because it had a fairly good ability in English lessons.

E. Instrument of the Research

This research consists of five instruments. Arikunto (2006) states that instrument is a device that is used by the researcher to help them in collecting data in research. There are several instruments obtained in this research such as observation sheet, interview, document analysis, questionnaire and test (assessment). Some instrument used in collecting the data to answer the research

questions to gained more deep understanding of the phenomenon of the research. The detail explanation is explained as follows:

1. Observation

Observation is a technique to collect data in qualitative research. The researcher used observation sheet during doing learning activities to collect data. The use of observation sheet is to investigate and describes the implementation of teaching writing recount text through project based learning. In this research there are two parts observation sheet used by researcher such as (1) observation sheet for the English teacher, to observer the researcher during teaching learning process, and (2) observation sheet for the researcher.

2. Interview

In qualitative data, the researcher can collect the data through kinds of interview. According to Kyale (1996) interview is a conversation in which the purpose is to gather explanations of the life world of the interviewer. It means interview interview is an extended conversation between partners who give information on a topic, and a phenomenon that occurs is interpreted by the person being interviewed. Creswell (2008) classifies types of interview; those types are (1) one on one interview, (2) focus group interview, (3) telephone interview, and (4) electronic E-mail interview.

Thus, based on the types of interviews above, in this study the researcher has conducted two interviews by using one-on-one interviews. Firstly, the researcher interviewee six eighth grade students to find out the students' responses of learning writing recount text through Project Based Learning method and difficulties faced by the students. Secondly, the researcher interviewed the teacher about teacher responses to the implementation of teaching writing recount text through Project Based Learning method conducted by researcher in several meeting.

3. Document Analysis

Document analysis is a form of qualitative research in which documents are interpreted by the researcher. The purpose of document analysis is used as a tool and a support for the main data to obtain data related to the research. Bowen (2017) states that document analysis is a systematic procedure for reviewing or evaluating documents-both printed and electronic (computer-based and Internet-transmitted) material. Often, document analysis used by the other researcher in research.

In this research, the researcher prepares and used Lesson plan (RPP) as document analysis and guide or reference material in research. The researcher prepare Lesson plan related to answer research question in which to know about responses of the teacher

and students in learning writing recount text through Project Based Learning method.

4. Questionnaire

Questionnaire used as a list of questions that are given to participants. Hopkins (2008) states questionnaires that ask specific questions about aspects of the classroom, curriculum or teaching method are a quick and simple way of obtaining broad and rich information from pupils. In this research, the researcher prepared close- ended questionnaire and used sixteen Yes or No questions related to research that has been done. The contents of questions are analyzing the teacher and students about responses and difficulties in learning writing recount text through Project Based Learning method.

5. Test

Test is a technique to collect the data in the research. According to Ary et al., (2010) test 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 purpose of the test is to measure the effect of treatment in the study. In this study, the researcher provided essay tests or writing tests to students conducted after the application of teaching writing recount texts through project-based learning method in conventional methods. The use of test is to evaluate how far the students understand their

writing skill. The researcher also chooses writing criteria by Jacob as a guide in assessing students' writing test.

F. Data Collection Techniques

1. Observation

In this research, the researcher needs some methods to collect the data. One of them is observation. Through observation, the researcher has their own understanding about theory-in use and even respondent's point of view that could not be analyzed by interview or survey (Alwasilah, 2008).

The observation sheet was filled in by the researcher and teacher observer during class activities. The English teacher as the teacher observer, which is observing and monitoring directly the researcher when teaching learning process in class began opening until closing the lesson. Meanwhile, the researcher as the observer to monitor and analyze students' learning activity during teaching learning process.

2. Interview

The second method is interview. Interview is good since the question can be limited by the researcher due to the need of the interview. The purpose of interview is uses to obtain the data about the teacher and students' responses of teaching writing recount text through Project Based Learning. The researcher conducted interview in the last meeting after teaching learning process and it was record by voice recorder.

The interview session consists of two parts. First, the interview was conducted to teacher observer and second conducted to the students. The researcher chose six students from several categories namely, low, middle, and high abilities. The researcher also prepared the questions will be used for interview, which there are seven questions for teacher and thirteen questions for students.

3. Questionnaire

The third method is questionnaire. The purpose of questionnaire is to get the data about the teacher and students' difficulties in teaching writing recount text through project based learning. The questionnaire consists of close- ended questions with two questions (yes or no) and consists of 16 questions. In the last meeting after conducting teaching process, the questionnaire was share and described by researcher to the students after all the qualitative data were analyzed to make students more be easier and understand to the questions or statements of questionnaire.

Therefore, there are formulas to analyze the questionnaire of close- ended as below:

$$\text{percentage} = \frac{\text{total } (\surd) \text{ all the parcipitants}}{\text{whole the participants}}$$

4. Test

The last method is test. In this research, the researcher used test in the last meeting after the teaching learning process, because test can help the researcher to find out about students' writing abilities after the researcher carry out the treatment of the use of Project Based Learning in writing recount text. The researcher provided test to students in form of essay where the students must write a recount text about unforgettable personal experiences.

G. Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process in which researchers process and organize the search results from the knowledge obtained to be found and presented the results. The researcher analyzed the data after collecting data to answer research questions. Furthermore, the researcher must be determine whether the result answer of the research questions.

In addition, Huberman in Denzin & Lincoln (1994) that in analyzing the data the researcher must be through several steps related to the research objectives namely data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing and verification. There were three main components or steps of data analysis:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction means the process of selecting or choosing, focusing, summarize until abstracting the data. In data reduction,

there were several data was collected by researcher from interview, questionnaire, observation sheet, document analysis, and post-test. Raw data was done by summarizing data which is get from interview, questionnaire, observation sheet, document analysis and post- test. In this research, the researcher has limited the research is only using picture as a documentation in teaching writing recount text through Project Based Learning method.

2. Data Display

The second is data display. Generally, data display means is descriptions of data in sentences form. From data display, the researcher described data which has been classify and organized based on data reduction and conclusion (Miles & Huberman, 1992).

Basically, the use of this technique is to assist researchers in arranging explanations for information from data obtained to draw conclusions. Therefore, the researcher presented and describes the data in data display that refers to data that has been reduced. Display data is also an advantage for researchers because it can help in understanding data.

3. Conclusion/ drawing/ verification

The last is conclusion drawing, means the researcher takes conclusion after presenting and analyzing the data that is verified as the result of analysis. The conclusion drawing is started after

the data were collected by making temporary conclusion. In the other words, the conclusion is analyzed continuously and verified the validity to get the perfect conclusion of data.

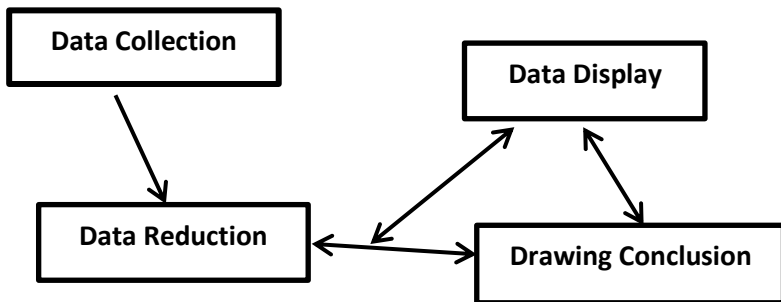


Figure 3.1 Component of data analysis (Sugiyono, 2010)