

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research methods used in this study. They are the research design, the object of the study, source of data, research instrument, the data collection technique, and the data analysis technique.

3.1 Research design

As stated before, this study deals with an analysis of recount text written by the eighth grade students of SMP N 1 Duduk Sampeyan Gresik. It tries to answer the research questions as the problem of this study. Those are in analyzing the generic structure, language feature, and also the mechanics. Related to the problem and the objective of the study, the form of descriptive qualitative approach is used to analyze and identify the students' recount text. It is descriptive qualitative research because the objective of this study is analyzing and finding the information as many as possible of the phenomenon. According to Ary (1972:322), descriptive research is design to obtain the information, the information itself concerning the current status phenomenon. It is determining the situation which exists while this study does. Qualitative design makes the researcher easier to analyze the data because it will not use any number or account of number. It support by Miles and Hubberman (1994:1) they stated that qualitative data usually in the form of word rather than numbers. In addition, qualitative research is holistic approach that involves discovery as stated by

Williams (2007:3) there are many kinds of descriptive qualitative research. Such as, descriptive qualitative research experiment, descriptive qualitative research case study, descriptive qualitative research content analysis and etc. Here, the research of the researcher belongs to descriptive qualitative research content analysis because the researcher analyze the students' Recount text. Descriptive qualitative research content analysis is the research that analyzing the content of textbooks, newspaper, text, and etc.

The descriptive qualitative research content analysis is the best design in this study because it describes the students' recount text in term of generic structure, language feature, and the mechanics of their text by explicitly describing their writing. Based on Morrill et al (2000) the focus on text—on qualitative data rather than on numbers—is the most important feature of qualitative analysis. Considering it, the data were taken by the researcher from the teacher without any treatment.

3.2 Subject of the study

The subject of this study is the eighth grade students of SMP Negeri 1 Duduk Sampeyan Gresik in first semester 2013/2014. That is chosen since the researcher knows that there is recount text in the syllabus of teaching and learning English on eighth grade of Junior High School. The eighth grade student are divided into seven classes which are initiated from VIII-A until VIII-G. Among those classes the researcher chose VIII-F and VIII-G as the sample of the study.

3.3 Setting of the study

The researcher is going to conduct in SMP Negeri 1 Duduk Sampeyan Gresik. Located of this school is on Jl. Raya Sumengko Duduk sampeyan Gresik. This junior high school is accredited B. There are many facilities those are libraries, language laboratory, canteen, IT laboratory, LCD, and of course 21 class rooms, seven classes for each grades. It has seven classes for seventh grade, seven classes for eighth grade, and seven classes of ninth grade. The teaching and learning process is held at 06:30-14:00 p.m. There are five English teachers in this school. Two of them are men. While the other are women.

The researcher chooses eighth grade as her variable of her research. There are seven classes of this grade. They are VIII A until VIII G. They get English lesson two times a week. The class of VIII F is in the corner of the school gate, and the class of VIII-G is in beside of canteen. They get one chair and one table in each class and each student.

3.4 Data and source of data

The data that will be needed in this research are in the form of words, phrase, and sentences stated in students' recount text. The source of data is from the students' recount text composition. The text that written by the students will gain the result of the analysis itself. The recount text that is written by VIII-F students and also VIII-G are collected after the researcher copying all the document of students' recount text from the teacher. This documentation has already corrected by the teacher before. After that, the reseracher analyzes it based on theory some of experts. It supproted by their teacher as inter-rater to make the

analysis of the researcher more accurate. Those analyze is in term of generic structure, language feature. The main data is the result of students' recount text in term of each components that researcher discusses here such as generic structure, language feature, and mechanics.

3.5 Research instrument

As stated by Bodgan and Biklen in Rohmawati (2007: 32) that qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of data and the researcher is the key instrument. It supported by Ary, Jacobs and Razavieh, sorensen (2006:426), In qualitative studies, the human investigator is the primary instrument for the gathering and analyzing of data. So, In this study, the instrument is the researcher as the main instrument for measuring the data and the students' document also. Students' document is the students' writing composition in recount text which is given an instruction by the teacher to write recount text. Students' recount text covers generics structure, language features, and mechanics. In this research generic structure covered the composition of recount text. Those are *orientation, events, and re-orientation*. Language features covers the using of language use; those are using specific noun, using simple past, using word order (detailed noun phrase and relating verb) using adjectives using of Action verbs, using detailed pronouns to refer the participant, using Conjunctions and also using the time signal/ Chronological connective to describe the period of the event in the story, using Adverbs consist of adverb of place, adverb of time, and adverb of manner, and also using adverb Phrases Adjectives. And mechanics

covers the using of punctuation, capitalization and also the using of commas in writing text.

3.6 Data collection technique

Data collection technique is the section on data collection methods describes the methods used to gather the data (interviews, observation, document analysis, and so on) (Ary, Jacobs and Razavieh, Sorensen: 2006:492).

To collect the data, the researcher uses documentation as the technique. According to (Ary, Jacobs and Razavieh, Sorensen:2006:442) said that documents can be classified into four categories: (1) public records, (2) personal documents, (3) physical materials, and (4) researcher-generated documents. Personal document will use as the reseacher document in the form of recount text of the students. As stated before that this study focused on analyzing the recount text of eighth grade students, it will be the generic structure, language features, and mechanics of writing the text. The data collection technique in this study will be collecting in four steps. First, the researcher comes to that school to meet the teachers who teach English in class VIII-F and VIII-G. Second, she asks for the students' composition in writing recount text that has been corrected by the teacher before. Third, she copies the students' composition and gives the original back to the teacher. Fourth, she analyzes the students' writing recount text in terms of its generic structure, language feature, and mechanics. It will be supported by the analysis from the teacher itself as the inter-rater here, it can make the result of this analysis more accurate. She analyzes the generic structure of recount text based on the theory of Ruth Y.L Wong (2010) and

Oshima and Hogue (1999:56:99). And analyzes the language feature based on the Mark and Anderson Kathy (1997:50) in Ani Dita Tridiyan (2012). For mechanics the researcher uses the theory of Oshima and Hogue (1997). There are some steps to analyze the data. First, the researcher tries to understand and comprehend the students' recount text composition in terms of its generic structure, language feature, and mechanics. Then she analyzes the data based on the adaptation of Ruth Y.L Wong (2010), Mark and Anderson Kathy (1997:50) in Ani Dita Tridiyan (2012), Oshima and Hogue (1997).

3.7 Data Analysis

Data analysis will be done after collecting the data. As stated before that the researcher uses descriptive qualitative in her research. A descriptive qualitative research is a research that is done without any calculation and systematic data for measuring the phenomenon of the research.

Data analysis in this qualitative research will be gotten throughout the analysis of the text rather than after process. The researcher tries to find the pattern of recount text of the eighth grade students in term of generic structure, language feature, and mechanics. This analysis based on the theory above. Marshal and Huberman (1989) suggest that the process of data analysis entail three activities: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. The researcher explored the data each entail three activities below :

3.7.1 Data Reduction

Data reduction referred to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes or

transcription Milles and Huberman (1994). Reduction here is that the data can be summarizing, choosing the main point, coding, focusing on something important and finding out the design and the theme. It will be a part of analysis. Data reduction can be reduced in many ways through selection, through summary or paraphrase, being subsumed in a larger pattern and so on.

In this case, it reduces the whole data obtained about the recount text that written by the eighth grade students in term of generic structure, language feature, and mechanics of writing recount text itself. The data reduced is data obtained from notes taken from the field research during the observation is done such as text of recount. It will be in tidy form after in untidy form when the research done.

3.7.2 Data Display

Data display as the process of presenting the data of the research. The data is displayed in the narrative form. In this case, Miles and Huberman state that “the most frequent form of display data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text. According to Miles and Huberman (1994) again that data display are critical and often underutilized means of analysis. They describe many forms of data display, illustrated with example of actual data.

In this case the researcher discusses the data obtained about how the students' recount text in term of generic structure, how the students' recount text in term of language feature, and how the students' recount text in term of mechanics based on the theory about generic structure by Ruth Y. L. Wong (2010) and Oshima and Hogue (1999:56:99), theory of language feature by Anderson Kathy (1997:50) in Ani Dita Tridiyan (2012), and also mechanics using the theory of Oshima and hogue (1997). Then, those data are displayed in the form of

narrative to describe the result of students' recount text. The data displayed is the result of data collected from some data collection technique such as analysis text of written recount text of the students. As stated again by Miles and Huberman "looking at displays help us to understand what is happening and what something will be done further analysis or causation on that understanding. So, it will facilitate the researcher to understand and planning what will the researcher do next.

3.7.3 Conclusion drawing or verification

The third or the last analysis activity is conclusion drawing or verification. According to Marshal and Rossman (1989) they said that drawing conclusion and verifying them is also seen to take place before, during, and after data collection. Drawing conclusion is done to discuss whole reduced and displayed data in this research. Conclusion drawing or verification in qualitative research is a new finding that never been before. The finding can be description of an object that still unclear so that it will be clear after researched. The data obtained from analyzing students' recount text in term of of generic structure, language feature, and mechanics itself based on the theory that used by the reseracher.

The conclusion drawing or verification will answer all reseacher question, those are how do the eighth grade students organize their recount text in term of generic structure, how do the eighth grade students organize their recount text in term of language feature, how do the eighth grade students organize their recount text in term of mechanics.