

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the description of the research method of the study, it consists of research design, subject of the study, research instrument, data collection procedure, and data analysis.

#### 3.1 Research Design

The research design is the researcher's plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its natural setting (Ary, 2002:426). Based on the problems and the objectives of the study, the writer decides that this study uses descriptive qualitative in designing her research because the writer wants to analyze teaching descriptive writing by using descriptive text. Therefore, descriptive research is considered as the most appropriate design to use in this study because the objective of the research is to describe the class activity during teaching descriptive writing by using descriptive text.

Ary (2002:22) describes that qualitative research focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in this study. This study intended to know: how are the students descriptive writing at SMA N 1 Sidayu, what are problems faced by English students at SMA N 1 Sidayu in teaching descriptive writing, and what are solutions used by English students at SMA N 1 Sidayu in

teaching descriptive writing. In this study, the qualitative method is needed to obtain the information about the students descriptive writing for the tenth grade in senior high school.

### **3.2 Subject of the Study**

This study is conducted at SMA N 1 Sidayu, it is located on Jl. Pahlawan 06 Sidayu. The writer decides the preliminary study before selecting the subject. The writer comes to SMA N 1 Sidayu. The writer chooses SMA N 1 Sidayu because the teacher implements descriptive teaching in descriptive text.

The writer chooses the tenth grade because they get descriptive writing, and their ability are heterogenesses. This research subject use snow ball technique. Account of students' writing not more than 10.

### **3.3 Research Instrument**

The instrument is needed to collect the data. In qualitative research, the main instrument to collect the data is the researcher herself (Arikunto, 2006:17). In this study the writer will analyze students' writing to the tenth grade at SMA Negeri 1 Sidayu to collect the data.

### **3.4 Data Collection Procedure**

According to Bogdan and Biklen (1998:50) in collecting the data, there are three techniques in qualitative research: (1) Observation form (2) In depth interview (3) Documents. But, The reseacher only use one technique in this research. Because researcher analyze the students' writing focused on content and organization to the tenth grade at SMA Negeri 1 Sidayu.

There are some steps that the writer does as the procedure to collect the data:

1. Collect the students descriptive writing
2. Classify students' writing
3. Analyze the data

#### **3.4.1 Documents**

Another form of data is the documents. Documents are some sources which is written or thing (Arikunto, 2006:158). The documents will be taken by the writer such as; syllabus, lesson plan, students' written task and material that is used by the teacher in teaching writing.

### **3.5 Data Analysis**

According to Fraenkel and Wallen (2006:434) data analysis is analyzing the data in qualitative study essentially involves analyzing and synthesizing the information, the researcher obtains from various sources (e.g., observation, interviews, documents) into a coherent description of what he or she has observed or otherwise discovered. According to Miles and Huberman (1994:10) qualitative analysis consisting of three concurrent flows of activity: data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion / verification.

#### **3.5.1 Data Reduction**

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes or transcription. By data reduction, qualitative data can be reduced and transformed in many ways; through selection, through summary or paraphrase, being subsumed in a larger pattern, and so on.

#### **3.5.2 Data display**

The second major flow analysis activity is data display. Data display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. Looking at displays helps us to understand

what is happening and to do something, either analyze further or take action based on that understanding. The analysis of the students descriptive writing.

### **3.5.3 Drawing Conclusion**

The third of analysis activity is drawing conclusion and verification. From the start of data collection, the qualitative analyst is beginning to decide what things mean is noting regularities, patterns, explanations, possible configuration, causal flows and propositions.

In data analysis, the researcher categorized and analyzed the data by presenting the result of the observation, interview and the analysis of the students' respond by using descriptive way. To present the interpretation, the researcher described those data based on the research questions mentioned in the previous chapter. The data would be presented in the form of paragraph to show the students writing by using descriptive text at SMAN 1 Sidayu.