

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This part covered the research design, approach of the study, time and place of the study, technique collecting data, triangulation and data analysis.

A. Research Design

The study applied Descriptive qualitative study. Descriptive research involved collecting data in order to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject of the study. A descriptive study determines and reports the way things are. One common type of descriptive research involves assessing attitudes or opinions toward individuals, organization, events, or procedures; pre-election political polls and market research surveys are examples of this type of descriptive research. Descriptive data are typically collected through a questionnaire survey, an interview, or observation.³⁸

Qualitative research is a broad field of inquiry that uses unstructured data collection methods, such as observations or documents to find themes and meanings to inform our understanding of the world. Qualitative research tends to try to uncover the reasons for behaviors, attitudes and motivations, instead of just the details of what, where and when. Qualitative research can be done across many disciplines, such as social science, healthcare and business.

³⁸ Gay.R.L, *Educational Research*, florida International University, 1981, second edition, p.13.

So far, in some studies qualitative researchers use the same source material (data) as historian. In most studies such materials are just part of the information base and often supplement participant observation and interviewing data.

B. Time and place of the Study

The time needed by the writer to collect the data in the field was 2 months. It was sufficient to get the data and information, so that relevant to the study. It was the strategy in teaching writing simple paragraph at the eighth grade of MTs Darul Ulum of Palangka Raya, and writer supposes the time was appropriate in which to get the information and data only needed information from the English Teacher and items of the evaluation and so that it does not disturb the teaching learning process. Meanwhile, the place of the study was in MTs Darul Ulum of Palangka Raya.

C. Subject and Object of the study

The subject of the study was an English teacher of MTs Darul Ulum of Palangka Raya, is teaching at the eighth year students of MTs Darul Ulum Palangka Raya.

It only took one subject the English teacher who teaches the students by bilingual class of the second year at MTs Darul Ulum of Palangka Raya. Object of the study was the strategies in teaching writing simple paragraph at the eighth grade of MTsN Darul Ulum Palangka Raya.

D. Technique Collecting Data

1. Observation

Observation is a systematically seeks out and organizes data concerning what is being studied based on a social science theory and methodology rather than focusing on achieving a situational defined goal.³⁹ It means that observation is the field strategy which done to observe the situation. With observational technique, however, an observer watches behaviors in a natural setting and record that behavior in some way.⁴⁰

Hornby states observation is the action of watching somebody or something carefully to notice things.⁴¹ Observation is a technique to get the data. The data in this study can be seen from techniques, namely:

- a. The place or location is general illustration about the place condition or located of the study.
- b. Subject, is a person involved.
- c. Activities, is a set of related acts people do.
- d. Acts is single people do.
- e. Event is a set of related activities that subject carry out.
- f. Time, is time that available as long as researching chronological.

³⁹Qualitative Modul, ([http://www.listening/qualitative modul.com.htm](http://www.listening/qualitative%20modul.com.htm), accessed on March 16th, 2010).

⁴⁰Wido H. Toendan, *Educational Research Method*, 2006, p. 153.

⁴¹ As Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1995, p.798.

2. Interview

Interview is one of the techniques of collecting data which is useful used to investigate cognitive processes such as awareness or constructs such as perceptions or attitudes that are not directly observable.⁴² The aim of interview is to make the interviewee feel comfortable answering questions and providing informative details in a conversational setting.

The usage of this technique was done by giving question directly between interviewers to interviewee. It was intended to get accurate information about the teacher and the students. To get and collect clear explanation, the study used the kind of structured interview. The data which can be gotten from the technique, as follows:

- a. The students' difficulties in writing short functional text.
- b. Students' problems in writing short functional text.
- c. The applied strategies by the English teacher in teaching writing short functional text.
- d. The teacher's problem in writing short functional text.

3. Documentation

Documentation is the technique of collecting the available documentation for the program being evaluated.⁴³

⁴²Cristina Sanz (ed.), *Mind and Context in Adult Second Language Acquisition*, Georgetown University Press, Washington, DC, 2005, p. 82.

⁴³Brian K. Lynch, *Language Program Evaluation: Theory and Practice*, USA: Cambridge University Press, 1996, p. 139.

Based on quotation above, documentation was used as a technique in collecting data by using documents of writing that will be gotten and or related to the data need, such as:

- a. The students' writing about short functional text.
- b. The result of the students' writing evaluation (the students' score) in writing short functional text.
- c. Syllabus of English education (writing material) at the eighth grade students.
- d. List name of the eighth grade as subject.
- e. Transcription of interview.

E. Triangulation

One process involved in corroboration the data collection was triangulation which was using multiple research technique and multiple sources of data in order to understand the locus of the research from all feasible perspectives, can also enhance credibility.

Triangulation is writer –participant corroboration, which has also been referred to as cross-examination. Moleong stated that triangulation is technique of examination of the data validity which the writer seeks something out of the data to check or to compare the data gotten.

Thus, all the data had been gotten by the writer then it was checked again using triangulation to corroborate the validity of the data. Therefore, the study got the valid data in order to answer the problems of this study.

F. Data Analysis

Boglan and Biklen in Qodir states that data analyzing is

“A process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding to enable you to present what you have to recover to others. Analyzing involve working with data, organizing it, breaking it into manageable unit, synthesizing it, searching for patterns discovering what is important and what is to be learned, and deciding what you will tell others.”⁴⁴

Based on the statement above, the study used the technique of the data analysis. Based on Miles and Humbermen in Rahardjo, from the document, data can be learned and used comprehensively, as follows:

1. **Data collections** One of the main duties in this study was collecting the data to answer the problems of the study above. The data was collected in natural setting without any manipulation of the setting. Data collecting techniques used in this study, namely: data observation, interview and documentation.
2. **Data reduction** Reductionism is a viewpoint that regards one phenomenon as entirely explainable by the properties of another phenomenon. The first can be said to be reducible to the second. It is a mere epiphenomenon of the second. It is really just another name for the second. It has no distinctive properties that require a distinctive theory or methodology all of the data that

⁴⁴ Abdul Qodir, *Metodology Riset Kualitatif*, Palangkaraya.hp. 1999, p.77-78.

have been collected, and then it is processed between relevant and to the problems.⁴⁵

3. **Data display** is the relevant data reported.
4. **Conclusion drawing/verification** is the product of checking one or more aspects of the research process to ensure that they are a true representation of what actually occurred or are clearly derived from the analysis. Within qualitative research, this often occurs once the raw data have been gathered.⁴⁶

Based on the quotation above, to answer the problem of the study, the researcher did the following steps;

- a. In data collection, the researcher collected the data related to the teacher strategies in teaching writing sample paragraph at the eighth grade of MTs Darul Ulum Palangka raya.
- b. In data reduction, the researcher will took the real data in the field, and then chose the data that was relevant to the study, focused on the data to answer the problems of the study.
- c. In data display, the researcher displayed the result of data reduction. It was displayed in report systematically in narration and table. In this study, the researcher displayed the data.
- d. In conclusion, the writer concluded the displayed data to answer the problems of the study. The conclusion would be done in order to know the description about the result of the study.

⁴⁵ Lisa M. Given, *The Sage Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Method*: USA, 2008, p.

⁴⁶ Ibid, p. 913