CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this part, the reseacher describe about the reseach method that use in counducting the reseach. It is purposed to answer the problem of the study. This chapter consists of research and approach, time and place of the study, the instrument of the study, data collection procedures, the endorsment of data and data analysis procedures.

A. Research Design and Approach

The study used qualitative-quantitative approach. Data analysis in qualitative research was ongoing activity that occurs throughout the investigatived the process rather than after process. Beside that, Ary stated that quantitative research is inquiry employing operational definitions to generate numeric data to answer predetermined questions.[1] Furthermore, the researcher used qualitative-quatitative approach by applying test. The purpose of the test was to measure the students' ability in writing narrative paragraph at State Islamic College of Palangka Raya, then the result of test was calculaable by using scoring guide. And type of the study was a case study. Case study could be answer descriptive questions (what happened) or attempt to explain why something happened by looking at a process. It focused on a particular phenomenon, situation, or event. In other words, case study was not so much about how the phenomenon was studied but rather about the

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[1]Donald Ary, Jacobs Lucy Cheser and Chris Sorensen, *Introduction to Research in Education Eighth Edition*, USA: Wadsworth Cengage Learning : 2010. p. 648.

choice of what to study.[2] Consequently, the study used qualitative-quantitative approach by applying a test and finding the factors that make the second semester students difficult in writing narrative paragraph at State Islamic College of Palangka Raya in academic year 2012/2013.

B. Time and Place of the Study

The researcher collected the data two months from April 25, 2013 until June 25, 2013. The data from the real factors that make the second semester students difficult in writing narrative paragraph and expected to be reasonable and acceptable. The place of the study was at State Islamic College of Palangka Raya of TBI, G.obos street complex Islamic Centre Palangka Raya, Central Kalimantan 73111 as the place of research. The researcher was needed two months collected all of the data accurately and briefly.

C. Subjects and Objects of the Study

The subject of this study was the second semester students taking course of writing I at English Education Study Program of State Islamic College of Palangka Raya in academic year 2012/2013. The researcher chose one class and got the data maximally. The researcher took a sample there were sixteenth students that presented in the class. Furthermore, there were sixteenth students that followed the test in the class. After that, the researcher determined some subjects based on the test who got lower score in the writing class. Based on the test there were five students who got lower score in the class. In determining the

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[2]*Ibid*., p. 454.

sample of this study, the researcher used purposive sampling to get the data maximally because according to Mackey and Susan stated, purposive sampling is to determine the sampel with certain judgement that can give the data maximally.[3]

The object of this study was the factors that make the second semester students difficult in writing narrative paragraph at State Islamic Collage of Palangka Raya, G.obos street complex Islamic Centre Palangka Raya, Central Kalimantan 73111 as the place of research. The researcher collected the result score based on the students' writing test in writing narrative paragraph that related by content, organization, grammar and writing expression.

D. Instrument of the Study

Instrument is tool that used to measure the social phenomenon which observed by the researcher[4] Furthermore, in this study the researcher would use observation, test, questioner, interview and documentation to make this research reseonable and acceptably.

1. Observation

Mackey and Susan stated, observation is usually refers to methods of generating data which involve the researcher immersing him or herself in a research setting, and systematically observing dimensions of that setting, interactions, relationships, actions, events, and so on.[5] In this study the researcher used observation. It was purposed to know the students' attitude,

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[3] *Ibid,* p. 163.
[4] *Ibid*, p. 135.
[5] *Ibid*, p. 162.

study process in the long time learning. Sugioyono stated, in collecting the data technique of the study is related with human attitude, work process, natural indications and if respondent that observed is not wide.[6] Consequently, the researcher conducted the observation was ready from May 2, 2013 until May 25, 2013 at class writing I of the Second Semester Students at State Islamic College of Palangka Raya. The researcher came the class and seat down as another students, and the researcher looked at the learning writing directly in the classroom. In collecting the data observation, the researcher collected the number of the second semester students, the syllabus of writing I and the activitiy of the second semester students by using observation checklist.

2. Test

Arikunto stated, the test used to measure whether or not subject have the ability and also to measure how well the object ability.[7] In the test, the researcher provided material in the form of writing that provided to the second semester students. The researcher invited the students by using narrative paragraph to write parts of narrative paragraph. Given a test was ready from May 30, 2013 and the kind of the test was written test. It was purposed to measure the students' writing in comprehending the narrative paragraph. The students test was about using narrative paragraph, and the result of the test was calculaable by using scoring guide. The researcher was given a test only one time to the second semester students and the test was about narrative paragraph.

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[6] *Ibid, p*. 136.
[7]Arikunto, *Procedure Penelitian, suatu Pendekatan Iptek*, Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, p.58

The second semester students made writing about narrative paragraph. Each paragraph consist of orientation, complication and resolution. To answer the problems of the study in writing narrative paragraph by the second semester students, the researcher followed some procedures to analyze the obtained data. First, the researcher gave a test to the second semester students of writing class. Second, the researcher collected the data of the students results test. And the last, the researcher gave score to the students by using scoring guide and after that the researcher could account the score by find out the mean score of students. The kind of the test was subjective test because accourding to Djiwandono category of the test if the score was not impossible conducted in the objective test such as matching test, true-false test, and multiple-choice test.[8] Consequently, the researcher chose the subjective test by applying written test and used technique reability of inter-rater because the test conducted by the two correctors. To evaluate the test, the researcher as examiner and corrector.

3. **Questionaire**

Sugiyono stated, questioner is a technique to collect the data that conducted by some questions in written to another person.[9] In this study, the researcher gave a questioner to students to know the factors that make the second semester students difficult in writing narrative paragraph at State Islamic College of Palangka Raya in academic year 2012/2013. Furthermore, the researcher used variable numeric to know the factors that make the second

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[8] M. Soenardi Djiwandono, *Tes Bahasa, Pegangan Bagi Pengajar Bahasa,* Jakarta: PT Indeks, p.36.

[9] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Combination Mmixed Method),* Bandung : Alfabeta, p. 136.

semester students difficult in writing narrative paragraph by using scale likert because in Sugiono stated that, *to measure attitude, opinion or perception in social phenomenon the researcher use it. In the variable, the researcher used items and that was called a scale likert. The scale likert has gradation from positive statement and negative statement that divided into statement such as strongly agree, agree, not sure/not applicable, disagree and strongly disagree. Furthermore, for the analysis the items could give by score. For highest point were five and low score was one.*[10] In addition, the researcher would use open-questioner because it would help the respondance to give answer quickly and it easier for the researcher to conduct the analysis of data. The questions in questioner was needed some kinds of affirmative sentences and negative sentences in order to the respondence could give each answer the questions more clearly. And to give a questioner was done May 30, 2013 the respondence gave their answer in the classroom. It was purposed to know the result of another data and acceptably.

4. Interview

Interview is an activity that conducted by interviewers toward an informant. According to Hopkins in Sugiono stated that interview is how the way to know fact situation in the class by using face to face with informant.[11] In collecting data, the researcher used structured interview. The some questions has been prepared and interacted with the second semester students in the class or

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[10] *Ibid,* p.137.
[11] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan,* Bandung : Alfabeta, p. 318.

other places. There were five students who got poor score that interviewed by researcher. The data of the interview was the factors that make the second semester students difficult in writing narrative paragraph at State Islamic College of Palangka Raya. Based on the students' score there were five students who got poor score in the writing test. So, the researcher was conducted the firts interview on June 11, 2013, at 12.30-12.40 at dormitory of TBI with TH. June 13, 2013 at 08.30-08.35 at Campus of TBI, DWI and AW. June 18, 2013 at 09.26-09.31 at Campus of TBI with RAS and the last conducted interview with FAS on June 18, 2013 at 15.55-15.65 at Campus of TBI.

5. **Documentation**

Documentation is an event note that has been in the past. It forms written, drawing or others material that used to describe an object.[12] Bodgan in Sugiyono stated that, in most tradition of qualitative research, the phrase personal document is used broadly to refer to any first person narrative produced by an individual which describes his or her own actions, experience and belief.[13] In conducting the study, the researcher took the observation, test, questioner and interview became documentation activity in the classroom. The researcher took documentation on May 2, 2013 until June 18, 2013. Furthermore, it became accurately and acceptably. Consequently, for collecting data in this study as followed:

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[12] *Ibid*, p. 326.

[13] *Ibid*, p. 327.

a. The photos of the second semester students at state Islamic college of Palangka Raya.

b. The syllabus and the number of the second semester students at state Islamic college of Palangka Raya.

E. Data Collection Procedures

In this study, the researcher conducted the study by some procedures that became the data collection. The data collection procedures ware obsevation, test, questioner, interview, and documentation. The first step was observation, Mackey and Susan stated, observation is usually refers to methods of generating data which involve the researcher immersing him or herself in a research setting, and systematically observing dimensions of that setting, interactions, relationships, actions, events, and so on.[14] The observation conducted in order known the students who had the lowest score in writing skill and teaching learning active in the class. The researcher came the class and sat down as another students. The purpose was to get the specific data and it was conducted on May 2, 2013 at 09.00-11.20 in the writing classroom. The second step was a test, the researcher provided material in the form of writing that provided to the second semester students at State Islamic College of Palangka Raya in academic year 2012/2013. The researcher used the technique based on the reability of inter-rater because to evaluate the test conducted by two correctors.

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[14] *Ibid*, p. 162.

The researcher invited the students by using narrative paragraph. To this study, the researcher gave a test only once of the test and it was about narrative paragraph. To answer the problems of the study in writing narrative paragraph by students, the researcher followed some procedures data as followed:

a. The researcher gave a test to the students writing class I

b. The researcher collected the data of the students results test

c. The researcher gave score to the students test by using the scoring guide.

d. The researcher calculated the data for finding the mean, median and modus to examine the students writing narrative paragraph. The mean score of students where was (FX) by gotten all of the total scores ($\sum$) then, devided into the number of students (N).

e. The researcher tabulated the data into the distribution of frequency of the score table based on the reability of inter-rater to examine the test was reliable.

The writer used formula of mean, as following [15] :

Mean,

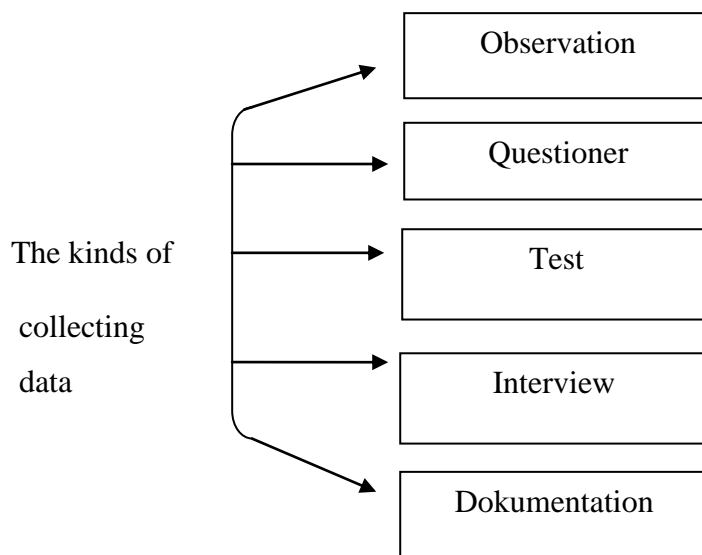$$Mx = \frac{\sum f.X}{N}$$

Where;

Mx : Mean

$\sum FX$: The total of the students' scores

N : Number of the Students

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[15] *Ibid*,p. 212.

The third step was given a questioner to the respondace. To this study, would use open-questioner because it would help the respondance could give answer quickly and also to make more easy the researcher conducted the analysis of data. The questions in questioner was needed some kinds affirmative sentences and negative sentences in order to respondence could give each answer the questions more clearly. It conducted on May 30, 2013 at 11.00-11.30 in the campus of TBI. And the last step was interview and documentation. In collecting the data clearly, the researcher used structured-interview. The some questions has been prepared questions before in the class. The data of the interview was the factors that make the second semester students difficult in writing narrative paragraph at State Islamic College of Palangka Raya in academic year 2012/2013. Consequently, the schema of data collection above could be describe as followed:

The kinds of collecting data

Observation

Questioner

Test

Interview

Dokumentation

Figure 3.1. The Technique of Collecting Data

F. The Endorsment of Data

In this study the researcher used the instrument validity of the test became valid. There were four techniques to determine the endorsement of data. They were credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability.[16]

1. Credibility

Credibility means trustworthiness of the data. In naturalistic approach, validity of the data refers to the finding data was appropriate it the reality.

The data credibility was supported by some techniques as follows:

a. Triangulation

According to Stainback in Sugiono stated that the aims is not to determine the truth about some social phenomenon, rather the purpose of triangulation is to increase one's understanding of what ever is being investigated.[17]Furthermore,by using the triangulation techniques the value data more consistently. The researcher collected the data by various techniques from the source same of data. In this case, the researcher used observation, test, questionaire, interview, and documentation.

b. Using References Material

The researcher collected the evidences of the data as the supporter of the data. The result of the test, photos of teaching and learning process in the classroom, field notes, and the results of questionaire, notes of interview and the photos of conducting the interview.

[16] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, p.366-382.
[17] *Ibid.*, p. 337.

c. Member Check

The researcher checked the data finding or the subjects of the study. The purpose of the member check was inform the data result to the subjects of the study before writing the study report.

2. Transferability

Transferability related to the questions, how far the result of the study could apply by the other people in other context. So, people could understand the result of the study then would apply it, a researcher must reported the study clearly, systematically and acceptably.[18] Therefore, the researcher made report of the study clearly, systematically and acceptably. The reader of this study would be easy comprehend the study.

3. Dependability

Dependability of the data known if the other researchers or people replicate the study process. Dependability examining is conducted by auditing all of study process to prove the data reliability.[19] Therefore, the researcher focused to the problems, going to the field, determined the source of the data, collected the data, analyzed the data, examined the endorsement of the data, and made the conclusion of the data.

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[18] *Ibid.*, p. 376.
[19] *Ibid.*, p. 377.

4. Conformability

Examining the conformability could be done by examine the result of the study that related to the process.[20] The result of the study was from the process of the study without any manipulation.

G. Data Analysis Procedures

Analysis is the act of giving meaning to data. Nasution in Sugiyono stated that data analysis in qualitative research is an ongoing activity that occurs throughout the investigative process rather than after process. The activities in analyzing data were data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.[21] Thus, the data analysis activities as followed:

1. Data Reduction

In data reduction, the researcher chose the main data or summarized the data, and focused on the important data that found in the field. The guideline of the data reduction was the objectives of the study.

2. Data Display

Data display is a process to arrange the result of the data reduction make in report systematically in order to understand and reasonable. In other words, data display is by doing to describe the learning activities in the class. Furthemore, the researcher used the data display by using method observation of narration in order more easy understood the reseach in the next.
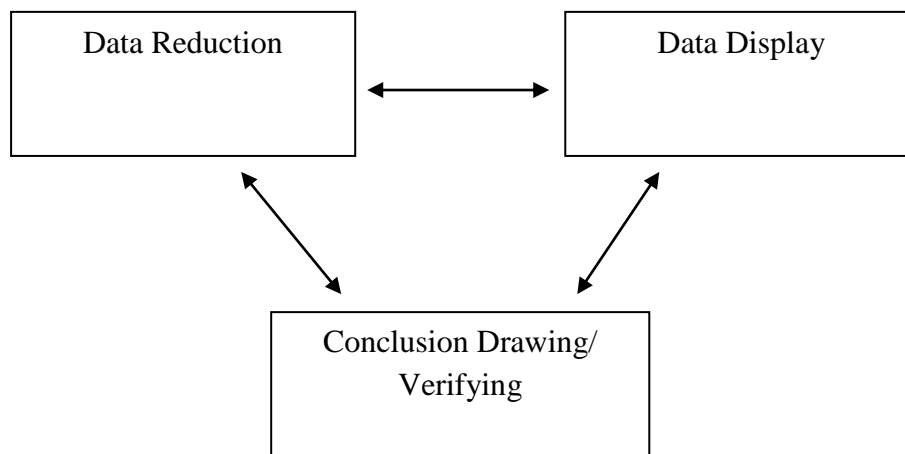
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[20] *Ibid*., p. 378.
[21] *Ibid*., p. 338.

3. Data Verification/ Conclusion Drawing

The researcher made conclusion after conducting the data reduction and the data display. Base on the result study could be describe the schema of data analysis procedures could be seen as follows:

Figure 3.2. The Analysis Data