

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the writer discusses about research type, research design, instrument and technique of data collection, data validation, and data collection procedure.

A. Research Type

In this study, the writer used mixed research or the Qualitative and Quantitative approaches. According to Merriam in Creswell “ Qualitative research involves the field work “. The research physically goes to the people, setting, site, or instution to observe or record behavior in it is natural setting. ¹ Moleong states that “Qualitative research will find the descriptive data that is words, words orally or written by the subject and their attitude is be researched”. ²

The quantitative approach to the study of social and behavioral phenomena holds that the aim and methods of the social sciences are, at least in principle, the same as the aim and methods of the natural or physical sciences. Quantitative research more typically relies on measurement tools such as scales, tests, observation checklists, and questionnaires. ³

¹ John Cresswell, *Research Design Qualitative and Quantitative*. California : SAGE Publication, inc. 1994 p. 145.

² Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2001, p. 3

³ Donal Ary, et al, *Introduction to Research in Education*, (Eight Edition), Wadsworth : Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2010, p. 420-421.

B. Research Design

The study belongs to mixed design. The writer collected the data from the students' information.⁴ It means the data were statistical data and written. The data collections in this study were mostly in the form of descriptions and explanation. The writer described all of phenomena based on the facts in the field used qualitative design to describe the implementation of using flash card in teaching writing recount text, and quantitative design to assess the students' product in writing.

C. Role of the Researcher in the study

The role of the researcher in this study has the best steps to collect the data that are needed in this research. One of the main duties in this study is to collect the data to answer the problems of the study above. In this study, the writer was teacher in teaching learning process and the English teacher was observer.

D. Research Site

The study was conducted at MTs An Nur Palangka Raya which located on S. Parman Palangka Raya. The subject of this research was the eighth grade students of MTs An Nur Palangka Raya. There are two classes in eighth grade, VIII A class students as research class and VIII B as try out questionnaire class.

No	Class	Students
1	VIII A	21 students
2	VIII B	20 students

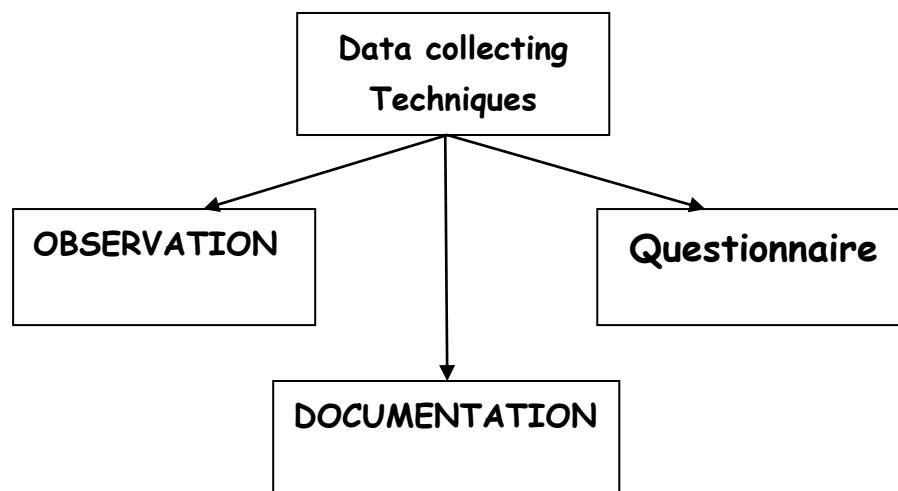
⁴ Donal Ary, et al, *Introduction to Research in Education*, (Eight Edition), Wadsworth : Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2010, p. 425

E. Source of the Data

The source of the data is observation, questionnaire, and documentation.

F. Data Collection Procedure

The technique of data collection have the best steps to collect the data are needed in this research. Data collection procedure is use in this study, namely : *Observation, Questionnaire, and documentation*. It could be drown as follows :



a. Observation

Observation is a spoken or written remark or comment based on something one has seen, heard, etc. ⁵ The purposes of observation are to collect the data that the writer need, to get specific and accurate data, to know the situation in the field directly, and to describe what the writer look, listen in implementing flash card in teaching writing.

⁵ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif dan kualitatif dan R&B* : Bandung, Alfabeta, 2010, p. 226.

According to Sutrisno Hadi in Sugiyono that “ Observation is a complex process that is arranged from the various of biological and psychology process”. Observation that is used in this research namely participant observation.⁶ According to Susan Stainbacck “ In participant observation, the researcher observes what students do, listen to what they say, and participates in their activities.”⁷ Because of that the writer must joins with the subject of the study directly. It is done to get data that is needed to make report of result of the study.

The writer did observation for three times to get the data. The writer directly did observation in the class. The writer chose the students of VIII A class as the subject of the study.

Observation started by general observation and furthermore, focus to the object of the study. The general observation purpose to get specific data which cover the case, they are :

1. MTs An Nur Palangka Raya as the Location of the study.
2. The VIII A class students as the subject of the study .
3. The Implementation of Flash card in teaching writing recount text as the object of the study.
4. To describe the activities of The Implementation of Flash card in teaching writing Recount text.

In this study, the writer used observation checklist. The writer act as teacher and the English teacher act as observer.⁸

⁶ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*, Bandung: Alfabeta, 2006, p. 310.

⁷ Ibid., p. 315

⁸ (Appendix 2).

b. Questionnaire

A questionnaire is simply a ‘tool’ for collecting and recording information about a particular issue of interest.⁹ It is mainly made up of a list of questions, but should also include clear instructions and space for answers or administrative details. Questionnaires should always have a definite purpose that is related to the objectives of the research, and it needs to be clear from the outset how the findings will be used. Respondents also need to be made aware of the purpose of the research wherever possible, and should be told how and when they will receive feedback on the findings.

Donal Ary stated questionnaire is an instrument in which respondents provide written responses to questions or mark items that indicate their response.¹⁰ In this research the writer used the likert-scale, each response consisted of strongly agree, agree, netral, disagree, and strongly disagree.¹¹ The questionnaire constructed in the form of likert-scale which consisted of 10 items.¹² The writer focused on measuring the questionnaire to answer the problem study number 3, to know the students’ responses.

The questionnaire was given to VIII A and VIII B classes. The writer gave the questionnaire in the first meeting as try out for VIII B class to know the students’ opinion of implementing flash card media in teaching learning process

⁹ Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2001, p. 12

¹⁰ Donal Ary, et al, *Introduction to Research in Education*, (Eight Edition), Wadsworth : Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2010, p. 648

¹¹ Sandra Lee Mc.Kay, *Researching Second Language classroom*, Mahwah (New Jersey) : Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers, 2006, p.354.

¹² (Appendix 3)

English subject especially in writing skill. The statements consisted of ten questions. The writer was gave the questionnaire for VIII A as class research to described the studens' responses after implemented flash card media in teaching writing Recount Text.

c. Documentation

Documentation is every written material or film. The purpose in using documentation in this research is to support the data that is get in the field so the data is admitted the data validity. Arikunto also gives statement that: "Documentation is to find out some data related to note, transcript, book, newspaper, magazine and the other. The documentation is a technique in collecting data by using documents of writing that is get and related to the data needed. Sukardi states that: "on this technique, the researcher got come information in the formal written and document from where the respondents live, stay or activities places everyday".¹³

The documentation consists of :

1. Photograph of the implementation of flash card used by the teacher in teaching writing of recount text in the classroom.
2. The video of teaching learning process.
3. The format of syllabus of English teaching.
4. Lesson Plan
5. The result of students score in Writing.
6. The studens' writing product.

¹³ Suharsimi, Arikunto, *Prosuder Penelitian* Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1993, p.197.

G. Data Analysis

According to Bogdan in Sugiono states that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes and other materials that is accumulate to increase our own understanding and enable you to present what you have discover to others.¹⁴

For the writer, analysis of the data is an activity that is heavy enough within formulating easily digest by thinking logically. There is a technique of analysis of the data that the writer use Qualitative to answer the questions have formula above, where the process it is analyze done simultaneously. There are four technique using to analyze the data.

They are as follow :

1. Data Collection

Data collection is the result of data collecting technique on observation, questionnaire, and documentation. The data collect of course related to the case or problem by the eighth grade students of MTs An Nur Palangka Raya.

2. Data Reduction

The writer search data in the field of the study. The data reduction is a process to choose the main data, to focus on the most important data, and throw up the unnecessary data. The guideline of the data reduction is the objectives of the study. Data reduction is a process to think sensitively, the high intelligence and the broad knowledge.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 334

3. Data Display

Data display is a process to arrange the result of the data reduction done by simple explaining, draft, and relation inter categories and flowchart. The data display help the researcher to understand what is happening and to do something further analysis or caution on that understanding.

4. Data verification/ Conclusion

The conclusion verify by see back of the data reduction and data display after collecting the data, so conclusion that is take did not deviate from the problems of the study. On the whole, to analyze the data the writer must find and collect the data in the field and then the data is being learn. The writer choose the relevance data toward the study to solve the problems.

H. Method for Verification of the Research Findings

According to Moleong a way to get the data as follows :

1. Triangulation is checking up the validity of the data by comparing the sources of the data until saturate time.
2. Peer debriefing discuss the data and the informant collect from various sources.¹⁵

Data can be collect in this study suitable in reality. It is done to keep that the collect the true data and responsible. There are four technique to determine the validity of data, namely credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability.¹⁶

¹⁵ Lexy J. Moleong, *Metode penelitian kualitatif*, Bandung : Bina Ilmu, 2001 p. 120

¹⁶ Sugiono, *Metode penelitian pendidikan pendekatan kualitatif kuantitatif dan R&B*, p.

1. Credibility

In test of data credibility or internal validity, the data must be admit and receive the truth by information source from the field of the study. To effort in order that the truth of result of the students believe, it is support by some ways as follow :¹⁷

a. The extension Observation

After finish the study, the writer recheck the data which get from the source of data.

b. Triangulation

It is examine validity of the data to the source of the data by observation, questionnaire, and documentation.

c. Member check

The objective of member check is to inform and confirm the data result to the subject of the study before writing the report of the study. The data result must be suitable with the subject of the study or subject of data as respondents or informants.

2. Transferability

Transferability related to the questions how far the result of the study could be apply by the other people on other context. It means that the writer give detail description about the result of the study that someone read the result of back or not the sudy in next time.

3. Dependability

¹⁷ Abdul Qodir, *kiat menulis laporan penelitian : data kualitatif ,kuantitatif Library Research dan Research pengembangan STAIN Palangka Raya* 2008, p.23

Dependability examining conduct by auditing all of study process to prove the data reliability. Therefore, the writer must be focus to the problems, determine the source of data, analyze the data, examine the validity of data and made conclusion of data. The purposes of this technique is the writer give the true report of the research : the result and process must be balance.

4. Conformability

The conformability is reach by asking preparation of advisor to check the process of the sudy, standard of the truth of the data and the result that is get and use to make the report. Both conformability and dependability could be done together on the research.