CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This section consists of: research design, place and time, participant, research instrument,data collection teqniques.

A. Research Design

Research design is an important part of research. A research design is a plan for collecting and analyzing data to answer questions. Creswell (2012:3) states that research design is a special procedure involved in conducting research research process: data collection, data analysis, and report writing. Ari (2006:470) said research design is the researcher's plan of how the process to obtain understanding of some group or several phenomena in a natural setting. This study used a descriptive research design. Narbuko and Ahmadi said that (2010; 44) descriptive research is research that tries to solve existing problems data-driven problems including displaying data, analyzing and creatinginterpretation.

Descriptive research is scientific research that describes events, phenomena, and facts systematically related to a particular area or population. This research was conducted using a qualitative approach. Qualitative approach does not involve counting and dealing with numbers but is based more on information expressed in words as descriptions, accounts, opinions, and feelings (William, 2006). As stated by Karasar (2009), descriptive research is used to describe a current situation that was in the past or exists now in that way. By using this design, researchers get information about what problems are experienced by students IX MTSN 6 Tulungagung in writing narrative texts, especially during the covid-19 pandemic.

B. Place and Time

In this study the author will take place at MTSN 6 Tulungagung which is located in Tulungagung. why at MTSN 6 Tulungagung because at this school I do activities or assignments from campus for internships there and there I teach in class IX A, I know a little about MTS N 6 Tulungagung and the teachers, and the teachers there are friendly so I ventured to research there and it was well received, and also I saw a lot of advantages of MTS N 6 Tulungagung many of its students who excel and are proud of their school, and another reason is that the location of the school is not

too far from my house. This research will be conducted in the first semester of the first semester. There are several reasons why this school was chosen as the research location. The first is the problem faced in this school. Since this study wants to see whether school students face errors in writing narrative texts or not, the research findings will be useful for increasing students' understanding of English and maintaining a positive reputation for the school. The second reason is considered for accessibility for researchers because the school has a convenient distance that can be easily reached, making it easier to overcome administrative problems carried out in the school. how do I know it because I have taught at MTS N 6 Tulungagung and taught writing which required students to write in groups about fables or fiction, many students did not understand and understand.

TABLE III.1

SCHEDULE AND ACTIVITIES

NO	DATE	TIME	ACTIVITIES
1.	26th july 2021	45 minutes	Visit school meet homeroom IX A
2.	27th July2021	60 minutes	Interviews with students online via google classroom
3	28th July 2021	30 minutes	Interview with the English teacher in school

C. Participants

In this research, the writer wants to involve the participants as the unit of analysis. They are first graders of MTSN 6 Tulungagung. The number of first grade students at MTSN 6 Tulungagunga is 5 classes. The number is about 150 students, but here the author will only take one class as a participant, namely IX A. A total of 30 students, 10 boys and 20 girls. the selection of class/sample researchers used simple random sampling in sampling. Simple random sampling is the process of selecting a sample in such a way that all individuals in a given population have an equal chance of being selected independently for the Nuardi (2013) sample. This means that if we choose a sample using the simple random method, we can choose individuals as samples to represent the research.

D. Research Instruments

One of the most important activities in conducting research is how to obtain and collect the required data: the researcher has tried to apply several appropriate research instruments. According to Arikunto, research instruments are tools used by researchers when collecting data to simplify work and become better, more complete, and systematic so that the data is easy to process. There are several ways to collect data such as questionnaires, observations, notes, interviews and tests. In this study, researchers collected data using several instruments, namely, interviews, Interviews: interviews are meetings of two people to exchange information and ideas through

questions and responses, resulting in communication and construction of meaning about certain topics (Esterberg in Sugiyono: 2015). so the interview is a process to get an explanation by asking questions between the researcher and the respondent using interview guidelines. However, with the Covid-19 pandemic, online interviews are being conducted, namely using Google Classroom on the advice of the English language teacher because they cannot meet students directly and students are not allowed to enter school at all, so teaching is only online. In this study, interviews were used to obtain interview data from students of class IX A MTSN 6 Tulungagung. Researchers will interview students about the problems they face and the factors that influence them, by giving students questions through Google Classroom, students will answer them one by one in Google Classroom. With this interview, the research can find out what problems students face in writing narrative texts and the factors that influence them. For validation, before interviewing students, the researcher asked teachers and lecturers to check whether the questions to be made to interview students were true or false. 2.) Document Checklist This refers to archival data which helps the researcher to collect the required data. Researchers used documents related to the object of research such as a list of students' names and the names of teachers who teach English.

E. Data Collection Techniques

In collecting data, the writer uses interview as follows: 1.) Interview. Researchers interviewed students on July 26, 2021, Monday at 08:00 WIB. The researcher gave several questions to students about the difficulties in writing narrative texts online using the google classroom application. Then, the writer also interviewed the English teacher about the students' teaching and learning process in narrative text at MTSN 6 Tulungagung. The procedure for interviewing students before researchers must first ask permission from the teacher to ask for time to interview students one by one and the teacher invites researchers to interview after being invited by researchers to start interviews with students IX A MTSN 6 Tulungagung by giving an explanation or presentation about what it is. narrative text, its characteristics and a complete explanation of writing narrative text, then asking questions using the Google Classroom application and asking students to answer. Interview questions for students are as follows: 1) Do you like English lessons? Why? 2) What do you know about narrative text? 3) What do you know about the organizational structure of narrative

texts? 4) Do you have any problem while writing Narrative text? What's that? 5) What factors contributed to your writing difficulties? Narrative text?

Interview questions for English teachers, as follows: 1.) How long have you been teaching English subjects? 2.) How are your students' English skills, especially in writing narrative texts? 3.) What do you usually do when teaching Narrative text? 4.) What are the students' difficulties in writing narrative texts? 5.) What do you usually do to overcome difficulties in writing narrative text?

F. Data analysis technique

After the data is collected, the writer will analyze the data using qualitative methods. Interview Data Analysis: The data collected from the interviews provide information to reveal what problems students have in writing narrative texts. After the data was collected the researchers grouped the student answers from questions 1 to 5 with tables to make it easier for researchers to analyze student answers to questions 1,2,3,4 and 5 by grouping them according to student answers from questions 1 to 5. Finally, the interview data were categorized and interpreted to find students' difficulties in writing narrative texts

Researchers analyzed the data. It can be defined as the process of analyzing the required data from research results. Qualitative data is needed from the research results. Qualitative data obtained from field notes, observations, interviews, which were analyzed by data triangulation. The data were analyzed through the following steps: 1). Data Collection This research data comes from the results of data collection which is examined by researchers, namely: conducted by interviewing teachers and students. The researcher observes and then the researcher writes what an object the researcher finds while researching 2.) Documentation and Identification, documentation is the process of documenting data. It is done after collecting data. After the data is documented, identification is done by providing an interview code. Interview data were coded to help researchers identify data. 3.) Classification, classification is the process of classifying all sufficient data based on the category. After answering all student interviews, the researcher began to make a classification based on students' answers from the interviews. 4.) Interpretation, after classifying the data, the researcher must interpret the data, give meaning to the information, conclude, evaluate, respond appropriately and predict the results, evaluate & identify . However, before interpreting the data.