

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses about the method used by the researcher in conducting this study. This discussion covers the: Research design, Subject of the study, Place and time of research, Data and data Sources, Technique of data verification, Data collection method, Data analysis.

A. Research Design

Ary, et.al (2005:426) states that research design is the researcher's plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some groups or some phenomenons in its natural setting.

The design of this research is descriptive qualitative and the point of descriptive qualitative research is to accumulate the basic data in descriptively and qualitatively. Ary, et.al (2006: 640) say, "Descriptive research, research that asks questions about the nature, incidence, or distribution of variables; it involves describing but not manipulating variables." They are directed toward determine the nature situation, as it exists at the time of the study. The aim is to describe in details about variables or conditions in a situation.

Descriptive qualitative research discusses a variety approaches, including case study, ethnography, critical ethnography, performace ethnography, grounded theory, phenomenology, narrative inquiry, historical research,

descriptive research, document or content analysis, naturalistic observation, and focused interview (Ary et al, 2010:451) this research is categorized into the descriptive study which refers to the researcher's act in arriving and identifying a rich description of the people, objects, events, places, conversation and so on, and the main concern of this research is to describe teacher's strategy in learning transition signals used in writing narrative text.

In this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative, because it describes the data about the study the teacher's strategy in learning transition signals. By describing this phenomenon the researcher expects that it can give information about teacher's strategy in teaching transition signals used in writing narrative text.

A. Setting and Subject of the Research

1. Subject of the Study

In this research, the subject of this study are the eight grade students of VIII-D class at SMPN 2 Gondang, because it is favorite class at the eight grade student and usually most of them are famous as smart students.

2. Place and Time of the Research

The place of research is place where the process of study which is used to get the problem solving of research". This research is in the SMPN 2 Gondang. This research is done from 09 May up to 23 May 2015. The researcher takes observation in the classroom at the teachers' learning process to know the teachers strategy in learning process. After getting the data, the researcher did analyzes the data to know the students ability in their transition

signals in writing narrative text, then did the meeting to give questionnaire to the students and the last is doing interview to English teacher.

B. Data and Data Sources

Data refers to the answer of research question. In descriptive qualitative research, the main data are in the form of words, actions and additional. The data which are collected in this research are in the form of qualitative data. In this research, data could be gained from English teachers and students. Data in this research discusses about student problem in using transition signals and the teachers strategy used in writing narrative text.

In this research, there were three forms of the data. The first data are interview of teachers that was recorded by the researcher during conducted interview. The second are gathered from the observations filled by the writer. The third are the data gotten from questionnaire. The data from questionnaire were in the form questionnaire the students in the class.

Data sources is a source in which data is taken from. The sources of data are subject where data can be gained. In this research, the researcher got the data from:

- a. Teaching English teacher of SMPN 2 Gondang. The researcher investigated the teacher's strategies since create an interactive teaching in classroom.
- b. The students that give additional information about the subject of research in teaching classroom.

C. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection method is the way to collect the data. In this study the research used some method to collect the data, there are doing Observation, Questionnaire and Interview.

1. Interview

Interview is one of the most widely used method for obtaining qualitative data (Ary, et al, 2005:480). The interview is addressed to the English teacher about his ways in strategies in learning English especially in transition signals.

Interview is way to gather data on subjects' opinion, beliefs, and feeling about the situation in their own words. Interviews provide information that cannot be obtained through observation, or they can be used to verify observation. Meanwhile, Morgan in Bogdan & Bilde (1998:93) states "interview is a purposeful conversation, usually between two people but sometimes involving more, that is directed by one to get information from the other".

In this research, the researcher interview English teacher. The researcher talking about a study the teacher's strategy in learning transition signals used in writing narrative text.

2. Observation

According to Ary (2000:474) "qualitative observations rely on narrative to describe the setting, behaviours and the interactions". It means that the observation was used to collect the data is systematic way to understand and interpret actions, interaction or the meaning of event. This method was used to

collect information about selected teacher in teaching. The way in doing observation were: 1) The researcher prepared the concept of observation, 2) The researcher joined in the classroom, 3) the researcher observed teachers' strategies were teaching using transition signals in writing narrative text. This method was used to get information about student problems in using transition signals and the teachers' strategy used in writing narrative text.

In this case, the researcher observed the English teacher and learning process in the classroom done by the English teacher and disable students of Junior High School at SMPN 2 Gondang by making field note. Field note includes the note of whether the researcher does during conducting the research from beginning until the end. So, in this research the researcher write done the chedul of observation and the research's activities in doing observation in the field.

3. Questionnaire

Questionnaires are any written questions which have purposes to get information from respondent in order for privacy information or something who they know. The researcher used questionnaire in order to know the students' opinions related to the certain techer's strategy in teaching transition signals are used in writing narrative text. Here, there are 21 questionnaires that are given to the students by the researcher.

D. Technique of Data Verification

In qualitative research, there are some techniques that can be used to increase the research data validity, there are triangulation.

1. Triangulation

Triangulation is a technique to check the validity of data (Moleong, 2008:330). Denzin (in Lexy, 2008) states that there are four triangulation techniques, 1) source triangulation, 2) Investigator triangulation, 3) Methodological triangulation, and 4) theoretical triangulation.

a. Sources Triangulation

Sources triangulation uses different sources of data to get the same data. This emphasizes in the source of data, not in data collecting method or other.

Data → Interview = Respondent 1

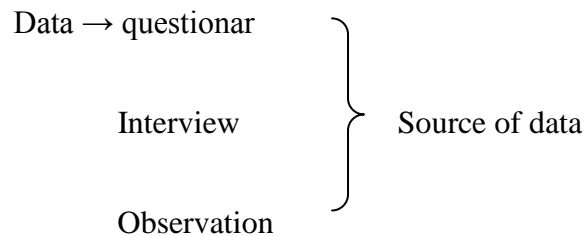
Respondent 2

Respondent 3

b. Methodological Triangulation

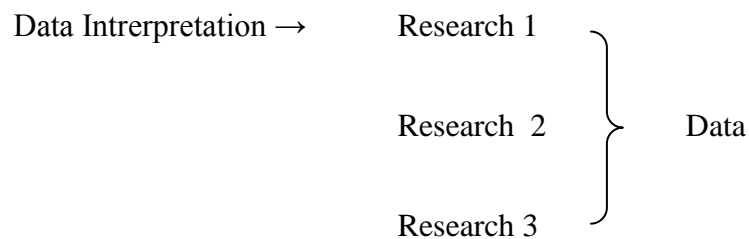
This triangulation can be done by researcher collecting the same data but using different technique or method of collecting data. The emphasize is one the use of different data collecting method and more over to test the data validity. For example, to increase the data validity about someone's skill in a certain case, the researcher use questioner then conducting an interview to the same

informant and then the result are tested by observing the informant skill in the real activity.



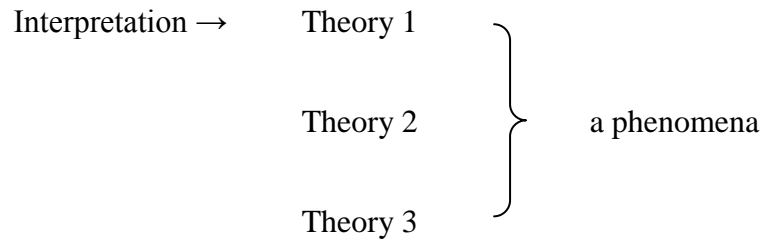
c. Investigator triangulation

Investigator triangulation means that the validity of the research in some parts or all can be tasted by some other researchers. From some researchers' point of view and interpretation to the all information gotten and collected in the note, and it is hoped there will be the same interpretation that can increase the research validity.



d. Theoretical triangulation

This triangulation is held by researcher that uses perspective more than just one theory to discuss the research problem.



From those type of triangulation method the researcher used methodological. Beside, the researcher test our data with making a questionar and the researcher can also directly go to field to know the fact and the true of our data.

F. Data Analysis

Ary, et al, (2006:465) states “data analysis is a process where by researchers systematically search and arrange the data in order to increase understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learned to others”. Meanwhile, Moleong (2010:280) reveals that ‘data analysis is the process of managing the data, organizing it into a good pattern, category and basic unit’.

Data analysis is a time-consuming process, because typically the researcher faced massive amounts of observation, interview, reflction, and information from questionnaire. Analysis involving the reducing and organizing of the data, synthesizing, searching for significance patterns and discovering what were important. Three step were involved in data analysis: organizing the data, summarizing the data and interpreting the data.

The purpose of data analysis was summarizing and simplifying the data in order to interpret and draw a conclusion. In this research, in analyzing the data the

researcher used qualitative data analysis. The qualitative data of this research was analyzed by using inductive analysis method. This technique was used to find the data after coming to the real field. Finally, the researcher made the conclusion of the data.

The first step, the researchers taken the data not only from interviewing the English teacher as the information, but also gave the students the observation to know more about how teacher's strategy in classroom. Besides that, the researcher also questionnaire to students to know about teacher's strategy.

In analyzing the collected data, the researcher applied the step of qualitative data analysis proposed , namely data reduction, data display, and varification.

1. Data reduction

Data reduction is started by explaining, selecting, the basic things, focusing on some important to the content of data which derives from the field. Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions. Data reduction involves making decision about which data chunks will provide your intial focus. Therefore, reduced data can give description deeply to the observation result. The steps in analyzing data in this research were: firstly, the writer collected the data through interview, observations, and documentations. Then the writer selected, transcribed the interview, made the field note of participant observation, and focused on the data by referring to the formulations

of the research problems being investigated in the study. In other words, the irrelevant data should be discarded while the relevant data had to be included.

2. Data display

Data display is the process of showing data simply in the form of words, narrative and the graphic in order to the researcher mastered in the data collected as the basis of taking appropriate conclusion. In this step, the process of showing data simply in the form of words, sentence, narrative, table, and graphic in order to the researcher mastered in the data collected as the basis of taking appropriate conclusion.

3. Conclusion and verification.

Since the beginning of the research, the researcher made temporary conclusion. In the last step, the conclusion is verified to be notes taken. Furthermore, it is brought to the perfect conclusion. Making conclusion is the process of drawing the content of the data collected in the form of good statement. The conclusion drawing can be started from tentative conclusion which still needs to be completed. Meanwhile, verification means testing the provisional conclusions for their validity.

In the process of reducing and displaying the data, it should be based on the research problems. Then after displaying the data, a conclusion was drawn. In this research, the researcher used temporary conclusion and final conclusion drawing to make the valid data. The conclusion drawing was started since the beginning of the research after the data collected by making temporary

conclusion. In the end, the researcher draw the final conclusion. The conclusion in qualitative research is a new discovery that can be answered of the research problems. The conclusion is in the form of description of the subject of this study. In this step the researcher could get the result and conclusion of the research.

In this study, the writer used temporary conclusion and final drawing conclusion to make the data valid. The drawing conclusion was begun since the beginning of the research after the data were collected by making temporary conclusion. Finally, the writer drew the final conclusion. It can be said that the conclusion was analyzed continuously and verified about the validity to get the perfect conclusion.