

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter presents research design, data and data source, data collecting method, technique of data verifications, and data analysis

#### **A. Research Design**

The research design is the researcher's plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its context. Individuals, families, and a variety of groups, organizations, industries, and more can be examined using qualitative research. The qualitative researcher begins from a conceptual framework a "system of concepts, assumptions, expectations, beliefs, and theories" (Maxwell, 2005)

In this research the researcher use Descriptive with Qualitative Approach. The researcher use this design because it could be used to describe and explore a phenomenon, a process, or a particular point of view from the perspective of those involved (Donald Ary 2010: 453). This design is suited with the focus of the study because the researcher only describe and interprets a phenomenon of tenth grade students' ability and students' problems in writing a deescriptive text without any numerical data.

## **B. Data and Subject of the Research**

Data are an informations or facts which is related to the focus of the research. This research use qualitative data without any numerical data.

Subject of this research are English teacher and tenth grade students in Senior High School (MAN) Rejos Peterongan Jombang.

## **C. Data Collection Method**

To get data mentioned above, both interview and document analysis were done.

### **1. Interview**

The first technique of collecting data used in this study was interview. "Interview is a conversation between two persons with the specific purposes, by giving the questions from the interviewer to the informant" Moelong, (2005:186). The researcher did interview with the English teacher as informant by asking some questions related to the students' ability and problems in writing a descriptive. The researcher chooses the English teacher because she has relation with the students directly and for a long time, so she suitable with the purposes of this research. Interviewing the English teacher was conducted on 6<sup>th</sup> of May 2017. To strengthen the data, the researcher also conducts some interview with the English students related their problems in making a descriptive writing which is unknown by the English teacher. That interview was conducted on 8<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> of May 2017.

## **2. Documentation**

The second technique of collecting data was employed documentation. “The term document here refers to a wide range of written, physical, and visual materials, including what other authors may term artefacts. Documents may be personal, such as autobiographies, diaries, and letters; official, such as files, reports, memoranda, or minutes; or documents of popular culture, such as books, films, and videos. Document analysis can be of written or text-based artefacts (textbooks, novels, journals, meeting minutes, logs, announcements, policy statements, newspapers, transcripts, birth certificates, marriage records, budgets, letters, e-mail messages, etc.” (Ary et al 2010 : 442). The researcher took students’ tasks in descriptive writing not only to see the students’ skill (not score) but also the students’ linguistic and non-linguistic problem.

### **D. Technique of Data Verifications**

To know whether the data were credible and trusted, there must be a way of verifying the data. There are many techniques to verify the data such as triangulations, peer debriefing, member check, audit trail. To convince that the data gotten credible and trusted the researcher used triangulations technique to verify the data. According to Sugiyono, (2008: 83) triangulations is defined as technique of collecting data by combining some different techniques of collecting data and some different sources. Based on explanation above, the researcher used triangulation in different techniques of collecting data. First, the researcher conducted to

interview both of the English teacher and the English learners until the researcher get saturated data. Then the researcher collect some document related to the English learners about writing a descriptive text.

## **E. Data Analysis**

Data analysis is a process of arranging the data sistematically to get the enable data to discover the research. Donald Ary et all (2010 : 481) said there are three steps to analysis the data: familiarizing and organizing, Coding and Reducing, Interpreting and Representing.

### **1. Familiarizing and Organizing**

Familiarizing means make the researcher become familiar or understand with everything or every terminology related to writing a descriptive text and organizing mean the researcher gathering data base on interview with English teacher and English student then making transcription of it.

### **2. Coding and Reducing.**

Coding is put a code of the data to make it easier to be understood by the researcher so the researcher used under line on the data and put some codes as like “SAL” beside data which it shown students’ ability in linguistic or “SPL” to show that the data shown students’ problem in linguistic. Reducing is cutting some of the data, if it not related to research question or focus of the thesis.

### **3. Interpreting and Representing**

Interpreting and representing are the last step of the way to analysis the data. This last step is need thought of the researcher because interpreting is explaining the answer of research questions based on the data was gotten. So in interpreting and representing the researcher combine both of the data and the literature theory.