

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter consists of six topics, they are: research design, subject of the study, data and data sources, technique of data collection, technique of data verification, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research design is a systematic plan to study a scientific problem. By stating the research design it will give information about the approach that used in the study. In this study the researcher employed qualitative approach. According to Ary et al., (2010:424) a qualitative approach studies human experience holistically, studies behavior as it occurs naturally in a classroom, an entire school, a playground, or in an organization or community and takes place in the field, in settings as they are found. It means that qualitative approach is a study of behavior or certain process that occurs in social life or in the environment, situation, and also the problems that will be studied is naturally based on what happened.

In addition, the researcher employed descriptive design by the purpose of the research was to describe the empirical reality behind the phenomenon in depth and detailed. Therefore, the use of a descriptive qualitative approach in this research was to match between empirical realities and the prevailing theory by using descriptive research. According to Ary et al., (2010:424) states that the qualitative researcher attempts to arrive at a rich description of

the people, objects, events, places, conversations, and so on. It means that the major purpose of descriptive qualitative is to describe the existing condition and to picture out the condition or activity of certain people, event or other.

In line with the explanation above, this study is intended to describe about the practices and the contribution of written corrective feedback on students` writing performance.

B. Subject of the Study

Subject of the study in qualitative research can be various. In this case, the subject of study was an individual who has high authoritative, it means that she or he had rich information to describe the practices of written corrective feedback and the contribution of written corrective feedback on students` writing performance. After identified process, the researcher found there were 5 lecturers: NS, EI, EL, RD and ID who taught writing in IAIN Tulungagung. After interviewed all of them, the researcher selected one lecturer who practiced written corrective feedback intensively. The result of interview was: almost all of the lecturers (NS, EI, EL and RD) said that they still used mixed method. One of the method was in the form of peer correction feedback. Meanwhile the ID was the one who practiced written corrective feedback intensively in essay writing class. Finally, the researcher concluded that ID was selected as subject in this study because she practices written corrective feedback intensively in her writing class.

In addition to get information about the contribution of written corrective feedback, the researcher interviewed some students. The students who selected as subject automatically taken from ID` class that was 6 students of TBI 2A in essay writing class. So, the subject of this study were ID as lecturer of essay writing and the students of TBI 2A.

C. Data and Data Sources

Data are any selected information that must be collected in the research. Based on Lodico et al (2006:66) the meaning of data is any type of information collected for use in educational research or assessment. From here, the researcher concluded that data could be information which is collected to be used in educational study. In this case the data was in form documentation or students` writing which contains of corrective coded or symbol by lecturer and interview transcription. The data contain information about the practices of written corrective feedback and also the contribution of written corrective feedback on students` writing performance TBI 2A in IAIN Tulungagung.

D. Technique of Data Collection

The primary step in a research is collecting data, because data is the foundation for research study. We can see the varied nature of qualitative forms of data when they are placed into the following categories: observations, interviews and questionnaires, documents and audiovisual

materials (Creswell 2012:212). The researcher would not get the appropriate data to answer research questions without knowing the technique to collect the data. In this study, the researcher used documentation and interview as a technique to collect the data.

1. Documentation

The first technique that researcher uses to collect data is documentation. The term of document refers to a wide range of written, physical, and visual materials, including what other authors may term artefacts. Creswell (2012:223) states that documents represent a good source for text (word) data for a qualitative study. They provide the advantage of being in the language and words of the participants, who have usually given thoughtful attention to them. They are also ready for analysis without the necessary transcription that is required with observational or interview data.

In this study, the researcher used documentation in the form of students' writing draft which consists of written correction feedback given by the lecturer.

2. Interview

Interview is the conversation between two or among more people, one as interviewer that give question and the other as informant will answer the question. Creswell (2012:218) states some advantages of interview are that they provide useful information when you cannot directly observe participants, and they permit participants to describe detailed personal information. Compared to the observer, the interviewer also has better control

over the types of information received, because the interviewer can ask specific questions to elicit this information.

There are various types of interview that has each advantages and characteristics. As Ary et. al. (2010:438) states that there are three types of interview in qualitative such as unstructured interview, structured interview and semi- or partially structured interview. In this study the researcher conducted semi-structure interview and used open ended questions which formulated with possibility the interviewer will modify the format or questions during the interview process.

Before conducting interview the researcher made a set of questions related with the study that could answer the research problem. However, the question can be developed during interview. In this study, interview would be held for the lecturer and 6 students of TBI 2A as informant. The information would be about the practices also the contribution of written corrective feedback in essay writing class. Finally, the researcher recorded their answer and then transcribed it. To gain valid data, the researcher validated the instrument of interview guide to some experts. The interview guide can be seen in appendix 1.

E. Technique of Data Verification

In qualitative study, it is important to state the data verification. It is done in order to know is the data can be trusted or not. In this qualitative research to verify the data and to determine the accuracy or credibility of the

findings, researcher decided to verify data through triangulation strategies. Triangulation based on Creswell (2012: 260) was the process of corroborating evidence from different individuals (e.g., a principal and a student), types of data (e.g., observational fieldnotes and interviews transcript), or methods of data collection (e.g., documents and interviews) in descriptions and themes in qualitative research. Data 'triangulation' means retrieved data from a number of different sources to form one body of data.

In line with this, there were several types of triangulation in qualitative research. Here Ary et. al. (2010:501) states in qualitative there are 5 types of triangulation. The first is data triangulation means the researcher investigates whether the data collected with one procedure or instrument confirm data collected using a different procedure or instrument. The second is methods triangulation means uses more than one method (e.g., ethnography and document analysis) in the study. The third is investigator triangulation that involves having multiple researchers collect data independently and compare the collected data. The fourth is theory triangulation that involves consideration of how the phenomenon under study might be explained by multiple theories. Considering different theories, the researcher may gain better insights. And the last is interdisciplinary triangulation uses other disciplines to infer processes and understandings of the findings.

Triangulation could avoid claim, biases and the researcher perspective itself. So, in this study the researcher decided to use data triangulation which types of data in this research are document and interview transcript.

F. Data Analysis

The most complex and difficult process in qualitative research is data analysis. In this part the researcher must examine, describe and interpret the information from interview and documentation.

In this study researcher used the analysis model proposed by Miles & Huberman (1994:10) consisting of Data collection – Data reduction – Data display – Conclusion drawing/verification. The procedures of analyzing the data were:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in transcription. In this case the writer reduced the data that have been taken from interview transcript. The researcher discarded and selected the information from interview transcript based on research question. According to Bogdan and Biklen (1998) state that the researcher can actually begin some data analysis in the field, while collecting the data. In the other hand coding is the process of continuous refinement; initial categories may be changed merged or omitted; new categories are generated; and new relationship can be discovered.

Then researcher will make codes in the data that needed to answer the research question. The codes will be put on the interview result and documentation. Here researcher used 2 codes in coding process. The first is P (The Practices of WCF) code for coding the information about the practices of WCF and the second is C (Contribution of WCF) code for coding the information about the contribution of WCF which put on information from interview result. The P code also consisted several sub codes inside, such as: Pa (The Type of WCF), Pb (The Steps of WCF), Pc (The timing of WCF) and Pd (The Focus of WCF) based on the information which appeared on the interview transcript and for the documentation used “Pa 1” until “Pa 25” codes.

2. Data Display

A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In this step, the process of choosing data simply in the form of words, sentence, and narrative in order that data collected is mastered by researcher as the basic to take appropriate conclusion. In this research, the data were displayed consist of the information about the practices written corrective feedback and the contribution of it. In data display, the researcher arranged data systematically in order to get the conclusion as the findings of the research.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

Since the beginning of the research, the researcher made temporary conclusion. Furthermore, it was brought to the perfect conclusion. Making conclusion was the process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of good statement and having clear data. The conclusion drawing could be revealed the practices and the contribution of written corrective feedback in essay writing class. Verification means testing the provisional conclusions for their validity suggest that after getting the data, it is analysed continuously and verified about the validity. The researcher used triangulation based on Creswell (2012) to validity the data as stated before.

To have the clear understanding about the process of the data analysis, this figure shows the procedures:

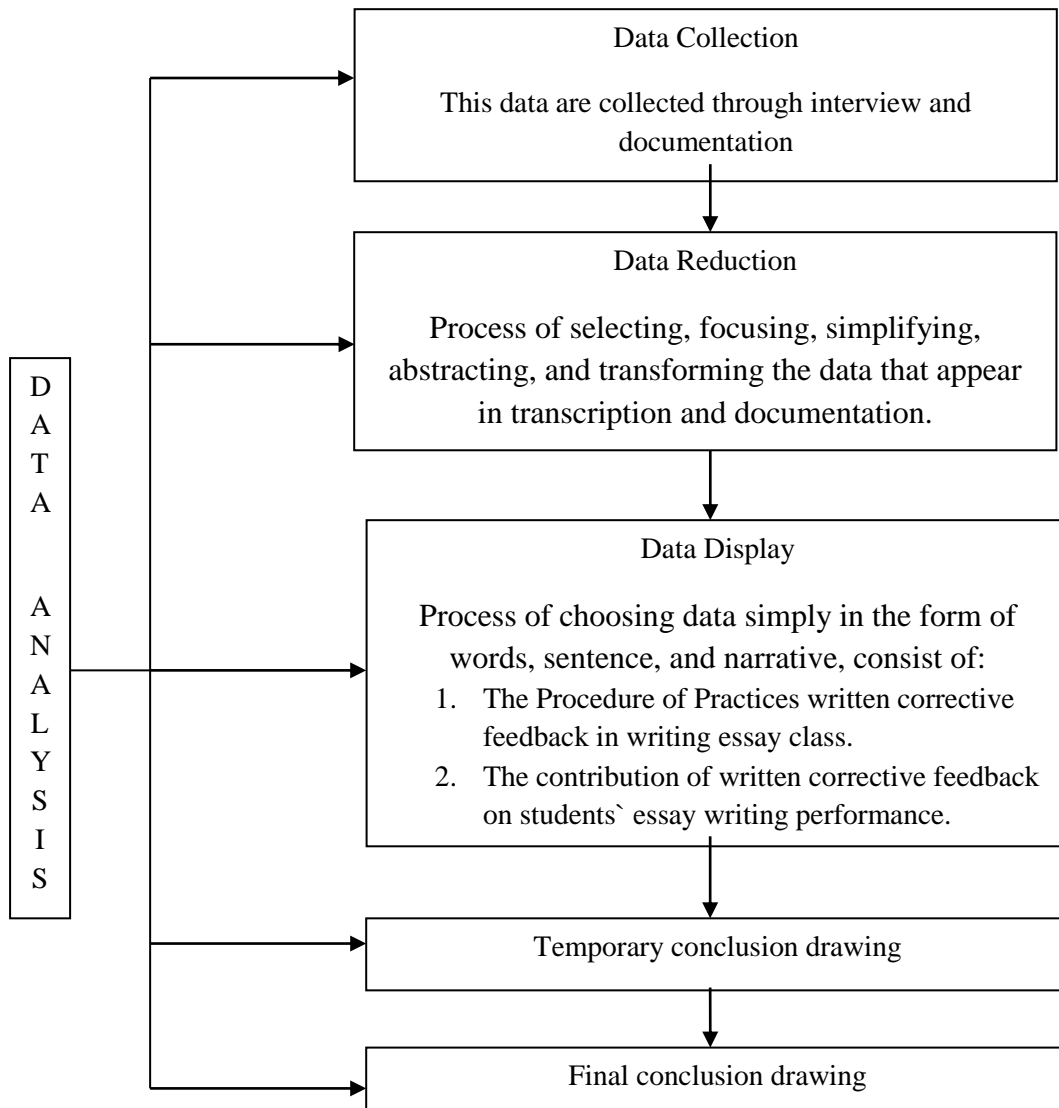


Figure 3.1. The Data Analysis Procedure