

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter contains the description of the method employed in this research. The description covers research design, data and data sources, research instrument, data collection, data verification and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research design is defined as the strategy or the way how the researcher gets valid data, analyze them, and finally come to the answers of the research problems. Qualitative research based on Moelong (2004: 6) is to understand about phenomenon of a subject research, for example behavior, perception, motivation, attitude, etc. This is a line with Sukamadinata (2005: 94) that stated qualitative research refers to understand social phenomena from the participants' perception.

In this research the writer used a descriptive qualitative research by using naturalistic method. This is because the researcher analyzed the data descriptively based on using round table technique in a formal class. Suryana (2010: 14) affirms that descriptive research is focused to make a description systematically and accurately based on facts about certain object.

The intended result of a qualitative research study is a narrative report so rich and comprehensive. Furthermore, because researcher do not know in advance how naturally occurring events will unfold or what variables may be

important, the researcher does not begin with hypotheses. (Ary et. al, 2006: 23).

B. Data and Data Source

Data is the result of the research. Arikunto (1998: 91) said that “data is the result of the research either as fact of the number”. It means that data is the number of fact it is found by researcher as result of research. The collected data must relevant with the problem faced. In thus research, researcher use qualitative data is in the form of facts.

In this research the data derived from interviewing the English teacher and observing the teaching process in writing descriptive text using round table technique the eighth grade students of SMPN 3 Ngunut. The researcher only used one class that is 8A. The class has 30 students who will be the participant. The class was selected based on consideration from the English teacher.

Another statement is that data source in the research is the subject where the data can be gotten. According to Loftland the main data source in qualitative research are words and action, and the others are additional data like document and others. There are two kinds of data sources according to Sugiyono (2007: 129), they are:

a. Primary data source

Primary data is the data which is collected by the researcher directly from her observations and experiences. This data is the main data for conducting the research. In this research, the primary data can be obtained from the direct observation of how the teacher taught writing descriptive text at 8B class of SMPN 3 Ngunut. It can include the way of the teacher's teaching using Round Table Technique during the teaching process and the students' activity during the application of Round Table Technique in teaching writing descriptive text.

b. Secondary data source

The secondary data source is the data which support and complete the primary data. Sugiyono (2007) states that secondary source is the source which does not give the data to the data collector directly. The secondary data can include the condition of the school, the numbers of the students, classroom management, structure and infrastructure of the school, vision and mission, the history of the school, etc. that support primary data. All of them can be gotten from interview, observation and documentation. This research used interview with the English teacher as the secondary data about how is round table technique used in teaching writing descriptive text, the problems faced.

In this research, the writer took the data and data from the result of observation and interview. The data were qualitative data. They consist of

information and description about teaching writing descriptive text by using round table technique at eighth grades of SMPN 3 Ngunut.

C. Technique of Data Collection

Data collecting technique are the way of collecting data that used in this research. Research instrument is used in this technique to collecting data. The instrument is the tool that will be used to collecting data based on the method used. Using research instrument direct the researcher to be easier to gathering data and get more accurate, complete and systematic for better results. The writers themselves are the key instrument of this study. Sudaryanto (1993: 135) said that the researcher him/herself is as the main instrument.

Therefore, there is a relationship between technique and instrument of collecting data. In this research the researcher used some instruments. There are observation, interview, and documentation.

1. Observation

Observation is a method of collecting data which uses observation to object of the research. Hadi Sutrisno says that “Observation is usually defined as supervision and recording of the semantically phenomenon criticized. In this research, the researcher used direct observation”. According to Riyanto (2007: 83) “Direct observation is doing observation without using a tool to the subject researched”.

Arikunto (1998) says that “Observation is a small asset, in definition of making attention by using eyes. Psychologically, observes can be defined as supervision, include collecting activity attaining something by using sense”. Observation is scientific term that refer to research activity have survey and writes systematically the phenomenon and fact in the research field It means that the researcher done by observe the processes of teaching and learning using the observation checklist.

The way of observation:

1. The researcher prepares the observation tools
2. The researcher join the classroom and then observe the processes of teaching and learning by using the observation checklist and field note
3. The researcher gives check sign (v) in the column to know the responses of teachers and students activity in teaching and learning process of writing descriptive texts during the use of round table technique.

Observation tools

Observation tools are forms to be filled out by the observer. Depending o the observation technique, some forms instrument may be blank sheet, check list, camera, etc.

Observation checklist

Observation checklist is an instrument for observation made by the researcher based on the lesson plan and round table technique steps.

This research used Gutman scale as observation checklist, and it shows the application of round table technique in writing descriptive text. This observation checklist also could assess the students' behavior changing during the research based on Vogotsky (1962). It contains students' activeness, following the teachers' instruction, cooperation, and participation. There were indicators in teaching and learning process and in observation checklist. There was an option with "yes or no" of every indicator who was selected by the researcher (see appendix 1)

In this research, the researcher conducted observation to collect the data and information about teaching writing descriptive text using round table technique. This purpose to know how does the teacher teach teaching writing descriptive text using round table technique and the students' activity during the application of Roundtable Technique in teaching writing descriptive text. In doing this observation, the writer sat on the back of the class and observed the teaching learning process.

2. Interview

After the researcher finished conducting the observation, guided interview was given to the object of the study. The interview is done by the interview to get some information. In this research, the

interview will be done by the research it can get from teacher directly. Alisan (: 155), said “Interview is conversation with certain purpose which is dialog done between interviewer (who give question) and interviewee (who answer the question) to get information”. It was a line with Arikunto (1998: 158) that interview is dialoged done by the interviewer to get information from the interview. There are types of interview, as follow:

- a) Unguided interview : the interviewer ask to the interviewee
- b) Guided interview : the interviewer has structurally and completely question
- c) Free Guided interview: the combination of guided interview and unguided interview.

To collect the data from interview, the researcher used free guided interview. The procedures as follow:

1. The researcher prepares the concept of question that will be asked to the teacher and book to write the answer of the interview.
2. The researcher asks and talks in a friendly way according to the concept of question that has been prepared.
3. The researcher takes written notes during the interview.

In this interview the researcher made list of question about the material (see table 3.1) technique and process of round table technique used in teaching writing a descriptive text and asked the teacher and the students to answer.

Table 3.1
Interview guide

1.	Why do you use Round Table Technique to teach writing descriptive text?
2.	How do you teach writing descriptive text using Round Table Technique?
3.	How do you think when you teach writing descriptive text using Round Table Technique?
4.	How is the student's activity during the application of Round Table Technique in group?
5.	How does the Round Table Technique help the students to be more active and cooperate with their group?

D. Technique of Data Verification

Data verification is needed in a research to get the validity of the data. According to Moelong, (2004: 178) triangulation is a correction technique which uses something out of the data for verification or as a comparison to the data. According to Wiersma (1986) in Sugiyono, triangulation is qualitative cross-validation. It assesses the sufficiency of the data according to the convergence of multiple data collection procedures. In this study, triangulation was used to check the trustworthiness of the data.

Denzin (1978) and Patton (1999) identify four types of triangulation, they are: (1) **Methods triangulation** - checking out the consistency of findings generated by different data collection methods. (2) **Triangulation of sources** - examining the consistency of different data sources from within the same method. (3) **Analyst Triangulation** - using multiple analyst to review findings or using multiple observers and analysts, and (4) **Theory/perspective triangulation** - using multiple theoretical perspectives to examine and interpret the data. In this research, the triangulation used was technique of methods triangulation. Technique triangulation is used to check the data credibility. It is done by checking data to the same source by using different technique.

Sugiyono (2008: 273-274) give the example: to get the validity data about the students' response taught using games method, it can be done by doing observation, then check it by using another technique, namely conducting interview with the students. While source triangulation is used to check the data credibility. It is done by checking data gotten through some sources.

In this study, to get the data about round table technique used in teaching writing descriptive text, it can be done by doing observation, then check it by using another technique, namely conducting interview with the teacher. In the relation of this study, the use of trustworthiness of the data is necessary to be checked out in order to reduce the researcher's opinion and prejudices.

E. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the next step is analyzing the data. According to Ary (2006: 481) data analysis is the most complex and mysterious phase of qualitative research. Analysis involves reducing and organizing the data, synthesizing, searching for significant patterns, and discovering what is important.

According to Miles and Huberman in Riyanto (2007), analysis can be defined as consisting of three current flows of activity that is data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. In this research, the researcher uses Miles and Huberman's theory in analyzing the data, so there are three steps to do, they are: there are some data analysis procedures, they are:

a. Data Reduction

Data Reduction is started by explaining, selecting the basic things, focusing on something important to the content of data which derives from the field, so the data reduced can give description deeply to the observation result. In this research, data reduction is done by making summary contact, making reflection note and data selection. In this research, the data is in the form of observation checklist and field note. The researcher should reduce the data before, during and after collecting the data as well as analyzing the data. The data that has been obtained during conducting observation about round table as a technique in teaching writing descriptive text have to select the data carefully.

b. Data Display

Data Display is the process showing data simply in the form of words, sentence, narrative, table, and graphic in order that the data collected is mastered by the researcher as the basic to take appropriate conclusion.

By displaying the data, the researcher was easy to understand and to analyze what was happening with the data presented. And the researcher began to do the next plan of the research based on what the researcher has experienced. After evaluating the observation data, field note, and interview data, the researcher found out the evaluation result from each data end then displayed in the observation checklist that had been made by the researcher previously. Then the researcher explained further in the descriptive evaluation.

c. Conclusion Drawing

Since the beginning of the research, the researcher made temporary conclusion. In the last step, the conclusion verified to the notes taken and furthermore, it is brought to the perfect conclusion. After doing evaluation of the result of observation and interview, the researcher obtained clear information of the result, and then the researcher drew the conclusion of the result. Making conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of a good statement and having clear data. The conclusion drawing can be started from temporary conclusion which still needs to be completed. Finally, the researcher found out the answer how the teacher conducts the round table technique successfully.

In this research, the data was analyzed based on Miles and Huberman procedures above. In data reduction, the researcher summarized, chose, and focused on the application of the round table technique and the students' activity during using Roundtable Technique in teaching writing descriptive text. In displaying data, the researchers narrated the application of the technique and the students' activity found. After the data was displayed, then the researchers drew the conclusion, so the problem statements were answered.