CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter is research method. It is an important part in a research. The writer presents the points of research method, namely: type of the study, setting, data and source of data, method of collecting data, technique of data validation, and technique for analyzing data.

A. Type of the Study

The type of the study is descriptive qualitative research. Furchan (2007: 50) states that a descriptive research is directed toward determining the nature of situation, it describes and interprets the current situation and it exists at the time of the study. Qualitative research is primarily exploratory research. It is used to gain an understanding of underlying reasons, opinions, and motivations. It provides insights into the problem or helps to develop ideas or hypotheses for potential quantitative research. Qualitative research is also used to uncover trends in thought and opinions, and dive deeper into the problem. Qualitative data collection methods vary using unstructured or semi-structured techniques. Some common methods include focus groups (group discussions), individual interviews, and participation/observations. The sample size is typically small, and respondents are selected to fulfill a given quota.

In qualitative research “the researcher is the key instrument”. Lincoln and Gube (1986: 306) state that the instrument of choice in naturalistic inquiry is the human. We shall see that other forms of instrumentation may be used in later phases of the inquiry, but the human is the initial and continuing mainstay. But if the human instrument has been used extensively in earlier stages of inquiry, so that the instrument can be reconstructed that is grounded in the data that the human instrument has product.

B. Setting

This research will be held in MAN Karanganyar. The subject is English teacher and the tenth grade students of MAN Karanganyar. The object is teacher’s technique in teaching writing. The time of this research is first semester in 2018/2019.
academic year. The facility in the class is good enough because of available LCD in each class.

C. Data and Source of Data

The data of this research are information from teacher and student attitude in the classroom activities during English teaching learning process. The data in this research are taken from the teacher and student in English teaching learning process activities. There are three sources of the data:

1. Event of the classroom in the activities during the teacher’s techniques in teaching writing.
2. Informant from the English teacher.
3. Documents are the written material or other which related to the classroom activities during teaching writing learning process.

D. Method of Collecting Data

1. Observation

   It is used to know the class activity. It means the teacher’s way in teaching writing, and students’ act when they are taught writing in the classroom. Sutrisno hadi (1986: 203) argues that observation is a complex process, a process composed of various biological and psychological processes. Two of the most important are observation and memory processes. Data collection techniques with observations are used when research is dealing with human behavior, work processes, natural phenomena and if the observed respondents are not too large. Nasution (1988: 310) states that observation is the foundation of all science. Scientists can only work on the basis of data, is facts about the world of reality gained through observation. Marshal (1995: 310) also states that through observation, the researcher learn about behaviour and the meaning attached to those behaviour.

2. Interview

   Interview is conducted for gathering information regarding the students responses. The interview is used as a data collection technique if the researcher wants to do a preliminary study to find the problems that must be meticulously.
And also if the researcher wants to know the things from the more in-depth respondent and the number of respondents are few. Esterberg (2002: 317) defines that interview is a meeting two persons to exchange information and idea through question and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic.

E. Technique of Data Validation

The researcher in checking the validity and reliability of data used triangulation techniques. Triangulation techniques are combining of various data and data sources that already exist in this research, triangulation is done with guidelines for observation, interview and fieldnote. While cross-check data carried out by repeating the outline of what is revealed by informants at the end of the interview in order to ensure the data obtained from interviews and correct if there is an mistake and increase if there are some drawbacks. Susan Stainback (1988: 330) states that the aim is not to determine the truth about some socialphenomenon, rather the purpose of triangulation is to increase one’s understanding of what ever is being investigated.

F. Technique for Analyzing Data

The technique for analyzing the data used in this research is descriptive qualitative analysis, because the research is a descriptive qualitative research. The writer describes the data about the teacher’s techniques in teaching writing to the tenth grade students of MAN Karanganyar in 2018/2019 academic year. And the problems faced by the English teacher in implementing the technique of teaching writing. The steps of analyzing the data are as follows:

a. Classifying the teacher’s techniques in teaching writing to the tenth grade students of MAN Karanganyar in 2018/2019 academic year that is resulted from the observation.
b. Classifying the problem faced by English teacher. The data are the result of the interview with English teacher.
c. Drawing conclusion and proposing suggestion based on the data analysis.