

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. The Research Setting

This study will be conducted at Mts Swasta Ira Medan, which locates on Jl. Pertiwi No.111/53B, Kel. Bantan- Medan Tembung, Sumatera Utara, Medan. The subject research of this study is the ninth grade of Mts Swasta Ira Medan, especially in IX-A, which is consist 30 students. The researcher will do research on August 2021.

B. The Data and Data Source

According to Suharsimi Arikunto data source is the subject from which the data will be obtained. Data sources includes two types, the first is primary data source, namely data sources will take from the first sources in the field or data will obtain directly from the object of research derived from observation and interview. Second, secondary data source, namely data will obtain from the books or internet sites where the data is in the form of documentation such as photo interviews and data regarding research discussion on students' errors in writing descriptive text.

This study the primary data source will be conducted at Mts Swasta Ira Medan, which is consist 30 students. The researcher choose Mts Swasta Ira Medan because; (1). The researcher found the problems in this school, such as lack of interest in writing in one

of skills of English, and writing English of students are not good, (2) The researcher may to research in this school, because this school near enough with the researcher.

Table 3.1

Subject of Research

Class IX of Mts Swasta Ira Medan	
Male	14
Female	16
Total	30

C. The Research Method

This research has an aim to found and know the students' errors in writing descriptive text. In study the researcher will use qualitative research. Qualitative research as research that procedure descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people or observable behavior. Descriptive research is a research method that describes all data or the state of the subject or object of research and the analyzed and compare based on the current reality.

Qualitative research will be used because of several considerations, namely that it is easy and can adjust when faced with multiple realities. This research presents the essence

of the relationship between researchers and respondents directly. The research will directed to obtain facts relate to errors in writing descriptive text.

The application of a qualitative approach with consideration of the possibility data obtain in the field in the form of the facts that require in-depth analysis, especially with the involvement of the researchers themselves in the field. In qualitative research the researcher becomes the main instrument in collecting data that can be directly related to the object of research.

The use of a qualitative methodology with thought of the chance information acquire in the field as the realities that need top to bottom examination, particularly with the association of the actual scientists in the field. In qualitative research the researcher turns into the primary instrument in gathering information that can be straightforwardly identified with the object of examination.

In qualitative research there will four stages, they are:

1. Planning

In this stage, the researcher will start the research with collecting the books or the theorist that relation with the research discussion about writing descriptive text and students' error in writing.

2. The Implementation

This process will use the observation method to collect the data. After obtain permission from the headmaster of the school. The researcher will prepare to enter school institution to conduct research to get the information about research discussion. Then the researcher can do observation, interview and collect the data through documentation.

3. The Analyzing Data

In this stage, the analyst will order every one of the information that has been gathered efficiently and detail so that straightforward and can be clearly information data to the others. After the analyst gather the information, the analyst will dissect the information dependent on analyzing method.

4. The Reporting

This stage is the final stage from the research doing. This stage will done with make a written report of the research result. This report will be written in a systematic thesis report.

D. The Technique of Collecting Data

The strategy of gathering information is the procedure or the way that can use by the researcher to gather the information. The instruments to gather the information is the way that pick of the research so the action will be simple and orderly in action to gather the information.

To know the fact of this study, the writer will use the same technique of collecting data. The researcher will use documents and observation of the students to get the data to know about students' writing in descriptive text. The technique is observation and documentation.

1. Observation

The observation is a technique used to collect the data by observation the object of research or events. Observation is a technique of collecting data through observation accompanied by recording the state or behavior of the target object. Observation will be through smell, sight, and hearing. This research is defined as direct observation. In this case, the researcher will make direct observations related to students' errors in writing descriptive text.

According to Suharsimi Arikunto (2002), the importance of observation is immediate perception of an item contained in the climate, regardless of whether it is progressing around then or as yet running which incorporates different exercises of regard for an article study utilizing detecting.²¹

2. Questionnaire

Sugiyono (2007) said questionnaire is a data collection technique carried out giving a set of questionnaire or a written statement to respondents to answer.²² While Arikunto

²¹ Suharsimi Arikunto, (2002), *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta

²² Sugiyono, (2007), *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan*, Bandung: Alfabeta

(2006) said that questionnaire is a write statement that is used to obtain information from respondents in the sense of personal reports or things they know. According to Arikunto, questionnaire can be divided into several types:

1. Judging from the way of answering

- a. An open questionnaire, which provides an opportunity for respondents to answer in his own words.
- b. Closed questionnaire, which answers have been provided so that respondents just choose.

2. Judging from the answers given

- a. Direct questionnaire, the respondents answered about them.
- b. Indirect questionnaire, the respondents answers about other people.

3. Judging from the shape

- a. Multiple choice questionnaire, which means the same as closed questionnaire.
- b. The field- in questionnaire, it's mean an open questionnaire
- c. Check list, the respondents only needs a affix.
- d. Rating scale, which is qa question followed by the columns showing the levels.²³

²³ Suharsimi Arikunto, (2006), *Prosedur Penelitian*, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta

3. Documentation

Documentation technique are used to complement and at the same time increase the accuracy, correctness of data and information collected from materials in the field and can be used as material in checking the validity of the data.

Suharsimi Arikunto said that in carrying out research on the documentation method. Researchers investigated written objects such as books, magazines, regulations, meeting minutes, documents, daily notes and so on.²⁴

Documentation will done to collect data sourced from documents archives in the research area. This method is used to collect data that is already available in document notes, its function is as a support and complement to the data obtained through observation and test and questionnaire.

E. The Technique of Analyzing Data

Analysis data in this research consist of the qualitative research. The qualitative research will be utilized to describe the circumstance during instructing and learning measure. Analysis of qualitative research is the work made by getting sorted out information, searching for and discovering designs, figuring out what is significant and

²⁴ Suharsimi Arikunto, (2002), *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, Jakarta: Rhineka Cipta, hal. 135

realized, and choosing what to tell others.²⁵ Analysis implies inspecting the information got from the field by getting sorted out the information into classes, describing them into units and making the conclusion.²⁶

As for the procedures in qualitative research are:

1. Data Collecting means data collecting process.
2. Data Editing means data cleaning process or rechecking the answer.
3. Data Reducting means simplified, minimized, tidied, organized and discarded the wrong data.
4. Data Display means presentation of data in the form of descriptive verblality.
5. Data verification means checking data from data repetition.
6. Data conclusion means the formulation of the conclusions of the research results presented.

F. The Technique of Establishing Trustworthiness

Trustworthiness is important especially in qualitative data of this research to evaluate its worth. Lincoln and Guba (1985) in Santoso and Pirman, the aim of

²⁵ Lexy J. Moeleong, (2006), *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, p.4

²⁶ Noeng Muhadjir, (1998), *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif, Pendekatan Posivistik, Rasionalistik, Phenomenologik, dan Realisme Metaphidik*, Yogyakarta: Rake Sarasin, p.104

trustworthiness in qualitative inquiry is to support the argument that the inquiry's findings are "worth paying attention to".²⁷

Trustworthiness of the data through the following attributes: Triangulation and member checks, 1). Triangulation is accomplished by asking the same research question of different study participants and by collecting. 2). Member checks occur when the researcher ask participants to review both the data collected by the interviewer and the researcher's interpretation of that interview data.

Trust is an important aspect of the member checks process. The researchers only limits of the technique of establishing the trustworthiness on credibility through triangulation and member checks.

²⁷ Didik Santoso and Pirman Ginting, (2015), *Bilingual Education Program*, Jakarta: Prenada Media Group, p.55