

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN**

The design of this study methodology is qualitative. Qualitative research is a subset of social science research that collects and interprets non-numerical data through the study of particular individuals or places in order to better understand social life.

The study uses the descriptive qualitative research approach. The descriptive qualitative approach is preferred for its efficacy in exploring, analyzing, and portraying the complexities of the research issue, while the case study design is selected for its capacity to provide a thorough and profound grasp of the research subject. Using this method, the study aims to understand, clarify, and explore the perspectives, attitudes, and experiences of the students with regard to producing descriptive texts.

Michael Quinn Patton (Encyclopedia of Statistics in Behavioral Science, 2005) states that qualitative research examines information obtained from written materials, in-depth open-ended interviews, and direct field observations. In order to provide in-depth narrative descriptions and case studies, qualitative researchers use naturalistic inquiry, looking at real-world contexts inductively. The results of high-quality research are patterns and themes that are revealed through inductive examination across cases.

The researcher came to the conclusion that participants who are having problems or difficulties are usually the ones that provide data for qualitative research. In contrast to depending exclusively on one data source, qualitative researchers typically collect a variety of data types, such as observations, interviews, and documentation. Qualitative research is utilized to ascertain the difficulties faced by english education students in writing descriptive text at State Islamic University of North Sumatera.

### **3.2 SETTING OF THE RESEARCH**

This research is located at the State Islamic of North Sumatra, Jl. William Iskandar Ps. V, Medan Estate, District. Percut Sei Tuan, Deli Serdang, North Sumatra 20371. The reason to choose State Islamic University of North Sumatra is because the use of this application is specifically for students and another reason is because using trello some students helpfully in writing with the features of this application, and then researchers choose to research students because students have more flexible time so it is easier for researchers to find data.

### **3.3 SUBJECT OF THE RESEARCH**

Students from the State Islamic University of North Sumatera's English education department were chosen by the researcher to serve as the research subjects. Purposive sampling, the sampling method employed in this study, chooses examples that satisfy particular requirements pertinent to the study's goal. By employing purposive sampling, the researcher carefully choose participants who can offer valuable insights into the challenges students counter when writing descriptive texts.

For this research, the researcher has chosen a sample of 10 students from students English Education Departement State Islamic University of North Sumatera.

### **3.4 RESEARCH METHODS**

According to Michael Quinn Patton (Encyclopedia of Statistics Behavioral Science, 2005), qualitative research analyzes data derived from direct field observations, interviews, and written documents. In this research, qualitative descriptive methods were used. The research adopts a case study design and utilizes the descriptive qualitative research method. The case study design is chosen for its ability to offer a comprehensive and profound understanding of the research subject, while the descriptive qualitative method is favored for its effectiveness in exploring, analyzing. and depicting the intricacies of the research issue. Through this approach, the study seeks to comprehend, elucidate, and delve

into the students' perceptions, attitudes. and experiences concerning writing descriptive texts.

The researcher conclude that qualitative research typically collects data from participants who are encountering issue or challenges. Qualitative researchers usually gather diverse forms of data, including interviews, observations, and documents.

### **3. 5 TECHNIQUE OF DATA COLLECTING**

There are three instruments used in this research, namely the first observation as find out or investigate non-verbal, the second is writing test to measure students' writing abilities, then the third interviews can be to obtain information, and the last documentation as source responding every moment.

#### **1. Observation**

Observation techniques are one method for learning about or researching nonverbal behavior. Observation is a method of gathering data that differs from other methods in some ways. This technique does not interact directly with the object data, but only make observations, observe, listen or read it (Hartono, 2013: 110).

People are not the only things that may be observed; objects from other realms can also be observed. Researchers can gain knowledge about behavior and its significance by engaging in observational activities. Close examination This study uses firsthand field observations to determine how to use the Trello app as a media learning tool to help students develop their writing abilities. that occurs in State Islamic University of North Sumatera.

#### **2. Interview**

One method for gathering research data is conducting interviews. Interviews are two-way conversations used to gather data from relevant sources. According to Merriam Webster (2016), an interview is a planned dialogue in which one party poses questions and the other responds. An interview can also be defined as a face-to-face discussion between the interviewer and the source in which the interviewer asks direct questions

on a pre-planned and studied object. In carrying out activities Researcher interviews require several tools, including a notebook that functions to obtain information data from interviews, recording devices that function for record all conversations but use the tool The research recorder asked for permission beforehand to conduct the conversation may be recorded or not, as well as the camera that functions for it strengthen the validity of research data in collection and still there are other tools. This interview technique is carried out specifically for students State Islamic University of North Sumatera.

### 3. Documentation

Documentation is one of source as responding observation for researcher to catch every moment which considered important. Documents can be in the form of writing, images, or works monumental of a person. Research results from observations and interviews, will be more credible if supported by photographs or existing academic and artistic writings. In this documentation The researcher took several photos during the learning process done.

## 3. 6 TECHNIQUE OF DATA ANALYSIS

The data analysis technique used in this research is (Miles & Huberman, 1994) model qualitative analysis consisting of three stages, namely:

### 1. Data Condensation

At the data condensation stage, the following processes are carried out following:

- a. Selecting is the process of selecting data from observation results, interviews and documentation.
- b. Focusing is the process of focusing data related to research focus.
- c. Abstracting is the process of creating a summary of the core data related to the quality and adequacy of the data evaluated.
- d. Simplifying and transforming is the process of simplifying and transformed into a brief description.

## 2. Data Display

After the data is condensed, the next step is to display it data, in qualitative research, data presentation can be done in short description form, relationships between flowchart categories and similar and the most frequently used for presenting data in qualitative research is with descriptive text. And by displaying the data it will make it easier to understand what happened, plan the next work based on that has understood that.

## 3. Drawing and Veirifying Conclusion

Conclusion drawing and verification. Initial conclusion found to be still temporary, and will change if not Strong evidence was found to support this stage subsequent data collection, but if the conclusions are put forward at an early stage, supported by valid evidence and consistency when researchers return to the field of collecting data, then The conclusion put forward is a valid conclusion credible.

According to them, data analysis is carried out in three activities, namely reducing data, presenting data, and drawing conclusions. The first stage is reducing data. Data reduction is done after the students' work data and interview data have been collected. The writer analyzes both data sources by reducing unnecessary data related to the research focus. After that, the data is coded to facilitate data classification. Knapp and Watkins (2005: 80) said that “organizing writing according to parts of the whole helps a reader to better visualize the items being described”.

The components of writing descriptive are developing ideas, organizing ideas, grammar, vocabulary and mechanics. For detail, it can be seen on the following table :

Table 3.1

## Indicators Analytical Scoring of Descriptive text

No.	The Content	Indicator	Sub-Indicator	Score
1.	Developing Ideas	1. Paragraph Unity	a. topic b. topic sentence c. supporting sentence d. concluding sentence	1-10
		2. Coherence	a. the sentence hold together b. understandable	1-10
2.	Organizing Ideas	1. Coherences	a. repeat key words from sentence to sentence b. use pronoun for preceding key term c. use demonstrative adjective use connecting words	1-10
		2. Identification	a. identify the name of place and location b. describe the complete features of the place	1-10
		3. Description	Parts, Qualities and Characteristics	1-10
3.	Grammar	1. Simple Present tense	a. to describe actions or conditions that are usual, habitual or	1-10

		2. Adjective words	<p>permanent</p> <p>b. to state general / truth</p> <p>c. for future action on schedule time</p> <p>d. for future action in certain time</p> <p>used to add extra information to nouns and may be technical, everyday or literally, depending on the text.</p>	1-10
4.	Vocabulary	1. Word choices	Choose the appropriate and accurate words to express ideas.	1-10
5.	Mechanics	1. Punctuation	<p>a. comma</p> <p>b. Period</p> <p>c. the colon</p> <p>d. semicolon</p> <p>e. apostrophe</p> <p>f. Quotation marks</p> <p>g. the dash</p>	1-10
		2. Capitalization	<p>a. capitalize the first word in sentence</p> <p>b. capitalize pronoun I</p> <p>c. capitalize the titles of composition</p> <p>d. capitalize the proper noun</p> <p>e. capitalize name of detail, title, month, day, specific group or people, geographic</p>	1-10

			areas, and specific structures.	
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After the percentage of student errors is obtained, the data will be recalculated to determine the level of students' achievement in writing descriptive text.

Formula:

The data interpretation stage is carried out using percentage calculations to compare the frequency. The percentage is calculated by formula as follows:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Which:

P = Percentage

F = Frequency

N = Population



**Table 3.2**

**The Qualification Level Test Score**

Score	Categorization of Scoring
A	Excellent- Very good
B	Good- Average
C	Fair- Poor
D	Very poor

Information:

A = If the student gets a score of 90-100

B = If the student gets a score of 80-89

C = If the student gets a score of 65-79

D = If the student gets a score < 64



The table above will represent a scoring table that will be used to assess the level of students' writing (Buen, 2000). Meanwhile, the during transcription of the interview recordings, the researcher will eliminate unnecessary data to analyze the interview data effectively. Subsequently the researcher will categorize the interview data based on the aspects of writing difficulties and causal factors This approach will enable a clear analysis and description of the research questions' answers.

The second stage will involve presenting the data. Once the students' work and interview data have undergone the reduction stage, the writer will present the data in a detailed manner and discuss the classified results. The data will be discussed sequentially using descriptive methods, making it easily understandable for readers. In the concluding stage, the writer will draw conclusions regarding the students' difficulties and the causes of these difficulties in writing descriptive texts. The purpose of writing this conclusion will be to summarize the data's results and provide answers to the research problems encountered

### **3.7 TRUSTWORTHINESS**

This research use data validity techniques that are common in qualitative research which are credibility and transferability.

#### **1. Credibility**

According to the Miles and Huberman the description must be rich and meaningful. This research describes Trello help students' on achievement writing skill in student descriptive texts. Then the researcher will describe the kinds of component and the indicator of the use of writing skill. Therefore it can be seen that the description is rich and meaningful.

#### **2. Transferability**

According to Miles and Huberman, to strengthen the rich and meaningful description, it must be connected with existing theory. After the researcher

describes the research findings, the researcher will relate the research findings to the existing theory in this research. This is needed to strengthen the research findings.

