

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this chapter, there were seven sub-headings. The first part explained the type of research. The second part explained about place and time of the research. The third part explained about technique of collecting data. The fourth part explained the research instrument. The fifth part explained about technique of analyzing data. The sixth part explained data validity. The seventh part explained about research procedure.

#### **A. Research Method**

This research uses a qualitative research design. Qualitative research is empirical research where the data is unbiased. According to Dedy (2019:86), qualitative research methods are a way of collecting data for research by directly compiling research findings that provide information used to improve teaching standards through practical examples. The aim of qualitative descriptive research is to provide a summary of daily events experienced by individuals or groups. Based on the explanation the researcher used descriptive qualitative research using problem-based learning and flashcard media to teach writing skills for seventh-grade students of SMP N 1 Badegan.

#### **B. Place and Time of Research**

This research was conducted at SMP N 1 Badegan which is located on Jl. Ponorogo – Wonogiri, Kroyo, Kapuran, Kec. Badegan, Kab. Ponorogo, 63455, East Java. This research was conducted in class VII semester 1 of the 2023/2024 academic year in the English subject with descriptivetext material. This is done because they want to know the ability to write and compose paragraphs using English.

**Table 1. The Research Schedule**

No	Activities	February – July 2024

	Feb	March	April	May	June	July
1. Planning						
Preparing the Research Instrument						
Arranging the Permission Letter						
2. Application						
a. Collecting data						
1. Observation						
2. Interview						
3. Documentation						
b. Analyzing data						
3. Reporting						

### C. The Source of Data

#### 1. Social Situation

Research is conducted in a social context. During learning activities, researcher make observations in the classroom or learning objects. In qualitative research, the relevant social context includes the participants and their locations. From the statement above it can be concluded that qualitative research is observing behavior naturally, using the term social situation. This research was conducted at SMP N 1 Badegan. The actors are an English teacher and a seventh-grade student. Meanwhile, the researcher looked at how teachers taught high school students to write using Flashcard media.

#### 2. Participants

Participants are an important part of research because to collect data, researcher must collect participants from individuals involved in research and involved in the learning process. In this research, the participants consisted of 1 teacher and 32 students. As research subjects, participants are very important in obtaining information about research problems. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that participants are respondents who express their knowledge or feelings to researcher according to their experience while conducting research. Participants are important for gathering information about social interactions or phenomena in qualitative studies.

### 3. Document

The data obtained from the research is a document, which is an important source of data to support the research. This document includes information about students, lesson plans, student assignments, curricula, and more. Researcher can't finish the research until they have all the evidence to support it.

## **D. Research Instrument**

Research instruments are tools used to obtain relevant information about research with various alternatives. In this study, the researcher used several research instruments, such as :

### 1. The Researcher

In qualitative research, the researcher's responsibilities in this research include conducting interviews, collecting data, evaluating data, and developing the research into a thesis that is ready to be tested and approved by the parties who need it.

### 2. Observation Checklist

Observation checklist is the list of questions used to evaluate the performance and behavior of teachers and students in the classroom. Observation checklists help researcher identify existing problems in the classroom, such as skills constraints,

teaching approaches, class settings, and student learning development that need to be improved.

The research instrument is a very important factor in conducting a study. Choosing a research instrument must be valid and reliable. It is also a tool that researcher use to get valid responses and answers to their data. Researcher do that to improve the subject of writing. The technique used by researcher uses instruments to solve problems. Therefore, several instruments are needed to collect data.

### 3. Field Note

In this research, researcher used field notes to make it easier to take short notes based on what was seen or observed when making observations.

### 4. Interview Guideline

For this research, the researcher determined the specific interview objectives and chose the interview method to be used. The researcher also wrote a written list of questions for the speaker. For discussions to be successful, they must be conducted in a structured manner. Using this guide, researcher conducted interviews with English teachers and several students about the application of Problem-Based Learning and Flashcard media to teach writing in the classroom.

### 5. Syllabus

Syllabus was a set of a lesson plans and assessments that were systematically arranged and contained the components that were interrelated to achieve mastery of the basic competencies of a lesson. The syllabus was intended as guidelines for the teacher to plan the management of learning activities and develop an assessment system. So, a syllabus was used by the researcher when conducting research observation.

### 6. Lesson Plan

The lesson plan outlined the process of learning to attain the fundamental skills listed in the syllabus and the standard of competence. The lesson plan was designed to serve as a guide to help the teacher conduct more efficient and focused teaching and learning activities. Thus, the researcher employed a lesson plan in addition to research observation.

#### 7. Photo

One type of document taken by researcher during learning activities is photos. In this research, researcher took several photos or screenshots during learning activities. These photos are used by researcher to obtain information.

### **E. Technique of Collecting Data**

To collect data in this study, researcher took three ways to collect data such as observation, interviews, and documentation :

#### 1. Observation

Researcher use observation as one of the methods to collect data. In this study, observation is used to understand the problems that may arise, student activities, and the learning process itself.

This research can be classified as participant and non-participant. In conducting observation, observation is divided into 2, namely, closed observation and open observation. Observation is carried out using structured and unstructured techniques. Observation is carried out to obtain information that is in accordance with the situation. This research aims to describe something that will be researched and the people involved in this research. In this method, researcher observe each student without engineering. Research is carried out directly in the classroom. Researcher created groups with discussion forums to monitor learning activities in class VII. The researcher used the observation sheet to find out how the teacher taught descriptive text by using

flashcards media. In addition, the observation sheet is useful to facilitate researcher in adjusting the results of interviews. And this is so that researcher know the learning activities in the classroom.

## 2. Interview

There were several observations made in this study. The interview is the process of extracting relevant information from the subject or person being questioned. According to Adhabi & Anozie (2017), the interview is an interactive process in which the researcher seeks more information about a particular topic. Interviews were used to gather information from English teachers and students.

Interviews were used as a data collection technique when conducting preliminary studies to identify problems in learning to be studied and when researcher learned information from respondents. The researcher conducted an interview with one of the English teachers to obtain data related to writing English descriptive text in the learning process by using flashcard media. Furthermore, the researcher also conducted interviews with students to obtain information to complement and strengthen the data in the study.

## 3. Documentation

Documentation is a research record in the form of events that have already occurred. Documents can take the form of writings, pictures or people included in the research process. Documents in the form of words are stories, diaries, and biographies. Documents in the form of images such as photos, sketches, and others. In this study, the documents used are in the form of photos of learning outcomes using flashcard media. Researcher used several images that were used to overcome problems during learning. Images are also used to support interviews and observations made.

## **F. Data Verification**

Triangulation is used as a data variation technique in this qualitative research. According to Creswell (2017), data triangulation is a qualitative research method that collects data through observation, document analysis, and interviews. The triangulation method is used by researcher to compare the results of interviews from each participant to ensure that the information collected is correct. Furthermore, the triangulation method was used to validate the research results by collecting data through observation, documentation and interviews.

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## **G. Research Procedure**

Learning writing skills has a number of components whose discussion is directed at the aspect of teaching methods. Teachers must be able to teach writing skills in an interesting and varied manner.

### **1. Planning**

The researcher has prepared material before doing the activities. There are several preparations made by the researcher :

- a. Researcher observe the research location.
- b. Researcher direct the research.
- c. Obtaining a license from the rector of Universitas PGRI Madiun
- d. Obtaining a license from SMP 1 Badegan
- e. Get permission from a seventh-grade English teacher.
- f. Researcher prepare research instruments in the observation, interview, and

documentation.

## 2. Application

To implement their research, researcher take the following steps:

### a. Collecting data

- 1) Viewing the teaching learning process;
- 2) Conducting interviews with English language teachers and students
- 3) Collecting information about teaching processes.

### b. Analyzing data

- 1) Divide data according to the problem
- 2) Provide a description of the research results
- 3) Make conclusions based on the results of data classification.

## 3. Reporting

In the final step, the researcher makes conclusions and reports about the research.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that research procedures include preparing, application and reporting. This procedure was built as a basis for carrying out the research process.

## **H. Technique of Analyzing Data**

In this study analyzes the researcher using three methods to analyze the data they collect during research are known as data analysis. These techniques are data condensation, data display, drawing, and verifying conclusions. This is the explanation:

### 1. Data Condensation

Data condensation is part of data analysis. Data condensation is an analytical process that focuses, sorts, focuses and organizes data in order to draw conclusions and verify the actual data. Data condensation, as defined by Miles et al. (2014), is the process of choosing, streamlining, and altering data, including observations,



interviews, and documentation.

In this section, researcher selected observation and interview data regarding the teaching and learning process. After obtaining the results of observations, interview data, and documentation in the form of descriptions. Interview data is made into transcripts which will later be used as documents by researcher.

Then, researcher analyzed the results of observations and interviews with descriptive. Furthermore, researcher used symbols to code important statements or information. Finally, the researcher made conclusions about the results of the study.

## 2. Data Display

The next step in analyzing data is displaying the data. Data display that presents information from researcher systematically and can make the necessary conclusions. According to Miles et al. (2014). In order to respond to the research questions, the researcher presents and describes the data in this step.

Researcher obtained some data about teaching writing descriptive texts using problem-based learning for seventh grade students at SMPN 1 Badegan. Data obtained from observationlists, interview guides, and documentation are explained in detail.

By presenting data in descriptive form, it becomes easy for researcher to understand the information collected in a concise and organized form, analyze what is happening with the data presented, and draw reasonable conclusions or move on to the next analysis step.

## 3. Drawing Conclusion

The conclusion in qualitative research is a new discovery that can be a solution to the problem in the research. In this step the researcher displays data using observation data and interview data for comparison. Conclusions in qualitative

research are new discoveries that can be a solution to research problems. In this step, the researcher draws conclusions from the answers to the research problems carried out in presenting the data by comparing observation data and interview data.