CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discussed about research design, research subject, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

According to Ary (2010:426), research design is the researcher’s plan of how to process to gain an understand of some group or some phenomenon in its context.

Creswell (2009) mention that qualitative research design is a mean for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups to a social or human problems. The process of research involve emerging questions and procedure, data typically collected in the participant’s setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data.

In this research, the writer used qualitative design because he wants to identify the running dictation game used by the teacher in teaching writing, the problem faced by the teacher in using running dictation game in teaching writing and the way teacher solved the problem in teaching writing by using running dictation game of second grade students at SMPN 01 Batu.
3.2 Subject of the Study

Subject of the study is an individual who participates in a research study or someone from whom data are collected. Darlington and Scott (2002:52) mention that research participant in qualitative research must have “the capacity to provide full and sensitive descriptions of the experience under investigation”.

In this research, the writer took the English teacher of SMPN 01 Batu as the subject of this research because she applied running dictation game to teach writing skill.

3.3 Research Instrument

Research instrument is a tool used to collect the data (Arikunto, 2013: 192). In this research, the writer used two instruments: observation and interview. Both of them were essential as the primary method of acquiring information. The researcher chooses them to get the important data.

3.3.1 Observation

Observation is the first instrument used to gather the data. It means that the writer comes to the location of research. Latief (2012:77) states that observation refers to data gathering which involves the use of not only visual sense, but also all the senses necessary to get valid and reliable data. According to Ary (2010: 432), observation is the most basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research. There are two types of observation; participant and nonparticipant
a. Participant observation

In participant observation, the observer actively participates and becomes an insider in the event being observed so that she or he experiences events in the same way as the participants do.

b. Non-participant

Non participant is a research technique whereby the researcher watches the subject of his or her study with their knowledge, but without taking an active part in the situation. The nonparticipant observer can be more objective and emotionally from the group.

In this study the writer used non-participant observation. It was used because the writer did not directly participate or take any activity part in teaching and learning process. The writer used observation field note in order to get the data related to the way or step of teaching writing by using running dictation game.

3.3.2 Interview

According to Ary (2010: 438), interviews are used in gathering data from people about opinions, beliefs, and felling about situations in their own words. There are three types of interview; they are structured interview, unstructured interview, and semi structure interview.
a. Structured interview

Structured interview is scheduled for specific purposed of getting certain information from the subject. It means that the interviewer make a list of question that will be asked to the interviewee (Ary, 2010).

b. Unstructured interview

Unstructured interview is conversation type of interview in which the question arise from the situation. It means that the interviewer gives the questions to the interviewee spontaneously based on the situation (Ary, 2010).

c. Semi structured interview

Semi structured interview is the combination of both structured and unstructured types. It used a list of questions like in the structured type and also permits the interviewer to ask additional question to explore the topic more detail (Ary, 2010).

In this research, the writer used the semi structured interview because the writer needs to prepare some list of question for the subject. After the subject answers the question, the writer asked some follow up questions that the writer need to know based on the answer. In this case, the writer interview The English teacher and students of SMPN 01 Batu about the problems and how the teacher and students solve the problems in teaching writing by using running dictation game.

3.4 Data Collection

Data include materials the people doing the study actively record, such as
interview transcripts, and participant observation field note. To collect the data based on observation, interview, and field note. The steps of the data collection were as follows:

1. Designing some lists of questions for interview with the teacher.
2. Designing observation sheet.
3. Doing observation regarding the teaching steps using running dictation game.
4. Doing interview with the teacher to clarify the findings in the observation and identify the problems and the way to solve those problems. The responses were recorded by taking notes and audiotape.

3.5 Data Analysis

In this research, the analysis was done in the following procedures, they are:

1. Describing the data from observation result.
2. Listing the obtained data from interview result.
3. Classifying the data into table.
4. Drawing conclusion based on the result of the data.