CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the methodology that is used in the research. There are several aspects such as research design, research subject, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

According to Creswell (2014), research design is types of inquiry within qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches that provide specific direction for procedures in a research study. Research design can also be defined as a blue print to conduct a research study, which involves the description of research approach, study setting, sampling size, sampling technique, tool and methods of data collection and analysis to answer specific research question or for testing research hypothesis (Sharma, 2014). Therefore, the researcher will know how to collect, process and analyze data through research design.

According Creswell (2014), qualitative research is an inquiry approach useful for exploring and understanding a central phenomenon. It means that in the qualitative research, the data will be analyze and in the end, drew the conclusion based on the data gathered.

On the other hand, quantitative research is an inquiry approach useful for describing trends and explaining the relationship among variables found in the literature. It is different from qualitative research; quantitative research analyzed the data through statistics and interpreted it with predictions of previous researchers.
To conclude, the researcher uses a quantitative research in order to answer the research problem. It is because the researcher wants to measure the students’ writing skill by implementing GTM method to the 8th graders at SMP Muhammadiyah 9 Gondanglegi.

3.2 Population and Sample

The population of this study is the second year students in the 2018-2019 academic year conducted at SMP Muhammadiyah 9 Gondanglegi. After knowing the population, the researcher took two classes in second year. It means that there are 32 students as the sample of this research.

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection is the process of gathering and measuring information. This section presents the technique and instrument that will be used to collect the data also the procedure that will be conducted to get the data. Each aspect will be explained as follows.

3.3.1 Technique

In order to collect the data, the researcher uses treatment as the technique. According to Ary, Jacobs, Sorense, and Razavich (2010), in experimental studies, treatment is the independent variable and the outcome is the dependent variable. It means that treatment is an independent variable in the form of action or treatment in the classroom conducted to the learners and the result of the treatment is a dependent variable. In conclusion, giving treatment is a technique in order to conduct an experimental research.
3.3.2 Instrument

After the technique, there are pretests and posttests as the instrument used in this research. According to Creswell (2014), a pretest provides a measure on some attribute or characteristic that you assess for participants in an experiment before they receive a treatment and a posttest is a measure on some attribute or characteristic that is assessed for participants in an experiment after a treatment. It means that, pretest is an assessment which are given to the students before the class treatment whereas posttest is an assessment done after the class treatment.

3.3.3 Procedure

As stated in technique and instrument above, the researcher uses observation and pretest and posttest to gather the data. The researcher wants to implement the GTM method in teaching writing to improve the students’ ability in writing skill. Therefore, the procedure to collect the data consists of:

1. Firstly, the researcher will give a pretest for control and experiment class at the first meeting.
2. Secondly, the English teacher will give treatment in control class using lecturing method and the researcher will give treatment in experiment class using GTM method.
3. Thirdly, after the teacher and the researcher finished giving treatment to the control class and experiment class, the researcher provides posttests at the end of the meeting.
4. Finally, the data that have been collected from some stages above will be analyzed and calculated.
3.4 Data Analysis

In order to analyze the data that have been gathered from the procedure. According to Creswell (2014), there are several step used in the process to analyzing quantitative data.

1. The first step is to prepare the data for analysis. This involves determining how to assign numeric scores to the data, assessing the types of score to use, selecting a statistical program, and inputting the data into a program, and then cleaning up the database for analysis.

2. The second step begins the data analysis. Typically the researcher conducts a descriptive of the data reporting measure of central tendency and variation. Then researcher conducts sophisticated inferential analysis to test hypotheses and the researcher examines confidence intervals and effect sizes.

3. The next step is to report the results that are found using tables, figures, and a discussion of the key results.

4. Finally, the researcher interprets the results from the data analysis.