CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher explains about the method of this research. There some point in that researcher would talk, they are research design, research subject, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Before conducting the research, researchers need a plan or strategy to get research results which are usually referred to as research designs. According to Maxwell (2012), research design is the researcher’s plan of how to proceed to gain and to understand of some group or some phenomenon in its natural setting. Furthermore, research design determines how the data should be analysed. Clearly, the research design is needed because it helps in getting the data. According to Creswell (2014) research can be divided into three types; quantitative, qualitative research and mixed method. Quantitative research is statistical of numerical data, while qualitative is narrative, descriptive and interpretation. In contrast, quantitative research aims to study the relationship, cause and effect, whereas qualitative more concern to examine a social phenomenon as it is (Ary, 2010).

The researcher used a qualitative descriptive approach because this research is designed to understand and interpret social interaction exists in the research. Also, this approach can collect the data information that would be arranged, explained, and analysed. The current phenomenon that the
researcher intended to describe the technique in teaching writing used by the English teacher at SMAN 4 Malang.

3.2 Research Subject

According to Arikunto (2006) research subjects is the subject that the researcher purposed to investigate. In this research, the researcher focused to one English teacher at SMAN 4 Malang who teaches the tenth-grade students because the researcher did internship program from I to III with the teacher. Also, the teacher used one of the techniques when the researcher did internship at SMAN 4 Malang.

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection comprised the instrument and the procedure used to collect the data (document analysis, observations, and interviews). The document analysis and observations is used to investigate the kind and type of techniques, and the interview is used for investigating more about the techniques.

3.3.1 Research Instrument

The main purpose of the research instrument is to collect the data conducted by the researcher. There are many types of research instrument explained by the expert. According to Ulfatin (2013) states that research instrument can be divided into several groups such as document analysis, observation and interview and etc.
Research instrument is very important to gather the appropriate data of this research. In gathering the data, the researcher used the following research instrument. For the research, the researcher employed a qualitative data. Those instrument are document, observation, and interview.

a. Document Analysis

According to Ary (2010), document can be written in text-based artifact (textbook, newspaper, novels, transcript, birth certificates, letters, etc) or of non-written record (photograph, audiotapes, computer files). The researcher described the act of reviewing the existing documentation of lesson plan. Lesson plan is an urgent document to guide the teacher in teaching and learning activity. In this research, lesson plan supports the data in order to know kinds of the techniques and the implementation of the techniques in teaching writing used by the teacher at SMAN 4 Malang.

b. Observation

Observation is a particular kind of data gathering, one of which the researcher directly observes, visual, phenomenon, and the systematically records the resulting observations. According to Ary (2010) observation is collecting the data by identifying, categorizing, and recognizing, behaviour in either a natural or a stage situation. Observation purpose is to confirm the result of the interview.
According to Ary (2010), there are two types of observation, they are: participant observation and non-participant observation.

1. Participant observation is a researcher in which the researchers becomes a part of and participates in the activities of the group or situation being studied.

2. Non-participant observation is a researchers method in which the observer does not participates in the being studied but is only an observer. It means that the researcher is not directly involved (not participate actively) in the observation.

In this research, the researchers used non-participant observation because the researcher does not participate in the teaching-learning process but only as an observer. The researcher observes the situation when the teachers used the technique. The observation, such as: know kind of techniques in teaching writing and the implementation of the technique in teaching writing. Thus, in this observation, the researchers have two steps to collect the data. Those are: making observation note about the technique. Identify the technique in teaching writing used by the teacher and how the teacher implements the technique by using the observation notes. The researcher enters the class and observes the technique in teaching writing used by the teacher in teaching-learning process at tenth-grade students at SMAN 4 Malang.
c. Interview

Interview refers to a dialogue between interviewer and interviewee in order to get more data or information to find out the problem of study (Ary, 2010). According to Merriam (2009), there are three types of interview:

1. Structure interview are interviews in which all respondents are asked the same question with the same wording and in the same sequence. In this kinds of interview, the interviewer gives some questions, and the alternative answers are given to the subject that has been determined by the researcher.

2. Semi structured interview are non-standardized and are frequently used in qualitative analysis. The interview does not do the research to test a specific hypothesis.

3. Unstructured interview refers to the interview is similar to a conversation except that the interviewer and interviewee know that an interview is being conducted.

In this research, the researcher used a semi-structured interview because the researcher just made the principal question and the interviewee could develop the answer freely. The researcher used it to collect the data and the researcher wanted to know the teacher opinion in order to get more data related to the subject of the research. In this research, the researcher recording all the interview with a handphone.
3.3.2 Procedure

There were several steps used by the researcher to gain the data. The steps are as follows:

1. Analyzing the lesson plan.
2. Observing the teaching techniques and recording the process of teaching learning activity using camera at the same time.
3. Formulating questions for the interviews.
4. Interviewing the English teacher about the techniques used in teaching learning activity conducted the interview by recording the audio.
5. Transcribing the result of interview.

3.4 Data Analysis

According to Ary (2010), “data analysis is a process whereby researcher searches and arranges the data systematically in order to increase the understanding of the data and to enable the researcher in presenting the data”. The data of this research was analysed in the following steps:

1. Organizing the data

The researcher got the data from the subject by doing interviewing (in depth interview) and observation by using sound recorder to record and make a note from the result. After that, the researcher describes the data by changing the record into written form.
2. Classifying the data concerning with the techniques of teaching writing applied by the English teacher

3. Interpreting the data

4. Drawing the conclusion based on the result of the data analysis