CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the stage in conducting the research. It provides research design, research setting, research participant, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Creswell (2014) states that research designs are plans and procedures for research that spans the decisions from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. By arranging a good research design, the writers will get the data as their expectation. Research design is divided into two types namely: quantitative and qualitative research (Ary, 2010). Furthermore, Creswell (2014) states that research design divides into three types namely: quantitative, qualitative, and mixed method research. Quantitative research is a research that uses object and statistical analysis of numeric data to answer and solve the problem. Qualitative research is a research that uses social phenomena from human participants in the study to answer and solve the research problem. While the combination of quantitative and qualitative research called mixed research.

In arranging this study, the design used is Classroom Action Research (CAR) design since this study intends to improve students’ skill in writing descriptive text about family. CAR is a collaborative activity between the teacher and students to discover what design can work best in their classroom situation. It starts from teachers’ concern about their success in their own instructions and
students’ learning progress which they assess throughout the whole process of instruction for the purpose of planning, implementing, and evaluating improvement. This study uses preliminary study as the basic measurement in using scrapbook as the media in writing descriptive text. The result will be explained whether there is an improvement or not.

3.2 Research Setting

This research took place at SMP Negeri 01 Batu. It is a state junior high school, which is located at Jl. KH. Agus Salim No. 55, Sisir, Batu. It is conducted for two weeks, started from on 8th of April until 16th of April.

3.3 Research Participant

The subjects of this research are the students at SMP Negeri 01 Batu on first-grade of Class B in the academic year of 2018/2019. The class consists of thirty-two students. The class is chosen as the subject of this research because the students are experienced some problems in writing descriptive text.

3.4 Data Collection

In data collection, there are two main topic that will be explained such as the technique and instrument of this research and also the research procedure. The explanation of each topic will be delivered as follows.
3.4.1 Technique and Instrument

In this research, the data are collected through observation, interview, tests, and documentation. Observation is carried out by the researcher and the teacher as the collaborator in the classroom during the teaching and learning process. It is used to get the data about the students’ participations, attentions, and activities in the classroom. Interview is conducted by the researcher to the teacher and students. It is important to know the students’ problem in writing descriptive text or it is known as preliminary study. While tests are undertaken in order to know the students’ improvement of using scrapbook as the media in writing descriptive text at SMP Negeri 01 Batu on first-grade students of Class B in the academic year of 2018/2019. The tests consist of pre-test and post-test. The pre-test will be given to know the students ability in writing descriptive text before getting the treatment. While post-test is given after the students’ getting the treatment. This research is conducted three times in which two times as teaching and learning process and the last for the test. The students are asked to make a short paragraph of descriptive text about their family. They should bring some photos of their family and stick it on the paper (scrapbook), and then they write the description around it. They should prepare some paper and colored pencil to decorate their scrapbook. Documentation is used during the teaching and learning process in order to know the process of the implementation also the students’ responses. The documentation is in the form of photographs and videos or it can be in the form of recording from the interview.
This research uses observation sheets, field notes, interview guidelines, scoring rubric and camera as the instruments. Observation sheets are very useful to know the students’ responses during the teaching and learning process. It also can observe teachers’ steps in teaching. Field notes are needed to collect the data during the process of observation. Interview guidelines help the researcher to gain the structured interview result about the students’ problem in writing descriptive text. Scoring rubric is important in scoring students written work in descriptive text. It is obtained from the tests such as pre test and post tests in order to know the different achievement after using scrapbook as the media. It means that the researcher knows about the existence of improvement of students’ writing skill in descriptive text. Camera is useful for the documentation of the teaching and learning process.

3.4.2 Research Procedure

In this CAR, the cycles depends on the indicators, whether the indicators have already been achieved or not. They can be achieved in one cycle or more. The first cycle is conducted based on the problem faced by the students in writing descriptive text. Using scrapbook as the media based on lesson plan and after that the researcher administered the test of writing a descriptive text about students’ family. Then, the researcher analyzes and discusses the result both writing a descriptive text about students’ family test and observation. Furthermore, if the results have required the indicator of the research, the researcher stops at the first cycle only, but if the results have not reached the indicators of the research yet, the researcher will conduct the next cycle. It is focused on the weaknesses of the
previous cycle and so on. Each cycle of CAR consists of planning, implementing, observing, and reflecting.

The cycle in the CAR happens repeatedly. If the indicators of the research are not fulfilled in the second cycle, the third cycle will be conducted to make it better. These steps form a cycle, and the cycle is followed by the other cycles. It is like a spiral. The description of the Cycle of CAR (Kemmis & McTaggart, 1992), can be seen as follows:

![Figure 3.1 The Cycle of CAR (Kemmis & McTaggart, 1992)](image)

**Cycle of CAR**

a. Planning

In planning step, the researcher should make some plans for the action. First, the researcher conducts preliminary study in order to know the students’
problem in writing descriptive text. The preliminary was conducted by test and interview. For the test, it was given for the students at SMP Negeri 01 Batu on first-grade of Class B in the academic year of 2018/2019 to know the problems of writing descriptive text from students’ side. Meanwhile, interview was conducted with the English teacher in order to know the students’ problem in writing descriptive text from the teacher’s side. From the result, it discovers the main problem and the researcher provides scrapbook as the media in teaching writing text. Second, in order to collect the data, the researcher uses some instruments such as interview guidelines, tests, scoring rubric and camera in conducting this research. Third, the researcher implemented scrapbook as the media in teaching writing descriptive text based on the lesson plan that had been made before (see Appendix 2).

b. Implementing

The researcher will apply the planning that has been made before. In applying scrapbook as the media in writing descriptive text, it will be conduct in every meeting (see Appendix 2).

c. Observing

The researcher observed the process during the implementation of scrapbook in the classroom such as students’ responses, students’ improvement, and also students’ obstacles. It used field notes as the instruments. Furthermore, the researcher should observe students’ written work in writing descriptive text to know the progress.
d. Reflecting

The reflection was accomplished after the cycle of action had been completed. The researcher and the teacher appraised the result of the data that had been taken. For the teacher’s reflection, it used observation sheets in order to know teacher’s progress in teaching. For the students’ reflection, all the data that had been collected would be analyzed in order to figure out students’ progress in writing descriptive text using scrapbook. If there is no improvement, another cycle should be applied.

3.5 Data Analysis

According to Ary et al. (2010), data analysis is a systematic process of searching and arranging data which are conducted by the researchers to increase their understanding and enable them to present what they have learned. There are two kinds of data that should be analysis. There are quantitative and qualitative data.

1. Quantitative Data

The numerical data in this research were students’ scores of pre-test and post-test which were analyzed based on the quantitative principle dealing with statistical numbers. To know the mean score of students in the class, the formula are used as follow:

\[
\text{Mean score} = \frac{\text{Students' cumulative score}}{\text{total of students}}
\]

The success of the learning activities can be seen whether the students can pass the minimum passing grade (KKM) which has been set by the school or not.
In addition, the English’s KKM in SMP Negeri 01 Batu is 75. If there was an improvement from the result of the post-test, the scrapbooking treatment was appropriate to improve students’ ability in writing descriptive text. Moreover, the evidence of pre-test and post-test’s improvement can be determined through a formula as follow:

\[
\text{Improvement percentage} = \frac{\text{Post test Score} - \text{Pre test Score}}{\text{Pre test Score}} \times 100\%
\]

2. Qualitative Data

The qualitative data that have been collected in this research were the data from the field notes. It is analyzed using qualitative data analysis. It has three stages, those are; organizing and familiarizing, coding and reducing, and interpreting and representing described as follows:

a. Organizing and Familiarizing

The researcher is required to have well understanding with the data through reviewing and rereading so the data can be easily retrieved. In this stage, the researcher read the field notes that had been collected in each meeting during the cycle.

b. Coding and Reducing

Coding and reducing are the stage where the researcher classified the data. The researcher in this research categorized the field notes data into two parts, those are the strength and the weakness research’s application of writing.

c. Interpreting and Representing

The last stage is interpreting and representing. The researcher reports the data that had been collected by explaining and describing. It is in the form of
students’ improvement in the class activity in responding and correcting their errors. Then the researcher can conclude the whole qualitative data.