

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Method of the Research

In this research, the writer uses qualitative method as a case study. According to David Nunan, case study is generally utilizing a range of method for collecting and analyzing the data, rather than being restricted to a single procedure.¹ the case study method is a very popular form of qualitative analysis and involves a careful and complete observation of a social unit, be that unit a person, a family, an institution, a cultural group or even the entire community.² It means that descriptive method accurately describes a situation of environment in details.

The writer chooses this method research because it is related to the problem in Senior High School level. There are many students who feel difficult to write narrative text. So, in this

¹ David Nunan, *Research Method in Language Learning*, (New York: Cambridge University Press), 1992, 74.

² Kothary, *Research Metodology: Methods and Techniques*, (New Delhi: New Age International Publisher, 2004), 113.

research, the writer focuses on students' difficulties in writing narrative text.

B. The Place and Time

In this research the writer will take place in SMAN 6 Pandeglang, it is located on Pandeglang. This research will be conducted in the first grade the second semester. There is some reason for choosing this school as the research site. The first one is the problems face in this school. Since this research is willing to see whether students the school face error in writing narrative text or not, the finding of the study would be beneficial to improve students' English comprehension and maintain the positive reputation of the school. The second reason is regarded to the accessibility for the researcher since the school has comfortable distance which can be reached easily, it makes easier to cope with administrative matters for conducting in that school. The time that will begin on 15 October 2018 has done to collect it.

C. The Participant

In this study the writer would like to involve participants as the unit of analysis. They are student of first grade of SMAN 6 Pandeglang. Total of the first grade of SMAN 6 Pandeglang are 5 classes. They are about 150 students, but in here the writer will take only one class as participants, it is X.1. The distribution of first grade students of SMK Informatika Safinatunnajah is as follow:

Table 3.1

List of Students X.1 Class of SMA N 6 Pandeglang

No	Class	Boy	Girls	Quantity
1	X.1	12	13	25
Quantity				30

D. The Research Instrument

Research instrument is the tools of facilities used by researcher in collecting the data, hope the result of research is more accurate, complete, and systematic, so the process is easier.

Every researcher needs some instruments to collect data.

In this research, the researcher will get data through three instruments, such as:

1. Documentation (the result of writing test students' in Narrative text).
2. Interview (asking some question to the students about the difficulties in writing Narrative text)

E. The Technique of Data Collection

In collecting data, the writer used an observation and test as follow:

1. Test

A test is a group of questions, tasks or exercises for measuring individual or group skill. To get data for this research, the writer uses test as instrument. The writer gives the students a test of making a composition of narrative text to know their capability in writing narrative text by giving direction and instruction. To saw the students' difficulties in writing narrative text, it focused on aspects of writing. The

students were directed to perform their writing skill on a specific topic. The writing test was set for students to choose kinds of narrative text that they were going to compose. Students had to choose one topic of short stories (fiction or not fiction). In writing narrative text, the writer ask students to write it in 90 minutes. The amount of narrative text is minimal 100 words.

2. Interview

The researcher interview students when they done the test. The researcher gives some question to the students about the difficulties in writing Narrative text. Then, the writer also interview English teacher about process of teaching learning students in Narrative text. The questions of interview for students like this following:

- 1) Do you like English lesson? Why?
- 2) What do you know about Narrative text?
- 3) What do you know about the structure organization of Narrative text?
- 4) Do you have problems when you write Narrative text?
What is it?

- 5) What are the factors caused your difficulties in writing Narrative text?

The questions of interview for English teacher, like this following:

1. How long have you been teaching English Subject?
2. How is your students' English ability especially in writing Narrative text?
3. What do you usually do while teaching Narrative text?
4. What are students' difficulties in writing Narrative text?
5. What do you usually do to overcome difficulties in writing Narrative text?

F. The Technique of Data analysis

After the data was collection, the writer will analyze the data using qualitative method.

1. Data Analysis on Writing Test

According to Arikunto, a good test must be valid and reliable.

The first criterion of good test is valid. Arikunto says that a test is valid if it measures what is supposed to be measured and one of

the types of validity is content validity.³ Therefore, the researcher constructed this test based on the curriculum, syllabus, and teaching materials.

After the data was collection, the writer will analyze the data using qualitative method. According to Sara Cushing Weigle stated in her book, assessing writing. (See chapter 11 in page 11). After the writer analysis of students' writing, the writer classified the students' difficulties in writing narrative text.

2. Data Analysis on Interview

The data gathered from the interview provide information to reveal what problems that students have in writing narrative text. After the audio records was taken. The result were transcribed and converted into written form for further elaboration. Subsequently, the transcripts were read and summarized into briefer statement in which the main sense of what was said rephrased in words. Finally, the interview data

³ Arikunto, Suharsimi, *Dasar-dasar Evaluasi Pendidikan*. (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2012),80.

were categorized and interpreted to discover students' difficulties in writing narrative text.

G. Data Validation

Validity is a standard that shows how valid the instrument. In qualitative research, the data can be declared invalid if there is no difference between the reported research and what actually happens on the object is researched.⁴

⁴ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R &D)*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010), 365.