

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Method of the research

Related to this study, the researcher conducted this research to use a qualitative method. According to Tavacoli, qualitative research is a research methodology that attempting to control contextual factor, but rather seeking through a variety of method, to understand things from the informant's point of view, creating a rich and in-depth picture of the phenomenon under investigation.<sup>1</sup> Kothari state that qualitative research concerned with qualitative phenomenon which is the quality or kind of human behavior. The important of qualitative research is the aim of research which is behavioral sciences underlying motives of human behavior.<sup>2</sup> From those state above, qualitative research is appropriate method to this research, which is the researcher analyzed of human behavior and finding the motives of human behavior.

Then, to support this study, the researcher used a case study method to answered the question of a general topic from this research about. According to Kothari , case study is essentially an intensive investigation of the particular unit under consideration. The object of the case study method is to locate the factors that account for the behavior-patterns of the given unit as an integrated totality.<sup>3</sup> According to H. Odum in Kothari's book state that, "the case study method is a

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<sup>1</sup> Hossein Tavacoli, *A Dictionary of Research Methodology and Statistic in Applied Linguistics* (Tehran: Rahmana Press, 2012), 515.

<sup>2</sup> C.R. Kothari, *Research Methodology & Technique & second Revised Edition* (New Delhi;New AgePublisher, 2004), 2.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid, P. 113

technique by which individual factors whether it be an institution or just an episode in the life of an individual or a group is analyzed in its relationship to any other in the group.”<sup>4</sup> Thus, a fairly exhaustive study of a person (As to what he does and has done, what he thinks he does and had done and what he expects to do and says he ought to do) or group is called a life or case history.<sup>5</sup> In brief, the case study method is a form of qualitative analysis where observe and investigate of an individual or situational is done; efforts are made to study each and every aspect of the concerning unit in minute details and the from case data generalizations and inferences are drawn.

According to Rajit, a case study can design based on the assumption that case being studied is a typical of cases of certain type and therefore a single case can provide insight into the events and situations prevalent in a group from where the case has been draw. In this design your attempt is not to select a random sample but a case that can provide you with as much information as possible to understand the case in its totality.<sup>6</sup>

Paulin V Young describes case study as “a comprehensive study of a social unit be that unit a person, a group, a social institutioan, a district or a community.”<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> H. Odum, *An Introduction to Sosial Research*, P. 229 in Kothari, *Research Metodology methods and techniques*, p. 113.

<sup>5</sup> Burgess, *Research Method in Sociology*, P.26 in Georges Gurvitch and W.E. Moore (Eds.) *Twentieth Century Sociology* noted by Kothari, *Research Methodology methods and techniques*, p.113.

<sup>6</sup> Rajit Kumar, *Research Methodology a step-by-step guide for beginners* (SAGE Publications: London, 2011), 102.

<sup>7</sup> Pauline V. Young, *scientific social surveys and research*, p. 247

In this research, the writer uses qualitative case study method, where the writer designs in order to know applying of Think Talk Write (TTW) assessment in student's writing skill.

### **B. The Setting and the Time of Research**

The research choose SMP 14 Kota Serang as the place of the research that school still in progress of the teaching process. The students have a little bit of interest in English writing. They were difficult to write a written text in the class. Less motivation also the problem of the students there, they learned English as the obligation of their school. The researcher ask to the teacher to teach of creative writing by using TTW (Think Talk Write) method, also analyzed the method of TTW (Think Talk Write), due to the observation made by the researcher regarding the teaching and learning process that had been applied in the method. The time for researching observes and collects the data on Mei 2019.

### **C. Respondents**

In conducting the research, the writer decides to choose the second grade at SMP 14 Kota Serang. The writer took one english teacher for sample research in SMP 14 Kota Serang.

### **D. Technique of Data Collecting**

In completing the data, the writer uses qualitative data. Qualitative data consist of observation, interview and document analysis.

a. Observation

Observation is data collecting technique through observing this systematically towards phenomena that to be researched in this case, the writer observes or minitors the condition of class while teaching learning process in the school environment. Observation is not a research method which suits everyone it can consume a great deal of a research's time and energy, and the reward for investing all that effort can be a long time coming. Yet observation can be one of the most professionally gratifying experiences a researcher can have. To see what is actally going on in the social you are researching – which may not at will be that you are accustomed to seeing or what you expected or presumed you would see – is both the challenge and the reward of observational research. With careful planning and a little practice there is no reason why you should not be up to that challenge.<sup>8</sup>

Here researcher does observation to learn some information in collecting the data. Sugiyono classifies observation into two types, they are participant observation and non-participant observation in the process of conducting data collection.

1. Participant observation is an observation where the investigator becomes participant/respondent of particular group of organization.

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<sup>8</sup> David Wilkinson And Peter Birmingham, *Using Guide Instrument A Guide For Researcher*, 2003

2. Non participant observation is procedure in which the investigator observes in a natural setting and it is not an actual participant in a particular group or organization.<sup>9</sup>

In this case the researcher uses the requirements submitted from the answer have been provided. So that the respondent just choose between alternative answers have been provide.

b. Interview

Interview is a form of communication between two people, involving a person who wants to obtain information from another by asking questions based on specific goals. The interview is expected to get detail information from the respondent. As usual, the recorder is used to record the data during the interview. In this study, the interview uses for two interviwer, teacher and student.

c. Document Analysis

Documentation is one of data source in the form of document. It can be personal, such as written document, files of material of teaching english vocabulary, reports, letters, etc and minutes of a event or setting. Besides, it may documents of popular culture, such as books, photos collections, films, and videos. Futher, any describes documentations as follows :

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<sup>9</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, 204.

Qualitative researcher may also use written documents to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study. These documents may be personal, such as autobiographies, diaries, and letters; official, such as files, reports, or minutes that have been prepared by observers of an event or setting; or documents of popular culture, such as book, films, and videos.<sup>10</sup>

The document analysis is the data of documentation students work and lesson plan. The research needs documentation to know about the result of students learning during students learn in the class, and to know about the school situation and students. So The documentation includes observation sheet, work plans, and answer result of problem. The researcher using document by written document in creative writing. Fiction is an example of creative writing. Most of people love fiction or story about imagination here, especially the students. This is a good chance to motivate the students in improving their writing by giving them treatment to create their imagination into a written text.

### **E. Technique of Data Analysis**

After the data was collected, the next step is analyzing the data using qualitative method. In this research the researcher using the qualitative descriptive analyzing method. The qualitative data analysis process consists of organizing, sorting, synthesizing, searching, and then finding the patterns, exactly find what the important is and what we have learnt and deciding what others can be learnt.

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<sup>10</sup> Donal ary, *introduction to research in education*, 2002.

According to miles and huberman. “ analyzing as consisting of three concurrent flows of activity.”<sup>11</sup>

### 1. Data reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes or transcriptions. In this stage the researcher election and concentration to simplification, abstraction, and transformation of the rough data that obtained. It is the steps of data reduction:

- a. The researcher doing the observation when the students and the teacher is processing learning the material
- b. Providing a test in the form of the question about related material
- c. The researcher doing an interviews with some students and the teacher

### 2. Data displays

According to miles and huberman “A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action”.<sup>12</sup> After the data is collected, the researcher displaying or presenting the data which organized into research paper. The researcher developing a structured information description to draw conclusions and take action.

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<sup>11</sup> Mathew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *An expanded sourcebook qualitative data analysis secound edition* (london : sage publications, 1994), 10.

<sup>12</sup> Mathew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *An Expanded Sourcebook Qualitative Data Analysis Secound Edition* (London : Sage Publications, 1994), 11.

Data display commonly used this step is in the form of creative writing. The data of data display obtained from the results of data reduction, then the data that can answer the problem in this research is conclude.

### 3. Conclusion drawing/verification

The third step is drawing conclusion and verification. The researcher describe all of data which were still unclear in the begining. Besides that, the researcher attempts to draw conclusions and verify by searching for the meaning of each symptom obtained from the field, recording the possible oder and configuration, the causal flow of the phenomenon. In this stage, by comparing the results of observation, interview and document analysis can be concluded about the difficulties of students creative writing in applying think talk write.