CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

A. Research Method

Accord to Kumar, research is the collection of information that is accurate, reasonable, and reliable on its intervention in terms of its effectiveness.[57] In other words, research can be a way for someone to obtain data or information. In collecting the data, a sequence of steps are required. The information that has been obtained is then processed so that conclusions can be drawn according to the needs in conducting research.

This research method was qualitative. Based on the Taylor et.al, in the end, qualitative methods will produce descriptive data in both written and oral form based on observables.[58] Simply put, in qualitative research, the final data generated will be presented descriptively. Besides, Kumar also stated that the main objective of the qualitative research is describing a problem eithers situation, phenomenon, or event. Qualitative research collecting the information by using qualitative measurement scales. It is also analyzing the data to decide the variation of problem without quantifying it.[59] It can be summarized that qualitative research means

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[57] Ranjit Kumar, *Research Methodology a step-by-step guide for beginners Third Edition*, (London: Sage Publication, 2011), 4.

[58] Steven J. Taylor, Robert Bogdan, and Marjorie L. DeVault, *Introduction to Qualitative Research Methods a Guidebook and Resource Fourth Edition,* (New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2016), 7.

[59] Kumar, *Research Methodology,* 13.

presenting the data descriptively either oral or written form which the aim is to describe the research problem.

While Heigham and Crocker in their book said that the term of qualitative research has a more complex methodology. Several types of research such as narrative inquiry, case study, phenomenology, action research, ground theory, and ethnography have now undergone developments in qualitative research methods.[60] It can be concluded that qualitative research is of various types and has more complex methodologies.

B. Place and Time of Research

To collect the research data, the writer was conducted this research at SMA Negeri 4 Cilegon which is located at Jl. Ki Kahal, Link Pringori, Kel. Suralaya, Kec. Pulomerak, Kota Cilegon, Banten, 42439. The research time was started in September to October 2021.

C. Techniques of Data Collecting

There are many ways to collect the data, such as: documentation, observation, test, interview, and questionnaire. In this research, the techniques of data collecting that the writer used were interview and documentation.

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[60] Juanita Heigham, and Robert A. Crocker, *Qualitative Research in Applied Linguistics: a Practical Introduction,* (UK: Palgrave Macmillan, 2009), 5.

1. **Interview**

Interview is one of the data collecting that mostly uses by writer. In Kothari's book, he said that interview is one of the data collecting methods that it is a method of verbally in requesting and obtaining information that can also by using telephone.[61] Simply put, an interview is getting information verbally from a source which can be done with the help of a telephone. This is a way to interpret words, expressions and body language in obtaining information consisting of two or more people.[62] It could be summarize that an interview is an interaction that involves two or more people and relies on expressions and body language to obtain information for a specific purpose.

In this research, interview was used to determine the type of assessment used by the teacher and to know the application of the assessments. The informant of the interview involved one of female English teacher of SMA Negeri 4 Cilegon. This interview was conducted at the school, on Thursday, October 7th, 2021.

2. **Documentation**

According to Merriam and Tisdell, document refers to the material in written, digital, or visual form, related to the scope of research. The types of documents generally consist of official records, government documents,

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[61] C.R. Kothari, *Research Methodology Methods and Techniques Second Revised Edition*, (New Delhi: New Age International, 2004), 97.
[62] Taylor, Bogdan, DeVault, *Introduction to Qualitative Research Methods,* 114.

historical records, diaries, autobiographies, literary works, and so forth.[63] In other words, documentation is a way of obtaining information through several documents required by writer.

Documentation was used as the technique of data collecting to obtain the information about assessment of students' writing. The types of document used were teacher's lesson plan of descriptive text material, students' assignment of descriptive text, and students' score of descriptive text.

D. Techniques of Data Analyzing

After the data are collected, the next step is analyzing the data. Based on Meriam and Tisdell opinion in their written, data analysis has several suggested step which is a part of qualitative research.[64] Simply put, data analysis in qualitative research is a series of steps to describe the data. It is a process that involves consolidating, subtracting, and interpreting in understanding data and making meaning out of what people convey and what writers have seen and read.[65] In other words, data analysis is a way for writers to describe their data through several steps, such as reduction and conclusion.

The stages of analysis and interpretation of the data are very useful for writers in answering research questions. According to Allen Trent and Jeasik Cho (in Patricia Leavy) data analysis is defined as a step in research carried out to

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[63] Sharan B. Merriam and Elizabeth J. Tisdell, *Qualitative Research A Guide to Design and Implementation Fourth Edition,* (San Francisco: John Wiley & Sons, 2016), 162-163.
[64] Merriam and. Tisdell, *Qualitative Research,* 197.
[65] Merriam and. Tisdell, *Qualitative Research,* 202.

summarize and manage data whereas interpretation is defined as a way to obtain and express meaning.[66]

Based on Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña, analysis as three concurrent flows of activity: data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing.[67]

1. Data Condensation

Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña stated that data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or transforming data that appear in the full corpus (body) of written-up field notes, interview transcript, documents, and other empirical materials.[68]

As data collection outcomes, further of data condensation include of writing summaries, coding, developing themes, generating categories, and writing analytic memos. Qualitative data can be transformed in many ways such as through selection, summary or paraphrase, and so on.[69]

2. Data Display

The second primary section of analysis activity is data display. Generically, a display is an organized, compressed collection of information that allows conclusion drawing and action.[70]

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[66] Patricia Leavy, *Research Design Quantitative, Qualitative, Mixed Methods, Arts-Based, and Community-Based Participatory Research Approaches*, (New York: The Guilford Press, 2017), 150.

[67] Mathew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman, and Johnny Saldaña, *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook Third Edition,* (California: SAGE Publication, Inc, 2014), 8.

[68] Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña, *Qualitative Data Analysis,* 8.

[69] Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña, *Qualitative Data Analysis,* 8.

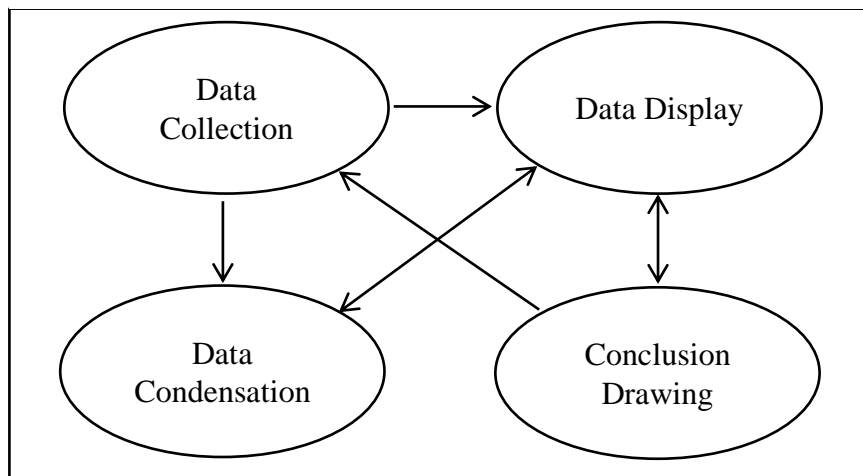[70] Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña, *Qualitative Data Analysis,* 8.

The ideal displays are a major way to firm qualitative analysis. All are designed to collect organized information into an immediately accessible, compact form so that the writer can see what is happening and either draw justified conclusions or move on to the next step of analysis.[71]

3. Conclusion Drawing

The third section of analysis is conclusion drawing. From the beginning of data collection, the writer construe what things mean by noting patterns, explanations, causal flows, and propositions. Final conclusion may not develop until data collection is over, depending on standard of the corpus of field notes.[72]

Figure 3.1

Components of Data Analysis: Interactive Model

(Miles, Huberman & Saldaña, 2014)

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[71] Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña, *Qualitative Data Analysis,* 9.
[72] Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña, *Qualitative Data Analysis,* 9.