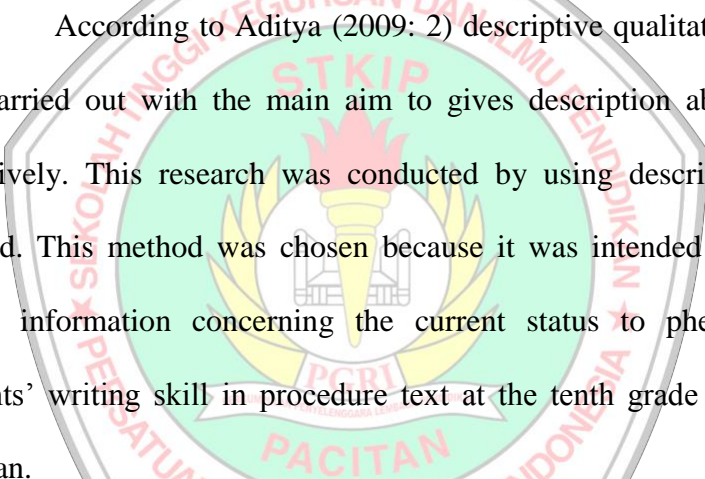


CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

These chapter discuss method used in this research. This chapter consist of research design, data source, the instruments of the research, data collection technique, and data analysis.

A. Research Design



According to Aditya (2009: 2) descriptive qualitative is a research that carried out with the main aim to gives description about a condition objectively. This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. This method was chosen because it was intended to describe and obtain information concerning the current status to phenomena of the students' writing skill in procedure text at the tenth grade of SMA Negeri Tulakan.

According to Satori and Komariyah (2012: 25) qualitative research is a research approach that reveal certain social situations by describing the real correctly, the shape techniques of collecting and analyzing relevant that the gain from the natural situation. It means that researcher must understand social situations by describing real and true, this researcher can also obtain relevant analysis related to the information obtained and to determine the writing skills of tenth graders of IPS 2 at SMA Negeri Tulakan.

B. Research Schedule

Table 3.1 The Schedule of The Research

No	Activity	January				February				March				April				May				June				July			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Making plan	■																											
2	Collecting reference	■	■																										
3	Made proposal	■	■	■																									
4	Collect the data									■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■												
5	Analyzed the data																	■	■	■	■	■	■						
6	Writing the report																					■	■	■	■	■	■		
7	Examination																												■

C. Source of Data

From this data the researcher needs data source. There are two type of data, those are primary data and secondary data.

1. Primary is one which is collected for the first time by the researcher (Ajayi, 2017: 2). In the research, the primary data was obtained from the written test and interview of the X IPS 2 students of SMA Negeri Tulakan and the number of students are 25 students.

2. Secondary data is the data already collected or produced by others (Ajayi, 2017: 2). Secondary data is used to support the primary data. The secondary data in this research is the data from articles, journals, book, raport, the result of score English teachers other.

D. Subject of the Research

1. Subject of The Research

The subject of the research was 25 students tenth grade of SMA N Tulakan in academic year 2021/2022

2. Object of the Research

The main object of this research was the students' writing skill in procedure text

E. Data Collecting Techniques

1. Written Test

This researcher usually gives test to students which aim to find out how students understand writing skills related to text procedure material.

2. Interview

The interview in this research aims to interview with the respondent or is called the process of obtaining information by asking and answering the interview or it can be with form to make it easier for researcher to collect the data needed.

F. The Instrument on the Research

From the data collection techniques, researcher will ask questions to respondents, which interviews are to collect information through interaction with respondent or people who will be interviewed.

1. Answer Sheet

This takes the forms of a sheet of paper that will be used to answer a form, usually in multiple choice form, questionnaire, question, and essay.

2. Cell Phone

A medium that will be use for interview techniques using WhatsApp, namely to convey a list of question in the form of text how to or instruction to use something. With the text to determine student's understanding of writing procedure text.

G. Data Analysis Technique

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data. According to Miles and Huberman (1984) there are three analysis techniques, namely data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion.

1. Data Reduction

To analyze the data the first step through data reduction. Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and pattern. With the reduced data will show a clear picture, can make it easier for researcher to collect data and search when needed.

2. Data Display

After data reduction, the next step is data display. Miles and Huberman (1984) said that looking at display help us to understand what is happening and to do some things-further analysis or caution on that understanding. In this research, the data can be presented in the form of table, graphs, phie card, pictogram, and the like. With the presentation of the data, the data is organized, arranged in a pattern of relationships, so that it is easy to understand.

3. Drawing the Conclusions

The last step in the data analysis technique after data reduction and data display is drawing conclusions.

Table 3.1: level of student's skill in procedure text

Level of Mistery	Letter Case	Value	Criterion
85-100	A	4	Excellent
70-84	B	3	Good
55-69	C	2	Fair
50-54	D	1	Poor
0-49	E	0	Very poor

Arikunto(2002: 245)

A. Credibility and Dependability

According to Sugiyono (2010: 270) the credibility of the data on the result of qualitative research is carried out by expending observation, increasing persistence in research, triangulation, discussion, negative case analysis, and member check. According to Eko Susilo (2003) the data

credibility test is intended to prove the observed data and successful collected according to the facts that occur naturally in the field. The degree of trustworthiness of the data (data validity) in qualitative research is used to meet the criteria of truth that is emic, both for the reader and for the subject being studied. To achieve of the credibility of the data study, the researcher used the technique of triangulation. Triangulation is one of the approaches taken by researcher to explore and perform qualitative data processing technique. The triangulation technique can be likened to a technique for checking the validity of the data by comparing the result of interview with the object of research.

Further, the researcher also employ's dependability of the research. According to Sugiono (2009) dependability in qualitative research is called reliability. Something research is said to be dependable if other people can repeat or replicate the research process. In qualitative research, the test dependability is done by conducting an audit of the entire research process. The method is carried out by an independent auditor or supervisor to audit the overall activities of researchers in doing research. To obtain the dependability the researcher dead the vallueing as: 1. Reading and pre reading the data in five time; reciprocally and lizing the data from the field to the data finding and analysis; pre reviewing.