

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter reviews the research design, data of the research, research instruments, the technique of collecting the data, the technique of analyzing the data, and research procedures.

A. Research Design

The type of this research design was a case study. According to Yin (2003), Case study is an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context: when boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident and in which multiple sources of evidence are used. Hartley (1994) said that In undertaking case studies, different methods can be used in collecting and analyzing data. These methods may be either quantitative, qualitative, or a combination of both.

In research, the researcher applied the quantitative method as the main research design and is supported by the qualitative method. It is because the research methods adopted in quantitative research tend to be more structured than those adopted in qualitative research. Bryman (1995) stated that quantitative research is structured in the sense that sampling determination and data collection instruments, for instance, are designed prior to the data collection process, whereas in a qualitative research project the subject being studied often evolves as the research is undertaken (Denzin and Lincoln: 2003). Those statements above become the foundation for the researcher in considering how important the research design for doing research.

B. Data of the Research

This part consists of three issues. The first issue is the place of the research, the second is the time of the research, and the last is the subject of the research. Each part is discussed below.

1. Place of the Research

This research, the researcher chose SMA Negeri Tulakan as an object to take the data which was located on Jl. Raya Pacitan-Lorok 4,7 km, Noneng, Bungur, Tulakan, Pacitan, Jatim (63561).

2. Time of the Research

This research was conducted from March, 5th until Mey, 5th 2021 of the even semester in the academic years 2020/2021.

3. The Subject of the Research

a. Population

This research, the population includes all twelfth grade students of the SMA Negeri Tulakan in the academic year 2020/2021. In the twelfth graders there are five classes, those are: class XII IPS 1, XII IPS 2, XII MIPA 1, XII MIPA 2, and XII MIPA 3. The total number of twelfth grade consists of 120students.

b. Sample

In research, the researcher chose one of the five classes namely XII MIPA 2 which is consists of 20 students.

c. Sampling

This research, the researcher took purposive sampling as the sample to take the data. According to Barreiro and Albandoz (2001), the purposive sampling technique was used to make the sample representative of the purpose of the study. That means the researcher only chose one class from the whole class as the sample to take the data, namely XII MIPA 3 which is consists of 20 students.

C. Research Instruments

To measure the data the researcher used some instrument as a measuring tool in process of collecting the data. The aim is to facilitate systematic research. In research, the researcher used some instruments such as handphone, test material, instruction of writing English text, the rubric of writing score, and the schema of application letter. All of them described below;

1. Handphone

The Handphone is used as a supporting instrument in conducting this research. In today's online learning, the data taken from the using of the Handphone.

2. Test material

In research, the researcher prepared the material to conduct the test. In this case, the researcher gave one test of writing to the students.

3. Instruction of writing English text

It is a step-by-step explanation given to the students in writing texts according to the topics, themes, and genres.

4. The Rubric of writing score

It a scoring tool or a way to measure evaluation criteria or grading standards based on the expected outcomes and performances of students. This research, the researcher chose scoring scale of writing work by Sara Weigle described in chapter 2. It is to assess the students' skills in writing which consist of content, organization, vocabulary, language, and mechanics. The rubric of writing score is used because this type assessment is the easiest and the most practical.

5. The Scheme of Application Letter

The schema of application letter described in chapter 2 of the previous studies section used as an instruments in the research. It is to measure how is students' ability to communicate their information in an application letter through English online learning.

D. The Technique of Collecting the Data

To get the data, the researcher collected the data used test as a data collection techniques. According to Arikunto (2014), test is a series of questions on exercises and other tools to measure skills and intelligence knowledge by individuals or groups. The test is used for getting data on the result of research. The purpose of the test is to know the result of students' English writing ability in online learning through a test given by the researcher. In research, the researcher gave one test to the students. The researcher asked students to write English text that was given online in-class group of Whatsapp application.

E. The Technique of Analyzing the Data

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data. In research, the researcher analyzed the data with a statistical approach. Statistics is a scientific method that is prepared to collect, compile, and analyze research data in the form of number.

1. Quantitative technique

Data analysis was performed using tables and percentage descriptive with formula as below;

$$M_x = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$

Where:

M_x : The mean of Students

$\sum x$: The total score

N : The Number of students

2. Qualitative Technique

Miles and Huberman (1984), argued that activities in qualitative data analysis were carried out interactively and continued to completion so that the data was saturated. It means that the measure of data saturation is indicated by no longer obtaining new data or information. In this research the researcher analyzed the data in some steps, as follows:

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction means the selection process, focusing on simplification, abstracting, and transforming the raw data that arise from written records in the field that are carried out continuously during research. At this stage, the researcher selected and sorted the data obtained through test. Then the data is collected according to the research focus, namely students' writing skills through the online learning process to the twelfth grade MIPA 2.

b. Data Display

Data display means the presentation of a group of structured information that provides the possibility to draw conclusions and take action. According to Miles and Huberman (1984), looking at displays helps us to understand what is happening and to do some thing-further analysis or caution on that understanding. At this stage, the researcher described or displayed the data of the students' writing skills through the online learning process to the twelfth grade MIPA 2.

c. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

Rohidi (2011) stated that conclusion drawing and verification is the process of concluding various data that have been reduced to reach final conclusions can answer research problems. In this stage, the researcher discussed the data of students' writing skills through the online learning process to the twelfth grade MIPA 2.

F. Research Procedures

In research, the researcher follows some steps as below:

1. Planning

This research preparation, the researcher prepared some steps. There are: identification of the problem, formulation of the problem, and preparing method and research instrument.

2. Collecting the data

In collecting the data, the researcher collected the data from some steps. There are: doing test in the form English writing text.

3. Analyzing the data

In research analyzing, there were some steps to analyze the data: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification. The first stage, the researcher selected and sorted the data obtained through test. Then the data is collected according to the research focus. The second stage, the researcher described or displayed the data of the students' writing test. Then the last stage, the researcher discussed and made conclusion of the data of students' writing.

4. Reporting

The last step, the researcher made a report as a thesis. The purpose of preparing this thesis is that the researcher able to summarize and apply all experiences to solve problems systematically, logically, creative and critically based on accurate and supported data or information.