CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the research methodology that was conducted in this research. This chapter involves research design, data source, data collection technique, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This research type is qualitative research. Qualitative research is defined by the philosophical nature of the inquiry, that is, the ontologies, epistemologies, and methodologies that researchers adopt during the design of their research projects, and the associated assumptions they make when collecting, analyzing, and interpreting their data (Moon, Brewer, Januchowsk-Hartley, Adams, & Blackman, 2016). Qualitative research involves the studied use and collection of a variety of empirical materials – case study; personal experience; introspection; life story; interview; artifacts; cultural texts and productions; observational historical, interactional, and visual texts – that describe the routine and problematic moments and meanings in individual lives. Therefore, the research is a kind of qualitative research critical instance case study. Critical instance case study is the case selected on the grounds that it may provide an exception to a well-established theory (Sammut-Bonnici & McGee, 2015).

B. Data Source

This research conducts on students X IPS 2 of SMAN Tulakan. The researcher shares the research test and questionnaire with the students of X IPS 2 in SMA TULAKAN. Before distributing all instruments of the research, it has been validated by expert judgments. The research aims to find out the problems of writing on the mastery of descriptive text during online learning in the pandemic era. Besides doing the test, the students should fill the questionnaire.

C. Data Collection Technique

In this research the researcher using two techniques of collecting data. The data collection in the research consists of test and questionnaire. The explanation about data collection technique as follow:

1. Test

The test aims to measure the respondents' ability, knowledge, and skill for a certain goal. The researcher takes the test as the main instrument in this research. It has been determined that the test is objectively assessing in this research to measure respondent ability. In the test, the respondents should answer all questions honestly without cooperation in pairs or groups. In the writing tests, the respondents should write into two paragraphs a descriptive text. Every paragraph consists of a minimum of 100 until 350 words. There are three questions in the test such as describing tourism objects around the regent or house, favorite thing, and special people in the life. The respondents should choose one of the topic that determined by the

researcher. Time to finish the test begins from 24th of march until 5th april 2021.

2. Questionnaire

The questionnaire is the supporting technique to collect data. Besides the main technique in the research, the researcher should support their research by the other technique to avoid bias during research activity. The questionnaire asks some questions that correlate in research. The questionnaire distribute to each participant. Participants answer the questions honestly. There two kinds of the questionnaire, for teacher and student.

D. Instruments of Collecting Data

In the research, instrument needs to support collecting data activity. The using of tools or needs depend on the research. In this research, the researcher uses internet connection, smartphone or PC, and google form. The explanation about instruments of collecting data as follow:

1. Internet connection

In this research, internet connection is the main instrument of the research. It supports research activity and connects the researcher and respondents. This research is supported by internet connection because the researcher and respondents cannot meet directly. It can conclude that an internet connection takes an important role to support this research. It is because in this condition the possible research can do by online media.

2. Smartphone or PC

In this research, the use of a smartphone or PC is useful to support the research. The instruments support the researcher to collect the data and make the respondents fulfill the test and questionnaire. Smartphone or PC is using for this research because of the pandemic era. It makes the respondent and researcher cannot meet directly. Besides that, the use of smartphone is more effective during collecting data.

3. Google Form

Google Form takes important part in the research because the research data distributes by using the link of Google form. Google form is generally used in research and most people can access it easily. In this research, each of the participants can fill the test once. If there are same name of the respondents, the valid data chooses from the first one fulfilling the test. There is no edit response after answering of the question. If some people use the same smartphone, they should start from the first time.

E. Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique in this research uses Spradley Analysis (Spradley, 1980). In his book of Participants Observation, there are four concurrent of data analysis techniques such as domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, componential analysis (Hancock & Algozzine, 2017), and cultural themes. The explanation of each part as follow:

1. **Domain Analysis**

    Domain analysis is the beginning of data analysis to know about general problem in field of research. The data is general and specific data that need during research process. In the beginning of the research, the researcher collects all data that supporting research process such as students' name, address, gender, the distance between house and school, and the duration time of study during online learning. The result of the research classifies in two categories namely based on gender and distance between school and house. The other data collects to support the main data and to identify the factors that influence learning process during online learning.

2. **Taxonomy Analysis**

    Taxonomy is a set of categories organized on the basis of a single semantic relationship (Spradley, 1980). Besides, taxonomy analysis is a continued from domain analysis. In this step the researcher analyses the phenomenon supporting by collecting data in the field. The researcher does deeper observation to analyze the data. In this research, the researcher collecting data by using test and questionnaire to measure students ability on writing of descriptive text during online learning. The test focuses on students' ability in writing descriptive text. Besides, questionnaire asks about students understanding about the test material.

3. **Componential Analysis**

    Componential analysis is the systematic search for the attributes (components of meaning) associated with cultural categories (Spradley,

1980). In this step, the finding data is the results of test and questionnaire. After analyzing all data, the researcher find the most case in each indicator that determined to measure students ability in writing descriptive text. The case that suffered by the students compared then it found the most cases suffer by students. After finding out the case, the researcher creates new question on questionnaire and interview for asking respondents' response to find out the cause of the problem.

4. **Cultural Themes**

Cultural themes are elements in the patterns that make up a culture (Spradley, 1980). In this step, the researcher gains the main key of the problem. The result of domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, and componential analysis construct to find the clear problem during the research. It makes the finding data clear.

F. **Credibility and Dependability**

Credibility is the equivalent of internal validity in quantitative research and is concerned with the aspect of truth-value (Korstjens & Moser, 2017). Credibility is enhanced by the researcher describing his or her experiences as a researcher and verifying the research findings with the participants (Cope, 2014). Credibility is the truthfulness of the research, and it can be received and believed by the people. Every researcher uses different way to check accuracy of the data. There are some way to check accuracy of the data such as triangulation and expert judgment. In this research, the instruments of the test will be checked by expert judgment. Expert judgment

is used for testing of tests and questionnaires. The credibility process is done by the researcher before taking data and during analysis of the data. In this research, the researcher use triangulation of techniqe to make the data valid and trusted.

In this research the stability of data is important. Dependability refers to the stability of data over time and under different conditions (Elo, Kääriäinen, Kanste, Pölkki, Utriainen, & Kyngäs, 2014). The stability of findings is over time. Dependability involves participants' evaluation of the findings, interpretation, and recommendations of the study such that all are supported by the data as received from participants of the study (Korstjens & Moser, 2017). Dependability is the situation where the other researchers can repeat this research process. Dependability testing can be done by the researcher in explaining what the process is carried out in the study to get results. There are many things that have been explained by researcher such as the problems in the research, the participants of the research, data collecting technique, and data analysis.