

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the method used in this research. This chapter consists of research design, data source, data collecting technique, research instrument, and data analysis technique.

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher chose the qualitative descriptive method. Zainal Arifin (2011: 29) Qualitative research is research to answer problems that require in-depth understanding in the context of the time and situation concerned, carried out naturally and naturally by objective conditions in the field without manipulation and the types of data collected, mainly qualitative data.

The researcher used descriptive qualitative because the research described the problem and analyzed it. This research is analyzed students' ability in writing narrative texts. Qualitative research is needed to explore distance education student perspective.

B. The Object of Data

The object of data this research is students' writing ability the researcher took data from the students in the 10th grade TB 1 of Senior High School 1 Pacitan as an object to take the data which is located on Jl. Letjen Soeprato No. 53 Pacitan, Kec. Pacitan, Kab. Pacitan Prov. Jawa Timur.

C. Data and Data Source

The researcher needs to answer the research questions. The researcher took data using documentation, test, and interview. The taken from the tenth-grade students of TB 1 SMKN 1 Pacitan. The research was conducted online because learning at SMKN 1 Pacitan using online learning.

Sources of data according to Lofland in Lexy J. Moeleong (2007: 157) The main data sources in qualitative research are words and actions, the rest are additional data such as documents and others. This research consists of two data sources, that are:

1. Primary Data

According to Umi Narimawati (2008: 98), primary data is "data that comes from the original or first source. Primary data must be sought through respondents, namely people whom we make the object of research or people whom we use as a means of getting information or data. The primary source in this research is a test from students' writing ability in narrative text. The test given is in the form of one question and students work on it until the specified time.

2. Secondary Data

According to Sugiyono (2008: 402), secondary data is "data sources that do not directly provide data to data collectors". Secondary data is data that supports the needs of primary data. The secondary source in this research interview. Interviews were conducted online, the

researchers gave ten questions to students through the Google Form platform and WhatsApp application.

D. Data Collecting Technique

The method used to get data will researched, the researcher will use 3 techniques, that are:

1. Documentation

Guba & Lincoln (1981: 228), what is meant by a document in qualitative research is any written material or film that can be used to support research evidence. Documentation technique is one way of collecting data in the form of written legacy such as archives, theoretical books, opinions, arguments, or laws related to research. The documentation used here is in the form of photos, images, and data related to the research title.

2. Test

According to Brown (2003) explains that test is an instrument that provides an accurate and real measure of a test-taker of a person's ability. In this research, the researcher used the test for the instrument to support in collecting data about students' ability and difficulty in writing narrative text. The test is a set of stimuli that are presented to individuals to obtain responses based on a predetermined numerical score. The test is used to see the results of students' abilities in writing narrative text. The test is used to obtain research data. In this research, the researcher gives one test to the students. The researcher gives questions in the form of writing

English narrative text which is given online in the Group WhatsApp application class.

3. Interview

The interview is useful in research because of its ability to elicit factual information that might be hard to observe e.g. personal information, and to involve respondents reporting on themselves, telling their feeling, views, belief, etc. (Alwasilah, 2008). This interview is used as a data collection technique to find the problem under study and to find out more in-depth matters from the source/informant. The researcher makes interview guidelines to make it easier for writers to dialogue or get data about the ability to write narrative text for the tenth grade of students TB 1 at SMK N 1 Pacitan.

E. Research Instrument

In general, research instruments can be understood as measuring tools used to collect data in the research process. The data collection techniques used in this study include:

1. Handphone

In online learning, handphones are the main thing, because in online learning everything will be accessed by handphone. The researcher took the data by using a handphone.

2. Rubric for Assessment of Narrative Writing Ability

Based on the data collection method, it can be seen that the instrument used by the researcher in the researcher's writing is an

assessment rubric. In this research, the researcher chooses the assessment rubric of writing by Jacobs et al. 1981 described in chapter 2.

Table.4.1 The classification of students' score. (Jacobs et al, 1981)

No	Classification	Score
1	Excellent to very good	85-100
2	Good to average	70-84
3	Fair to poor	55-69
4	Very poor	25-54

3. Interview Guidelines

Interview guidelines are a list of questions that are used as a reference for extracting information by conducting interviews related to the subject matter under study on the object of research and can provide the results expected by the researcher in the research process. The interview guide contains items of interview questions to students that are used to determine the ability of students to write narrative text.

F. The Technique of Analyzing The Data

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data. The researcher used qualitative to analyze the data. The researcher computed the students' mean score by using formula as recommended by Arikunto (2006):

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

M = Mean score

$\sum x$ = Total score

N = Number of students

According to Miles & Huberman (1984:23), the steps in analyzing data qualitative are as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Obtaining data from the field is, of course, quite a lot, researchers need to record carefully and in detail. For this reason, data analysis is necessary through data reduction. Reducing data by summarizing, selecting principal things, focused on important things, the theme to be sought, and the pattern and throw away unnecessary.

2. Data Presentation (Data Display)

The purpose of presenting data is that the data will be organized, structured in the relationship pattern, so it will be easier to implement. In research qualitative, data presentation can be done in the form of a brief description, chart, relationship between categories, and flowchart. The most frequently used in presenting data in qualitative research with text that is narrative. Presenting data will make it easier and understand what is occurs and facilitates work planning to be done next.

3. Drawing Conclusions and Verification (Verification Drawing Conclusions)

Next comes the draw and the lever, for truth the initial stated is still temporary, and will change if not strong evidence supporting the data evidence stage next. But something must have been raised at an early stage supported by valid and consistent evidence when the researcher returns to the field collects data, the conclusion is derived credible. The expected qualitative research is new findings that had never existed before. These

findings can be a description or description of an object that is not clear so that it will become clear after research.

