

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher would like to explain the method to collect the data of research. This chapter is very important to get fact and add new informations. There are some points of this chapter to be explained. They are approach and kind of research, Research attendance, Research setting, Data sources, Data collection Procedure, Data Analysis, Data Validity, Step of research, and Systematic of Discussion.

A. Approach and Kind of Research

This research focusses on the process on how the teacher teaching implemented the peer correction in writing of recount text to the 8D students of Sabilillah Junior High School Sampang. and how it can help the students' writing skill, especially in writing recount text.

Therefore, the researcher consider qualitative research as the research approach. Because qualitataive is to seek the understanding of the phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. While the research design of this research , the researcher used descriptive research, because this research will explain and describe about the implementation of peer correction to teach English writing skill of recount text.

As Donald Ary states that “ descriptive research is a research that asks questions about the nature, incident , or distribution of variables; it

involves describing but not manipulating variables".¹ So that, the aim of this research is to describe and explain the process of the English teacher implemented the peer correction in writing of recount text to 8D students of Sabilillah Junior High School Sampang.

B. Researcher attendance

Research attendance in the field is vital and absolutely undertaken within a qualitative research approach, because the presence of researchers is beyond the point of weaving communication with someone who give information is also for data and information related to the growing problem².

In this research, the researcher will research to present, and do observation, which the researcher will observe and come to the class, especially in obtaining data of research, documentation, and some information based on the objective which needed. So that, the researcher will know what happen exactly during doing the research.

C. Research Setting

The research setting is the area that want to be researched. and researcher should determine the location of research. In this study, the researcher will observe at Sabilillah Junior High School of Sampang. It is one of junior high school in Sampang exactly it is located in Rajawali street III, Karang Dalam, Sampang. The researcher wants to describe the

¹ Donald Ary et.all, *introductional to Research in Education* (USA: Wadsworth, Cengage Learning,2010), 640

²Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya,2014), 168

process of English teacher implemented the peer correction in writing of recount text to students at 8D class of sabilillah junior high school of Sampang. In order to make them know the advantages of using peer correction in teaching writing of recount text and how it can help their students to increase the students' writing skill.

D. Data Source

The data source is the subject that give us data.³ In this data source. The data source is anything that can provide information about the required data. The data source in this study are as follows:

a. Primary Data

In this study, the primary data source or main data obtained from research subjects At 8D students in junior high school of Sabilillah Sampang, namely; students and teacher

b. Secondary Data

The secondary data or data used to support the discussion in this study, such as Document on result of attitudes assessment and photo related to student activities in learning.

E. Data Collection Procedure

Data collection procedure allow us to systematically collect valid information about our object of study (people, object, phenomena)and about the setting in which they occur. Collecting data means identifying and selecting individuals for a study , obtaining their permission to study

³ Suharsimi Arikunto, 172.

them, and gathering information by asking people a question or observing their behaviors.⁴

1. Observation

Observation is the process of gathering open-ended, first information by observing people and places at research site.⁵ This researcher used observation to observe the people and place. It is used to collect data of the activities in the classroom of teacher and students in teaching learning process of writing recount text. In this case, the researcher used observation checklist to identify the peer correction which is implemented by English teacher in teaching writing of recount text, and how it can help the students at 8D students in writing ability.

In this action, the researcher did the observation to both teacher and students. Where is the researcher used non-participant observation which is only observe the process of teaching learning between teacher and students in implementing of peer correction technique and observe the students understanding when using this kind of technique.

The researcher considered direct observation, where the researcher observed directly to the class when the teaching learning process is being held. Then, the researcher observed the

⁴ Creswell , *Educational Research*, 9.

⁵ Ibid ; 213.

students encourage in writing of recount text when the teacher is using the peer correction technique as a part of this observation.

2. Interview

Interview is conducting conversation with a certain purpose which is done by interviewer and interviewee.⁶ In this case, the researcher asked some questions to the interviewee to get the detail information that the researcher need. Sugiono stated that There are three boards of interviewe, which included structured, unstructured and semi interview.⁷ Structure interview is the interview that the interviewer own set of issues and questions to be asked. Conversely , unstructured interview is used to find non standard information or single information. In unstructured interview, the interviewer does not set the questions first, but he asked some questions spontaneously based on the conditional and unique characteristics, such as having deeper understanding of the ⁸situation of the situation, and having more knowledge of the information needed. While semi interview, the interview can be mixed with structured and unstructured interview. Where the researcher prepare the question first, then he could add some questions which is not written in the form of structure interview.

⁶ Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya,2014), 186.

⁷ Sugiono, *Metodepenelitianpendidikan, pendekatankualitatif, kuantitatifdan RAD*(Bandung : Afabeta, 2013) 205

⁸ Krushna Chandra, " *Correction of Errors in English*" (Delhi: Sarup and Sons, 2005), 17.

In writing correction programs had given us insight to go about the present work with confidence. However, the researcher conducted to use formal nature interview. in the interview we want to know the exact point of view of teachers and students. The researcher used the following principle in conducting formal interview. The researcher prepared the different interview guides for different sets of people, such as from teacher and students.

In this study, the researcher considered semi interview, in order that the interview happen in structured and naturally, the interviews do not think that they are interviewed. Beside, the researcher prepared the questions where become the main problem in this research. which the data is being obtained from the English teacher who use peer correction technique in teaching writing of recount text at 8D students of Junior High School of Sabilillah Sampang.

The interview become a part of the data that will support the researcher to conduct the research. from the interview the researcher get information which can describe the use of peer correction in writing of recount text on 8D students of Junior High School of Sabilillah Sampang.

3. Documentation

Documentation is one of method for collecting data which is used in qualitative research obtain about a site or participants in the

research. Documentation is the other name of written analysis or it is named as analysis of a contain visual document. Such as text book, essay, newspaper, novel, article, magazine, recipe book, politic speech, real picture, advertisement and many others kinds of visual documentation with many manners.⁹

In this research used documentation to describe teaching learning process in writing class in order to support data collection. The documentation includes notes, picture, lesson plan, syllabus, and lesson schedule, which describe teaching learning process when the teacher implement the peer correction technique in writing recount text on 8D students of Junior High School of Sabilillah Sampang.

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting data into patterns, categories and basic units of the description so that theme can be found and work hypothesis can be suggested by data. The function of the data analysis is to know the result of the investigation. After collecting the data, the researcher will analyze it with descriptive qualitative procedure.

Miles and Huberman state that, data analysis involve reviewing the data while they are being collected and attempting to make sense out of what

⁹ Imam Gunawan, S.Pd., M.Pd, *Metode penelitian Kualitatif Teori and Praktik* (Jakarta: BUMI AKSARA,2013), 176.

is observed. After the data is obtained, the researcher processes the data using steps below.¹⁰

1. Data Reduction

The researcher will analyze the data by reduce it firstly. It occurs because the researcher will obtain the various types of data in the field of study.

2. Data Display

After the data is reduced, the researcher carry out to the data display. In this case, make the data to be simple. Which commonly includes short description, flowchart, graphic, etc.¹¹ in this study, the researcher used short description to explain the implementation of peer correction to students writing skill of recount text on 8D students in Junior High School of Sabilillah Sampang.

3. Drawing Conclusion and Verification

In this step, the researcher concluded the data which is obtained after doing the data reduction and data display. The conclusion of data answered the research focus and it discussed in next chapter.

G. Data Validity

Data validity is the accuracy of the result of the study which is reported after obtaining the data in the field. As Sugiono state that validity data is an unvaried data between the field data with the data

¹⁰ Matthew B.Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis Second Edition*, (USA : Sage Publication,1994), 10-11.

¹¹ Sugiono , *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta,2010), 249.

report.¹² It means that, when the field data says “A”, the reported data should say “A”.

In this research, the researcher considers to select triangulation to check data validity. Wiersma stated in Sugiono that, triangulation is qualitative cross-validation. It assesses the sufficing of data relate to the convergence of multiple data source of data procedure.

Triangulation is a technique to check data validity that use something outside the data in purpose to check or compare the data itself¹³.

Norman K. Denkin define triangulation as combination various method which is to review the phenomenon that related from another perspective. He also state, there are 4 kinds of triangulation , include below.

1. Triangulation Method

In this triangulation method, the researcher compare the information or data in different ways. In qualitative research, the researcher used observation, interview, and survey to collect the valid information.

2. Triangulation Across Researcher

Triangulation across researcher is doing by using more than a person to collect the information and analyze the data. This technique use to enrich the knowledge related to the information that drilled from the subject of the research. But the person that is used to drill the data

¹² Ibid, 267.

¹³ Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya,2014), 330.

must consist of person who has the experiences in research and free from the conflict. So that, he will give the advantages to the researcher.

3. Triangulation Data Source

Triangulation data source is drilling the truth of information which used various method and sources of data. Example , besides interview and observation, written document, archive, valid note, and pictures and photograph. Every ways is produced the different evidence and then it will give different insight about the phenomenon which researched.

4. Triangulation Theory

Final result of qualitative research are formulation of information or thesis statement. The information then compare with the relevant perspective of theory to avoid individual based researcher for the finding or conclusion that produced¹⁴

In this case, the researcher used the triangulation method of data collection and triangulation of data source to verify the data.

H. Steps of Research

In pre reseach, the researcher find the phenomenon of the implementation of peer correction in writing of recount text at 8D students of Junior High School of Sabilillah Sampang. Then, the researcher write the proposlal of this study. After that, the researcher select the location and the object of this research and then, the researcher will take permission to conduct the study.

¹⁴ Matthew B.Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis Second Edition*, (USA : Sage Publication,1994). 134

1. Found the phenomenon

The implementing of peer correction in writing of recount text at 8D students of Junior High School of Sabilillah Sampang. Then, the researcher write the proposal of this study. After that, the researcher select the location and the object of this research and then, the researcher will take permission to conduct the study.

2. Process of Research

The process of research that will do by the researcher is by collecting information and data which is needed from English teacher and students at 8D students of Junior High School of Sabilillah Sampang. After the researcher obtained permission to conduct study. Then, the researcher will analyze again the data obtained until the researcher obtain the validity data of research.

3. Arranging the Result of Research

In this step, the researcher will report and conclude the result of this research and arrange the frame of research based on the guide line of scientific writing of IAIN Madura Pamekasan.

I. Systematic of the Discussion

Research in order to be understood easily. The systematic of the discussion consist of five chapters, namely:

The first chapter is an introduction. It contains of the research context, research focus, research objectives, significance of the study, definition of key term and previous study. It is important for the

researcher to explain the back ground of the study and the research focus that will be researched.

The second chapter is review of related literature. In this chapter, the researcher will discuss about definition of peer correction , steps of peer correction, advantages and disadvantage of peer correction, definition of recount text, function of recount text and generic structure of recount text.

The third chapter is research method. In this chapter, the researcher is going to discuss about the approach, kinds of research, research attendance, research setting, data sources, research instrument, data collection procedure, validity of data and data analysis which is going to be conducted in this thesis.

The fourth chapter is contains of finding and discussion of research. The research has collected the data by using interview, observation and documentation. The data will be discussed based on the theory explained in the second chapter. This chapter is presented on the research focuses stated in the first chapter.

The last chapter is conclusion. This chapter explain about the conclusion that the researcher can be defined after finish discussing the problem in the previous chapter, then the suggestion for the next researcher who interested to conduct the research.

