CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discussed the methodology used in this research including research method, place of the research, data resource, research instrument, data collecting technique, plan of testing validity and reliability of the data and data analysis.

3.1 Research Method

This research categorized as qualitative research especially used case study as the research designed. Sugiyono (2015:1) stated that qualitative research is research methodology which is used in natural object, where the researcher is the key of instrument, technique of collection data was done with triangulation (combination). Technique of analysis data is inductive, and the result of qualitative research tends to be meaning than generalization. Bogdan and Biklen (2007:2) stated that a case study is also allows the researcher to do the study in depth with a small amount of respondent. It focused on a particular phenomenon, situation, or event. In other words, case study was not so much about how the phenomenon studied but rather about the choice of what to study. This research conducted in a class of tenth grader students of one senior high school in Kotabumi. The researcher investigated students’ difficulties in writing descriptive text in writing at the X- Science 1 Class of Sekolah Menengah Atas Negeri 01 Kotabumi Academic year 2016/2017.
3.2 **Place of the Research**

This research carried out in Sekolah Menengah Atas Negeri 01 Kotabumi. Sekolah Menengah Atas Negeri 01 Kotabumi located on Ganesa 5A street Tanjung Aman, Kotabumi, North Lampung. This research connected to the X-Science 1 Class of Sekolah Menengah Atas Negeri 01 Kotabumi Academic year 2016/2017. Choosing of Sekolah Menengah Atas Negeri 01 Kotabumi are because of some reasons: 1) Sekolah Menengah Atas Negeri 01 Kotabumi has best quality, because the accreditation is A. 2) In learning English, students of Sekolah Menengah Atas Negeri 01 Kotabumi expected to give clear explanations and examples about some students’ difficulties and the causes in writing descriptive text.

3.3 **Data Resource**

The data resource of this research took from students of the X- Science 1 Class Sekolah Menengah Atas Negeri 01 Kotabumi academic year 2016/2017. Choosing of X-Science 1 is because x-science 1 still has low score in English subject. The subject of this research was the students of X- Science 1 and the object of this research was students’ the causes of the students at X- Science 1 difficulties in writing descriptive text.

3.4 **Research Instrument**

Research instrument was important thing that need to be paid attention by the researcher. Research instrument determined the data got from the subject of
the research. To make this research reasonable and acceptably, the researcher used several instruments. Those were documentation and field note.

1. Documentation

The first data instrument used in this research paper is documentation. Documentation is a collection of data that was recorded by the researcher. It was in the forms of written, drawing or others material that used to describe an object. Bodgan and Biklen (2007: ) stated that documents used in connection with, or in support of, the interviews and participant observation. The data which was used as the documentation is the descriptive text written of the students of X-Science 1. 33 students of X-Science 1 selected to write descriptive text. Thus, in order to write descriptive text, the researcher listed down one topic for writing on. All students were given as much time as possible to complete their task. By collecting and analyzing the descriptive text written of the students of X-Science 1, the researcher could find any difficulties which often made by students. The researcher hopes it used to find additional information about students’ ability in writing skill. The instrument should be students’ task of descriptive text.

2. Field note

The second data instrument used in this research is field note. Field note helps the researcher to note the data when the interview process carried out. There is no specifics classification of field note. It is just blank papers used to help the researcher in noting the data.
3.5 **Data Collecting Technique**

The Researcher uses two kinds of technique to collect data. Those are documentation and interview. Each technique of data collection is describes bellow:

1. **Test**

   Arikunto stated, the test used to measure whether or not subject have the ability and also to measure how well the object ability. In the test, the researcher provided material in the form of writing that provided to the students. In this research, the researcher took the descriptive text written by the students of X- Science 1. Test was used in this research to helps the researcher in collecting and analyzing the students’ problems in writing descriptive text. By analyzing the students’ difficulties data, the researcher could investigate students’ difficulties in writing. The result of this investigation used in taking conclusion about students’ difficulties and the factors which causing students’ difficulties in writing descriptive text.

2. **Interview**

   According to Esterberg in Sugiyono (2016:232), “Interview is a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through question and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic”. Technique that used in this method was interview. This technique was done by asking the informant with face to face to get clear information. In collecting the data clearly, the researcher used semi structured interview with open-ended schema. Based on Arikunto (2010:270), semi structured interview is the question has been
structured but the researcher can give more question to get deeper information. The data of the interview was the factors that make the students of tenth grade difficult in writing descriptive text at the X-Science 1 Class of Sekolah Menengah Atas Negeri 01 Kotabumi Academic year 2016/2017. Sugiyono (2016:239) stated that in the process of interview, the researcher used note-book, tape recorder and camera as the evidence of the data. Consequently, the schema of data collection above could be described as followed:

![Diagram of data collection techniques]

**PICTURE 1**
**KINDS OF DATA COLLECTING TECHNIQUE**

**3.6 Validity and Reliability of Instrument**

In this research, validity and reliability of the data was confirmed by triangulation techniques. According to Stainback in Sugiono (2016:) stated that the aims is not to determine the truth about some social phenomenon, rather the purpose of triangulation is to increase one’s understanding of whatever is being investigated. The researcher used triangulation techniques to get the value data more consistently. To collected the data, the researcher used various techniques from the source same of data which were documentation and interview.
3.7 Data Analysis

Analysis was the act of giving meaning to data. Nasution in Sugiyono (2015:89) stated that data analysis in qualitative research is an ongoing activity that occurs throughout the investigative process rather than after process. There were several focus problem that were investigated to get clear description about factors which causing students’ difficulties in writing descriptive text of students of X-Science 1 of Sekolah Menengah Atas Negeri 01 Kotabumi. Based on Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2016:246) the activities in analyzing data were data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing as described bellow:

First is reduction. The researcher analyzed the data, grouped and determined the relevant data into the same category that has collected. For the documentation, the researcher checked the sentences of students’ descriptive text written. Then, the researcher categorized the data into two factors. Those are difficulties in writing descriptive text from linguistic factor (grammar, sentence structure, word choice) and cognitive factor (punctuation, capitalization, spelling, content, organization). Then, the researcher classified their problems in writing descriptive text.

Meanwhile for the data interview analyzed through the researcher transcribed the data based on the recording and researchers’ note. Then, the researcher reduced the data not appropriate with focus of the research. The last step is categorized the data into two factors. Those are difficulties in writing descriptive text also from linguistic factor (grammar, sentence structure, word choice) and cognitive factor (punctuation, capitalization, spelling, content, organization). Then, the researcher analyzed causes students’ difficulties in
writing descriptive text. Furthermore, the researcher categorized it appropriate with the same categories.

After that, the researcher display the data by described students’ difficulties and the causes in writing descriptive text. In data display, the students’ difficulties arranged into the same categories with systematic, so easier to understand it. Finally, the researcher made conclusion after conducting the data reduction and data display. The conclusion answered the formulation of the problem in this research.