

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Research Method

Based on the research characteristics, this study were categorized as qualitative research. In this case, qualitative research means that the results of research depend on the existence of researcher and this research are emphasized in the process than the results. Sugiyono (2012, p. 8) stated that qualitative research is also known as naturalistic research. This is due to the fact that the research conditions take place in natural settings.

Based on the aim of the researcher to describe, summarize various conditions, situations, and phenomena of social reality that exist in society. This research were included in qualitative descriptive research, because various phenomena of social reality in society become the object of Mungin's research (2011, p. 68). Creswell (2003, p. 181) states that qualitative research is used to investigate and understand the meaning of individuals or groups in relation to social or human problems. The research data contains a description of factors effecting students' lack ability in writing narrative text for eighth grade students of SMP Negeri 05 Kotabumi For The Academic Year 2021/2022.

3.2 Place of the Research

This research was conducted on students of class VIIIA SMP Negeri 05 Kotabumi which is located at Jalan Karya Tani Margorejo, North Kotabumi, North Lampung, Lampung 34583.

3.3 Data Resource

In this case, data resource in this research were taken from the students of SMP Negeri 05 Kotabumi, North Lampung in academic year 2021/2022. The researcher chose this class because the researcher assumed that they had studied the use of the simple past tense and had been taught several types of writing, especially writing narrative text in the second year. Based on the data obtained from the administrative staff, the number of second year students was 128. The researcher already chose class VIII A as the class representative consisting of 33 students. The reason the researcher chose class VIII A was because many students got low grades, than other classes (see score on appendix).

TABLE 1
NUMBER OF STUDENTS OF CLASS VIII

NO	CLASS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1	VIII A	33
2	VIII B	32
3	VIII C	32
4	VIII D	31
TOTAL		128

Meanwhile, the researcher used purposive sampling technique to get the information and data needed by the researcher. According to Sugiyono (2016, p. 248), purposive sampling is a sampling technique with certain considerations. To start the research, the researcher took 18 from VIII A consist of 33 students as data sources to answer interview questions that has been given. The researcher selected 18 students based on the consideration of the score of the writing subjects they have carried out. The researcher took samples by grouping them into the low students' scores of narrative text.

3.4 Research Instrument

Research instruments are important things that must be considered in conducting research. The use of instruments in research determines the quality of research data. The research instrument is used to obtain data about the object that has been taken from the research subject. Research instrument is an essential thing that should be considered in carrying out a research. In qualitative research, the main instrument is the researcher herself.

Instrument is the generic term that researchers use for a measurement device such as survey, test, questionnaire, document, interview, and so on. Research instrument is a tool for measuring, observing, or documenting the data (Creswell, 2008, p. 151). According to Sugiyono (2012, p. 222) instrument in qualitative research, the instrument or research tool is the researcher himself or the human instrument. The function of human instruments is to determine the focus of research, select informants as data sources, collect data, assess data quality, analyze data, interpret data and draw conclusions from findings. The instrument that was used in this research were interviews as the main data and document as supporting data. Based on the research instrument mentioned above, document and interviews have been used to obtain data about the students' lack of eighth graders in writing narrative text. Researcher took indicators related to the data collected based on several theories revealed in the literature review. The specification of the instrument of the factors affecting students' lack of ability in writing narrative text can be seen in table below:

TABLE 2
THE SPECIFICATION OF QUESTION IN STUDENTS' INTERVIEW

Variable	Aspects	Indicator	Item Number
The factors effecting students' lack ability in writing narrative text	1. Internal Factor a. Health	Students face difficult in writing because of their health	3
	b. Interest	Students do not have any interest in writing subject	1
	c. Talent	Students are less talented in writing subject	2
	d. Motivation	Students do not motivate in writing subject	4
	2.External Factors a. Family	The economic background does not support the the students' learning even they do not have support from family	7
	b. Surrounding Environment	There's to community environment provide of educated people, especially high school and good morals, a comfortable home and atmosphere, traffic condition, and a good climate	6
	c. School	The school environment usually come from the low role of teachers in fostering students to be skilled at writing	5

Source: Slameto (2003) & Sadirman (2014)

3.5 Data Collecting Technique

Data collection techniques are used to collect data. Qualitative research data are usually in the form of text, photos, stories, pictures, artifacts, and not in the form of numbers. Data were collected when the direction and purpose of the research

were clear and also when the data sources, namely identified informants or participants, were contacted and had obtained their consent to their desire to provide the required information. So, qualitative research data obtained in various ways: interviews, observations, and documents. Obtaining data in various ways is called triangulation. The reason for using triangulation is that no single data collection fits perfectly and can be absolutely perfect. In many qualitative studies, researcher generally use triangulation techniques in the sense of using interviews and observations (Semiawan, 2010, p. 17).

The data collection technique used in this research were to use interview and document. Interviews in this study were used to determine students' lack ability in writing narrative text. while the documents in this study were used as supporting data for the lack of students' abilities in writing narrative text. The document as the way to collect the data. According to Sugiyono (2016, P. 240) define that document is record of past events. It can be the form of writing, images, monumental work from someone. While, Arikunto (2010, p. 201) study of the document is getting the data about the case or variable as notes, transcripts, book, magazine, and others.

The use of interviews in this research is very important to help find answers to research questions. Singh (as cited in Hakim, 2013, p. 167) stated that the interview is a face-to-face situation between the interviewer and the respondent which is intended to explore the expected information, and aims to obtain data about respondents with minimal and maximum bias. Steward & Cash in Hakim (2013, p. 167) stated that interviews are seriously designed to create interactions that involve asking and answering questions as an interpersonal communication process with predetermined goals. In this study, in-depth interviews has been used to obtain more

information about the respondents. In-depth interviews are interviews that are more freely conducted. Aims to find problems openly, when respondents will be invited to interview, they are more open to being asked for their opinions and ideas. In addition, in this interview, researcher must be more careful in recording and listening to information from informants (Sugiyono, 2012, p.233).

The researcher asked several questions related to the students' lack ability in writing narrative text in writing skills. So, in this study the researcher used audio recordings to obtain data from the study. In addition, it can be supported by research data. In conducting interviews, researcher used mobile phones to record the results of the interviews.

3.6 Plan of Testing Validity and Reliability

Plan of tasting validity is used to give more detailed information and also to convince that the data which has been collected is valid. "data validity is the degree of accuracy between the data that occurs on the object of research with the power released by the researcher" (Sugiyono, 2012, p. 364). Therefore, it is an important part of the qualitative research process. Valid data can be obtained by conducting a credibility test on research data in accordance with the data credibility test procedure in qualitative research. Various credibility tests according to Sugiyono (2012: 276) include expanding observations, increasing persistence in research, triangulation, expert judgment, discussions with peers, negative case analysis, and member checks. In this study, the researcher used an expert judgment interview technique. This aims to determine the extent of the data obtained.

In this case, to collect data that affects students' lack of ability in writing narrative text, therefore the researcher had used one of the data collection techniques that affect students' lack of ability in writing narrative text such as interviews. So, the researcher used this technique to collect data from the affect students' lack of ability in writing narrative text in eighth grade.

3.7 Data Analysis

Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out after the completion of certain data collection. Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2012, p.246) stated that activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and continue until they are completed, causing the data to become saturated. As a result, the researcher have employ Miles and Huberman's data analysis model in this study. Activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and continue until they are finished, so that the data is saturated. So in this study the researcher used the data analysis model of Miles and Huberman.

3.7.1 Data Reduction

Data reduction is an activity to summarize, choose the main things, focus on the things that very important, and find out the themes and the patterns. Sugiyono (2012, p.247) stated that reduced data will provide a clearer picture and make it easier for researcher to collect data. As a result, data reduction can be defined as the process of selecting, simplifying, and transforming data to field notes; in this study, the researcher also selects data related to the research studies from the data in the research field.

3.7.2 Data Display

This is the second step after reduction data. It have easier to the researcher to understand the phenomena that occur, then, planning the further work. Displaying the data entails describing the data in the form of a short description or narration in order to draw conclusions and verify it. Furthermore, apart from the narrative text, it can be displayed into graphic, matrix, table, chart, and so on. Each important data point arranged in the research finding has been follow by a code referring to the serial number of fields noted and the number of events or sequences contained within it.

3.7.3 Conclusion of Drawing/Verification

The third step were the conclusion and verification. The preliminary conclusions presented are still provisional and will change if there are no strong evidences that support the next stage of data collection Sugiyono (2016, p.252). However, if the conclusion is supported by evidence that is both valid and consistent, the conclusion presented is credible (trust worthy). According to the theory above, the conclusion in qualitative research may be able to answer the formulation of the problem that was formulated from the beginning, but it may not, because according to the theory above, the problem and formulation of the problem in qualitative is still tentative and will develop after field research. From the explanation, the researcher conclude the formulation of the problem after finding the complete data from data reduction and data display.