

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the methodology of the study. It includes research design, the subject of the study, the instrument, the data collection and the data analysis.

A. Research Design

Based on the title problems of students in writing narrative text at MAN 2 KEDIRI. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative as research method.

This study is designed to obtain in the current status of phenomena and directed toward determining the nature of the situation as it exist at the time of study.

In this case, problems of students and the determination of it will be presented by descriptive Qualitative as the research methodology. The description illustrates the problem of students and the effort of students and teacher to overcome in writing narrative text.

B. Subject of the study

The subjects of this study are the students of MAN 2 KEDIRI, especially at eleventh grade. The researcher takes the research in language class which focuses in study language and has been given more time than others. The researcher takes the subject of the study in language program of second years

of the students. There is only one language class, so the researcher takes this as the population. When the number of the whole subject is less than 100, it is better to take all of the subject.¹⁷

C. Instrument

The researcher uses some instrument to get the data from this study. There are test and questionnaire. It will explained bellow.

1. Test

The first instrument used by the writer is test. The students asked by the researcher to write narrative text. The researcher gives test after the teaching learning process of narration material done.

The test is about the narrative material. The researcher, especially, wants the students write the narrative text to know problems of students in writing narrative text. In this test, students asked to write an essay of narrative minimally 15 sentences based on the material of narrative had been given.

2. Questioner

The second instrument is questioner. The questioner is written in Bahasa Indonesia to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation. The questioners are concentrates to the effort used by students and teacher to overcome in writing narrative text. The questioners consist of some items. The questionnaire was in the form of multiple choices which includes in close questioner.

¹⁷ Suharsini arikunto, *prosedur penelitian* (Jakarta: yayasan nuansa cendekiawan, 1990), 120

The questioner is a tool used to help to know efforts of students to overcome in writing narrative text. Therefore, the questioner conformed to the problems. The question numbers of multiple choices is twelve. The questions consist of the effort of students to overcome in writing, especially in writing narrative text.

3. Interview sheet

The third instrument is interview. To support the data collected through test and questionnaire. Interview used to get more data about the efforts teacher to overcome in writing narrative text. Interview is done informal conditional when the teacher got free study in the classroom. A structure interview is Indonesian language to make easy for respondent.

D. Data Collection Method

The researcher gets the data from some sources. There are test, questionnaire and interview. The students are tested by the researcher to write a narrative text. The researcher is analyzed students' problem of the result of writing narrative.

The researcher uses questionnaire to get data about the efforts of students to overcome in writing narrative text. Therefore, the questioner conformed to the problems. The question numbers of multiple choices is twelve. The questions consist of the effort of students to overcome in writing, especially in writing narrative text.

To get more data, the researcher uses interview as the data collection method. The interview is addressed to the students in order to get the

data about the efforts teacher to overcome in writing narrative text. This interview is conducted in Indonesian language to make easy for the respondents.

The interview is done informal to get data about the efforts teacher to overcome in writing narrative text. The interview is done when the teacher got free study in the classroom. After the interview done the researcher write down the result of interview in other place.

E. Data Analysis Method

In this part is discusses about the steps of how the researcher analyzes the data. Analyzes data is a way used by researcher to analyze or to evince whether the result of research really suitable with theory or not, with the purpose to limit inventions so that to be an arranged data and better. The data obtaining through test, questionnaire, and interview will be selected and analyzed based on the problem of the study.

To know the problems, the researcher analyzes the data based on the result of test. To analyze problem based on each elements which the elements is very important to the writing text. They are content, organization, vocabulary, language use and the last is mechanic. According to Heaton in his book "Learning ESL Composition", the score in each items of writing used rubric as follow:¹⁸

¹⁸ John Brian Haeton. 1988. *Writing English Language Tests*. New York: Longman. Page 146

Content

30-27 = **excellent to very good:** knowledgeable-substantive-etc.

26-22 = **good to average:** some knowledge of subject-adequate range-etc.

21-17 = **fair to poor:** limited knowledge of subject-little substantive-etc.

16-13 = **very poor:** does not show knowledgeable of subject-non substantive-etc.

Organization

20-18 = **excellent to very good:** fluent expression-ideas clearly stated-etc.

17-14 = **good to average:** somewhat choppy-loosely organize but main ideas stand out-etc.

13-10 = **fair to poor:** non fluent-ideas confused or disconnected-etc.

9-7 = **very poor:** does not communicate-no organization-etc.

Vocabulary

20-18 = **excellent to very good:** sophisticated range-effective word/idiom form, choice, usage.

17-14 = **good to average:** adequate range-occasional errors of word/idiom form, choice, usage but meaning not obscured.

13-10 = **fair to poor:** limited range-frequent errors of word/idiom form, choice, usage-etc.

9-7 = **very poor:** essential translation-little knowledge of English vocabulary.

Language Use

25-22 = **excellent to very good:** effective complex construction-etc.

21-19 = **good to average:** effective but simple construction-etc.

17-11 = **fair to poor:** major problems in simple/complex constructions.

10-5 = very poor: virtually no mastery of sentence construction rules-etc.
Mechanics
5 = excellent to very good: demonstrates mastery of convention-etc.
4 = good to average: occasional errors of spelling, punctuation, capitalization-etc.
3 = fair to poor: frequent errors of spelling, punctuation, capitalization-etc.
2= very good: no mastery of conventions-dominated by errors of spelling, punctuation, capitalization, paragraphing-etc.

The analyze data is classified by using the table below:

The grade of students based on the table¹⁹

Level of mastering	Standard of score
90 – 100	Very high
80 – 89	High
65 – 79	Fair
55 – 64	Low
0 – 54	Poor

The next step is analyzing the data of questionnaire. The data are obtained through questionnaire will be analyzed uses data analysis as follow:

1. Collecting data. Data collections are done after doing or giving test in writing class with give each student questionnaire.
2. Reducing the data. Reducing the data is used to cheek and take data that relevant with the researcher's subject.

¹⁹Wayan nurkencana&P.P.P. Sunata, *evaluasi pendidikan* (Surabaya: usaha nasional, 1982).
Page 80

3. Providing data or display data. Display data is collection of data which is arranged that will help to be able to see the whole illustration or only parts of them.
4. Conclusion drawing. It is the last steps from data analysis. The researcher makes the result of research from the data, which classified based on the research problems.

For questionnaires, the data analyzed by using a formula as follow:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

N

P = percentage

F = Frequency of the respondents answer

N = the number of respondents²⁰

From the result of data, the researcher tries to describe the efforts of students to overcome in writing narrative text. And the data obtained through interview is analyzed with same ways of questionnaire data. The interview data is used to get more data about the efforts of teacher in writing narrative text.

²⁰ Anas Sudiono, *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan*, (Jakarta: PT.Raja Grafindo 2005) 43.