CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter is component of a research method that includes research design, setting and subject of the study, research procedure, data collection, data analysis, and research instrument.

A. Research Design

In this research, the writer used a qualitative research method with a descriptive design. According to Mohajan (2018) Qualitative research is a method focused on understanding human experiences and social phenomena through non-numeric data, exploring the "how" and "why" of behaviors and interactions instead of just quantifying them. This method highlights the significance of context and interpretation, enabling researchers to capture the richness of human experience. Moreover, Creswell (2018) also said that qualitative research aims to create a comprehensive view of the phenomenon studied, typically in natural settings without researcher interference. Qualitative research provides deep insights into individual and collective experiences through methods like interviews, focus groups, observations, and document analysis. Therefore, this method allows research to collect to detailed narratives that reflect participants' perspectives. In contrast to quantitative research, which emphasizes statistical analysis, qualitative research focuses on understanding the meanings individuals give to their experiences. This interpretive aspect makes qualitative research especially valuable in social sciences, health, and education (Oranga ,2023).

B. Research participant

The participants of this research are English teacher from SMKN 1 Kota Kediri vocational school. Since this research focuses on the implementer genre-based approach teaching method, data was

collected through observations and interviews with teachers and students at SMKN 1 Kota Kediri. Observations were conducted to see how GBA steps were applied in teaching writing, while interviews were conducted to get in-depth information about the challenges faced by teachers during the learning process. The data obtained were analyzed using triangulation techniques to ensure the validity of the research results. (Nasution, 2003:115), namely interviews, observations and documents. This triangulation is not only used to check the truth of the data but also to enrich the data. According to Nasution, in addition, triangulation can also be useful for investigating the validity of the researcher's interpretation of the data, therefore triangulation is reflective.

C. Data Collection methods

To get the result from researchrs used two type of tecnique to collect data, that name is observation and interview.

The first is observation used in research to determine the implementation of GBA in teaching writing. Observation will be carried out by visiting the classroom and recording part important things to obtain the necessary data. This observation focuses on how the teacher implement of GBA in the classroom for teaching writing. The devices use of recording such as smartphone to capture visual content and accompanying audio content in real time. The observation was conducted in class XI TITL SMKN 1 Kota Kediri.

The second is an interview. Interviews were used in this rsearch to get data and answers t the problem in this research with the aim of findig out what difficulties teacher face in implementing GBA in teaching writing. Data collection was carried out by asking the teacher with several question. To minimize errors in inteviews, interviews were conducted using indonesia langguange. The interview was conducted for fiveten minutes. Interviews were

conducted in free time when teacher did not have teaching scadule in class.

D. Research instrument

Observation Sheet

This observation describes each stage in the implementation of GBA, such as BKOF (Building Knowledge of the Field), MoT (Modeling of the Text), JcoT (Join Construction of the Text), and IcoT (Independen Construction of the Text). In the observation there are several columns that must be filled in based on classrom observations. Such as the descriptive column of the activity.

Interview Guide

In this interview, it describes what teachers think about GBA and how it is implemented in schools, also what are the difficulties in implementing GBA in the class. In the interview guideline there are 2 types of questions. The first is about GBA. In this case there are several questions such as opinions about how to implement GBA in schools. And the second is the difficulties faced in implementing GBA. In this case, what are the difficulties faced by the teacher in implementing GBA in the class and how do teachers deal with these difficulties.

E. Data Analysis

According to Sugiyono (2016) Data analysis is a process for grouping data into existing provisions to obtain results in accordance with the data that has been obtained. In this research, qualitative descriptive analysis techniques were used. Technique Qualitative data are those that are analyzed without using numbers. Qualitative data was got from non-test data, they were observation and interviews.

The first data analysis is to understand the results of observations using GBA in teaching writing. The second is identification. The subjects in this research were class IX TITL

SMK Negeri 1 Kota Kediri. To identify it by coding. Coding is the process of processing material/information into written segments before being interpreted (Cresswell, 2013). After identification, the researcher carried out classification. Classification is the process of grouping all data, Then the data was selected into parts that had similarities based on data obtained during interviews and observations as well as data obtained from documents. The next step is to carry out contrast/comparing observations which only involve observation and do not involve direct interaction with the subject, while interviews involve direct interaction and require questions. This researcher classifies forms of concept grouping into research subjects. This research was carried out by dividing concepts into related groups, researchers can facilitate data analysis and interpretation and present research results in a more structured manner. And the final step is drawing conclusions. Drawing conclusions is useful for obtaining the final results of the research carried out as evidence for obtaining.

F. Triangulation

Triangulation is a method used to determine the location of a point by forming triangles from known points. In surveying, it involves measuring angles from two fixed points along a baseline to locate an unknown point, contrasting with trilateration, which measures distances directly. There are several types of triangulation Data Triangulation, Investigator & Methodological Triangulation. The type of triangulation used in this research is Data Triangulation, according to Heale (2013). Data triangulation is carried out by collecting data using two methods that is observation and interviews. The use of data triangulation in this study aims to obtain a comprehensive understanding through analysis of observation results and interview results.