

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher provides several points to convey the research method. It consists of research design, source of data, data collection, and techniques of analyzing data.

A. Research Design

according to Creswell (2003), Research design is a technique for examining and comprehending the meaning of individual or group behavior. Qualitative research may be defined as the process of examining and comprehending a human or social problem by people or groups. Qualitative research tries to describe, learn about, and understand phenomena. By describing and examining phenomena, we can gain an understanding of them.

B. Subject of the Study

The subject of this research is the teacher of the eighth grade at MTsN 1 Kota Kediri in the academic years of 2020-2021. The teacher has been implementing discovery learning to teach recount text and proving it success.

C. Data Collection

The data collection techniques can be applied by participant observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation (Sugiono, 2017). In this research, the researcher do observation and then asks some questions about how to use the discovery learning method in teaching writing. In conducting the interview, the researcher collected the data by using a voice note between the researcher and participant directly.

The researcher conducted a qualitative study and the instrument used in this study are; observation, interview and documentation and then validating the interpretation of the data based on the study.

1. Observation

The researcher collected data through observation, another key form of text production. Observation is a data collection strategy that involves direct interaction with an object-usually another human being (Potter, 1996). Therefore, researcher observed the behavior and documents the properties of the object and join on the class meeting through Google Meet and E-learning to collect the assigned work or homework. Observation is used to acquire new information which the researcher does not know before and a description of the true situation in an area. Besides it, the chronology event can be recorded coherently.

The explanation observation guide below in appendix I

Table 3.1

Observation guide

No	Step of Discovery Learning	Yes	No
1	Stimulation	V	
2	Problem Statement	V	
3	Data Collection	V	
4	Data Processing		V
5	Veriification	V	
6	Generalization	V	

2. Interview

According to Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2007), an interview is a technique to gather the data by using dialogue both directly and indirectly,

in other words by using certain media between interviewer and interview as a source of data. In this research, the researcher gives some questions to the teachers to get information about strategies for teaching writing. Moreover, the instrument of interview guides in data collection while answering the interview.

The complete question can be seen in Appendix II

Table 3.2

Blueprint for Interview

	Theory	Indicator	Number item
English teacher's strategy in teaching writing using the discovery learning	Stimulation is like a question and picture. It will help students in introducing the subject	Stimulation	1
	Problem statement as given the opportunity to decide their topic based on their own experience	Problem statement	2
	Data collection is like making a draft about their experience. It will help them to develop their ability in organization, content, and vocabulary.	Data collection	3
	The data processing means calculating, classifying, tabulating, concepts and theories. To process their free writing becomes a draft and classified the sentence can be developed and which one is unable	Data processing	4
	Verification as like students to observe and study by themselves	Verification	5
	Generalization is like drawing the conclusion	Generalization	6

D. Data Analysis

The following phase in this investigation was data analysis. According to Sugiyono (2011), data analysis is the methodical search and organization of interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that you acquire in order to improve your knowledge of them and to enable you to communicate your findings to others. Data analysis is accomplished by organizing data, decomposing it into its constituent units, synthesizing it, arranging it according to its pattern, identifying what is significant and has researched, and generating conclusions to enlighten others. Following data collection, the researcher examined the findings and assessed them in light of the situation. The following actions has taken throughout the data analysis process: Join the class for observation, documentation, then interview with the teacher. The researcher collection all data, analyzed and take conclusion.

E. Triangulation

Triangulation is the study or to verify the accuracy of the data, finding and interpretations (Cresswell, 1998). In order to verify the accurancy of the data, the researcher had some procedures. The researcher recorded all the result of interview and made in transcribe it. After that, the researcher asked the participant to check again in order to make sure what they said before true or not and then the data were kept by the researcher herself.