

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research used descriptive design. Descriptive studies wish to narrow the scope of their study to a particular set of variable, a particular system of language, or explore a particular issue. According to Van Dalen (in Zulfikar 2012) Descriptive studies may classify, order and correlate data seeking to describe relationships that are discoverable in phenomena themselves. Focused on descriptive studies which are correlative in nature seek to determine if two phenomena are related, and if so, the degree to which they are.

B. Place and time

This research would be carried out at Senior High School 2 Solok; the treatment would be conducted on academic year 2017/2018 at second semester. The research would carry out based on the teaching schedule of SMAN 2 Solok.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

According Sugiyono (2013:119) states that population is generalization region consisting of objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics defined by the researchers to learn and then drawn the

conclusions. So population is not just for person, but also everything included in research.

The population of this research is teacher and students in class ten of State Senior High School 2 Solok. The population of this research is 179 students; they were divided into five classes.

Table 5
Total of Students Class X IPA of SMAN 2 Solok

No	Class	Total of students
1	X.1	36
2	X.2	36
3	X.3	36
4	X.4	35
5	X.5	36
Total		179

2. Sample

Sample is part of population that can be manipulated; Gay (2000:121) assert that sampling is the process of selecting a number of participations for a study in such a way that they represent the larger group from which they were selected. A sample comprises the individuals, items, or events selected from a large group referred to as population. The purpose of sampling is to gain information about the population by using the sample. According Gay

(2000:123) simple random sampling means that the sample of the population selected by letting random. Research had taken one class and one teacher as the sample.

D. Instrumentation

Instrument is tool collect the data. In this research, researcher used interview, observation, and questionnaire as instrument.

1. Observation

Classroom observation (field notes) was used to identify teaching writing techniques used by teachers at class X of Senior High School 2 Solok. Field notes are not necessarily written as you are observing; sometimes you will complete them after the observation period (Schreiber and Asner-Self, 2011: 196). In this research, the researcher used blank field notes in his research and write extensively during the observation period. Moreover, the researcher was also used complete observer types which is the researcher observes without participating. It is useful in exploring topics that may be uncomfortable for informants to discuss (Creswell,1994: 150). The observation will be done at least twice of meetings in the class and the blank field note can be seen as follow:

Table 6 The Field Notes Form of the Research

Meeting	State	Activities	Comments
	Opening	1..... 2..... 3..... 4.....	
	Main Activities	1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5.....	
	Closing	1..... 2..... 3.....	

2. Interview

Interview is the technique of data collection by asking some question to the respondent. In this study, the researcher asked the English teachers directly to get valid data about the teacher's technique used by the teaching and learning process of writing.

3. Questionnaire

Questionnaire was written ratings of items or answers to question. It was used to measure the students' motivation in writing, it consist of twenty items that was representative the statement of students' motivation. The questionnaire consist of five points continuum, namely: always (4), often (3), seldom (2), and never (1). The format of questionnaire, it can be seen from the table below:

Table 7 Questionnaire of Motivation

No	Items	The alternative of answer			
		(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)
1s/d 20	-				
	-				
	-				
	-				

Table 8**The Score of Students Responds on Their Motivation**

Responds	Point
Always	4
Frequent	3
Seldom	2
Never	1

The questionnaire is not in the form of test, but they are only some statements, which describe students' motivation in English. All of the items were written in Indonesia language to avoid misunderstanding in completing the questionnaire and to get the data more clearly. The reason of the researcher use questionnaire is that she can get information from the respondents, which depend on the frankness of the subject responses.

E. Technique of Data Collecting

Based on the purpose of this research, the writer used four techniques of data collection, observation, interview, and questionnaire.

1. Observation

Teaching and learning process of writing in the classroom was focused of observation. Researcher observed the teaching process of writing. Every meeting was noted in the observation sheet. By observing directly and writing classroom behavior of the teacher, so it described how the teaching writing English technique.

2. Interview

Research used interview to know the teacher point of view about the teacher's technique in teaching writing. It made the data from observation and documentation stronger.

3. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is written ratings of items or answers to questions. To determine the students' motivation in writing, it can be seen from their score in questionnaire. This technique was conducted to collect the data about the students' motivation in writing. These questionnaires consisted of some questions for the respondents. It is twenty items that was representative the statement of students' motivation. Then, researcher distributed the questionnaire for the students; ask them to answer the question.

Table 9**Grading Quality for Interpreting of Students' Motivation**

Score	Grading Quality
81-100	Very high
61-80	High
41-60	Medium
21-40	Low
0-20	Very low

The data was gained from questionnaire analyzed to get percentage of the response the formula used for getting the percentage of student motivation, according Sudjana (1986:40).

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

Where

p = percentage of the students

f = frequency

n = total number of the students

F. Technique of Data Analysis

Based on the data collection that mentioned above, the researcher had analyzed the teaching technique in teaching and learning process. After obtaining interview data, it was transcribed the conversation recording into the paper. And then, remark the important issues founded in conversations and unnecessary conversation. To analyze the students' motivation was categorized into five levels; very low motivation, if students got 0-20, low motivation, if the gain

score between 21-40, medium motivation if they get 41-60, high motivation if the gain 61-80 and very high motivation if they get 81-100.



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