

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF INVESTIGATION**

This chapter primarily deals with the method of investigation that used in this research. This method was the important thing that gained the objectives of the study in order to get the data. The researcher would be applied these following methodologies as follows: setting of the research, subject of the research, research design, method of data collection (interview, observation and questionnaire), instrument of the study (interview list, observation checklist and questionnaire) and method of data analysis.

#### **3.1 Setting of the Research**

The researcher conducted the research at State Senior High School 1 Bangsri in odd semester in the Academic Year of 2017/2018.

#### **3.2 Subject of the Research**

Subject of this research was the students at year tenth grade in odd semester. The subject of the research was the students of X.IPS.2 in the State Senior High School 1 Bangsri. The students consisted of 36 students. There were 12 male students and 24 female students.

#### **3.3 Research Design**

Research design is the process that includes planning and doing of the research. A research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevant to the research purpose with economy in procedure (C.R.Kothari, 2004:31). It means that in the research design, the researcher had to make a plan before doing and arranging the condition for collecting and analyzing the data. The design begins with the topic or problems in general statement. The researcher needed to know about some topic or research problem in which they interested.

There were kinds of research in the research design. One of the researches is case study. Case study can be understood in two different and incommensurable ways; either as a set of procedures integral to all types of research; or as a paradigmatically separate from of a research (Usher, 2011:92-93). Furthermore, a case study is a research that focuses in specific subject and also the subject has been chosen. It was because the subject has some characteristics in which the researcher wants to research. The method of data collections that were usually used in case study and used to capture some condition, they were interviews, observation, questionnaire and so on. The findings of case study were the data becomes more believable and reliable.

In this study, the researcher would start by implementing of Presentation Practice and Production (PPP) method in teaching writing descriptive text in the classroom, then finding the problems in the classroom, and doing the observation for collecting the data to make sure the collection data of the research. In other word, the researcher would be used the qualitative data for the research.

**Table 3.1**

**The Schedule during the Research**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Schedule</b>	<b>Activities</b>
<b>1.</b>	Wed, 30 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2017	Making sure the schedule of the research
<b>2.</b>	Mon, 4 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2017	Conducting an interview to the English teacher
<b>3.</b>	Tue, 5 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2017	Conducting an interview to the students
<b>4.</b>	Wed, 6 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2017	Doing the classroom observation (first meeting)
<b>5.</b>	Wed, 13 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2017	Doing the classroom observation (second meeting)
<b>6.</b>	Wed, 20 <sup>th</sup> Sep 2017	Doing the classroom observation (third meeting)
<b>7.</b>	Sat, 23 <sup>rd</sup> Sep 2017	Giving questionnaire for the students

### **3.4 Method of Data Collection**

Technique of collecting data in this research was used descriptive analysis. The descriptive analysis data consists of observation, interview and questionnaire. The completely explanation as follows:

#### **a. Interview**

Interviewing is an essential tool of the researcher in educational enquiry Usher (2011:115). On the other hand, according to Rugg and Petre (2007:136), the term 'interview' is applied to one-to-one interactions, to one-to-many interactions and to many to-many interactions, it is applied for interactions to the respondents where the researcher has prepared the list of questions.

From the explanation above, interview used to get the information about the subject of the research. It was the direct method to get the data from the subject where the interviewer asked the questions to the respondents.

In this research, interview was applied before the study. The interview was for the English teacher and the students at State Senior High School 1 Bangsri. The aim of this interview was to know the problems faced by the students and the teacher in the classroom in teaching descriptive text by using Presentation Practice and Production (PPP) method. In this interview, the researcher used two interview lists. The interview for teacher, there were three aspects and six questions. Then, for the students, they were two aspects and four questions.

#### **b. Observation**

Observation as a research process is that it offers an investigator the opportunity to gather 'live' data from naturally occurring social situations by Cohen, Manion, & Morrison (2007:396). On the other hand, based on Sujarweni (2014:32), observation is the activity to get the real information in the location in order to answer the research's question.

Observations commonly used in the research education. It means that observation was very useful means of gathering objective data in the classroom. The observation could be from teacher or student. The observation could be done by doing the activities in the classroom. There were some aspects that included in this observation. There were: students' participations, teaching media, lesson plan and real activity, test reflection, teaching method and the last is teaching and learning process.

The observation used to know the teacher's activity and the students' activities during the teaching and learning process in the classroom. The researcher's purposes was to know what the teacher and the students' do in the classroom in teaching writing descriptive text by using Presentation Practice and Production (PPP) method.

### **c. Questionnaire**

Questionnaires are a number of written questions that are used to obtain information from respondents by Mubarok (2015:43). On the other hand, according to Arikunto (2013:268), most of the research study commonly used questionnaire to collect the data. It means that questionnaire used to get information from the students and teacher.

The researcher used questionnaire to get additional information for students' responses after being taught by implementing Presentation Practice and Production (PPP) method in teaching writing descriptive text. There were some aspects that include in this questionnaire. They were: English nature, teaching method, teaching media, teaching learning process and students' participations.

## **3.5 Method of Data Analysis**

Data analysis means that the data has been available and it will be processed and it can be used to answer the problem of statement by Sujarweni (2014:103). In this research, the researcher used triangulation technique to

analyze the data. Triangulation is used to develop the validity of the qualitative research. This technique prefers the effectiveness of the results' research. According to Mubarok (2015:56), triangulation is the effort to checking the accuracy of the data or information obtained by researchers from many different angles as possibly by reducing the bias that occurs at the time of data collection and analysis.

**a. Reduction Data**

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes. In this research, the interview from the teacher and the students had already transcript into written. After the interview had written, the data would be reduced by analyzing based on the transcript.

**b. Display Data**

Displaying data provides an organized assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action taking. In displaying data, the researcher would be analyzed the result of the observation and gave the questionnaire for the students in the class. There were three times of observation in this research. The observation analyzing used in order to know how the teacher used Presentation Practice and Production (PPP) method in teaching Descriptive text writing in the classroom. For the questionnaire, it was given after the observation was done.

**c. Making Conclusion/ Verification**

The third stream of analysis activity is making conclusion or verification. From the beginning of data collection, the qualitative analyst is beginning to decide what things mean. Final conclusions may not appear until data collection is over. Making conclusion showed the result's final of the research. The researcher would be able to give the analysis clearly about the implementation of teaching Descriptive text writing by using Presentation Practice and Production (PPP) method.