CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the researcher conducted a quantitative research. Sugiyono (2012) stated that:

Metode penelitian kuantitatif dapat diartikan sebagai metode penelitian yang berlandaskan pada filsafat positivism, digunakan untuk meneliti pada populasi atau sampel tertentu, teknik pengambilan sampel pada umumnya dilakukan secara random, pengumpulan data menggunakan instrument penelitian, analisis bersifat kuantitatif statistic dengan tujuan untuk menguji hipotesis yang telah ditetapkan.

While Husni (2015) stated that "Quantitative is a research that is not concerned with the depth of the data, but how it can record the data as much as possible of the population at large".

Based on two statements above, a quantitative research is a research methodology that the form of the research is number or formula. The researcher conducted the research at tenth grade students of SMA Walisongo. The researcher used students' assignment as instrument of the research. The writer has an aim to describe the problems faced by the students in writing narrative text and how to overcome in writing narrative text.

3.2 Method of Data Collection

In this research, the writer useda technique to collecting data. The researcher conducting the research at X IIS grade students of SMA Walisongo Pecangaan. There were 27 students at X IIS 1. The researcher collected the data from 20 of

narrative texts assignment because there were some students absence in the class.

3.2.1 Data Source

Data sources are very important in the research. There were primary data source and secondary data source. From the data, researcher got some information to analysis the data.

1. Primary Data Source

Suryabrata in Hidayati (2012:34) stated that "primary data is the data that collecting from his observation and experience directly by researcher". In the research, the researcher got primary data from students' assignment result. The researcher conducted a test to the students. The test was writing a narrative text. The researcher conducted the test in a class that became the sample of research. The English teacher taught the class and gave the test and the researcher collecting the assignment result of the test.

2. Secondary Data Sources

Suryabrata in Hidayati (2012:35) stated that "secondary data is data which complete the primary data. The form was usually some document". The secondary data of this research from some books and internet,that have literature with research problems.

3.3 Method of Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher used a quantitative research. After the researcher collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data:

1. Rubric assessment

The researcher gave the score by levels in each category "excellent to good (20-18)" to "collage-level work (5-1)". Then the researcher sum all the score to got the total score (table 4.2). The researcher gave score adapted the rubric assessment. There are five categories of scoring narrative. The categorieswere organization, content, grammar, mechanics, and style of expression (appendix 1).

2. Coding

Coding is the process of breaking down, examining, comparing, conceptualizing, and categorizing data (Hidayati, 2012:37-38). The researcher made the coding so abridge the data.

Table 3.1

Coding Table

Category	Code
Organization	C1
Content	C2
Grammar	C3
Punctuation, spelling, and mechanics	C4
Style & quality of expression	C5

3. Tabulating

Narbuko and Ahmadi (2001) explained that "tabulating is a data that has been given to enter the code in the table that easy to understanding" (Hidayati, 2012:39). The researcher gave the score by levels in each category "excellent to good (20-18)" to "collage-level work (5-1)". Then the researcher sum all the score to got the total score (table 4.2). The researcher gave the score adapted the rubric assessment. There were five categories of scoring narrative (appendix 1). The categories were organization, content, grammar, mechanics, and style of expression. From the tabulating, the researcher easily to analysis the data. The researcher found the problems by determine the first minimum score in each students to maximum score in each students. The first problem founded from each students, the first minimum score in categories then sum all the first minimum score of students. The most of the result is the first problem. Then the next problems that conducted like the first problems.

Table 3.2

Tabulating Table

NO	Name	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	Total score
1.	Afvrindah	18	17	16	13	15	79
2.	Ahmad Fitriyadi	18	17	18	11	15	79
3	Bagus Bimantoro	7	7	13	13	6	46
4	David Saputra	18	14	13	11	16	73
5	Dela Putri Permata	5	5	5	4	5	24

6	Dewi Rohmah F.	5	5	5	5	4	24
7	Diah Ayu Lestari	17	14	18	17	11	77
8	Lilik Rahmawati	18	18	14	12	13	75
9	Mazida Salsabila	17	18	13	17	14	79
10	Nanang Hendra Firmansyah	10	6	6	5	6	31
11	Nanda Syafitri	20	19	17	14	13	83
12	Nina Andriana	19	19	17	14	13	82
13	Ryan Adam	5	5	4	6	6	26
14	Rizal Prayoga Efendi	10	9	9	5	6	39
15	Uswatun Khasanah	18	17	16	13	15	79
16	Viktor Dandi ardiansah	11	5	4	5	5	30
17	Wahyu Ilham Puji	5	5	5	4	5	24
18	Puput Ariyanti	18	17	16	13	15	79
19	Is'af Miqdad A.	15	14	15	15	11	70
20	Muhammad Ilham W.	18	18	17	14	13	80