

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Form of Research**

The research methodology describes how the research was conducted. In other words, the research method is the process of determining the research problem. Sugiyono (2017) states that the term research methodology refers to scientific methods for obtaining data for a specific purpose. The purpose of this study and the use of data collection techniques are two important steps in the research process.

The research design that will be used by the researcher in this research is descriptive research, descriptive research can be either quantitative or qualitative. It can involve collections of quantitative information that can be tabulated along a continuum in numerical form, such as scores on a test or the number of times a person chooses to use certain features of a multimedia program, or it can describe categories of information such as gender or patterns of interaction when using technology in a group situation. Descriptive research involves gathering data that describes events and then organizing, tabulating, depicting, and describing the data collection (Glass & Hopkins, 1984).

The research design that researchers will use in this research is quantitative descriptive, namely describing, researching and explaining the existence of what is studied, as well as drawing conclusions from phenomena that can be observed using numbers (Listiani, 2017).

The aim of the quantitative descriptive research approach is to provide an objective picture or description of a situation using statistics. Starting with data collection and ending with interpretation of these figures, information as well as presentation and results (Arikunto, 2006). This quantitative research method seeks to collect measurable information for statistical analysis of population samples.

## **B. Population and Research Sample**

A population is a group of individuals who have the same characteristics. Creswell (2012). From this definition, the population that will be the research object in this study is 136 students from class VIII of SMP Negeri 1 Tanah Pinoh located at JL. Pangeran Agung Kartasari Kotabaru kecamatan Tanah Pinoh kabupaten Melawi.

The sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population. If the research carried out is part of the population, it can be said that the research is sample research Arikunto (2017:173). In this research the sample be taken from 1 class namely class VIII A, totaling 24 students.

Technique This sampling method uses purposive sampling, According to Creswell (2015) purposive sampling means the researcher selects individuals and places to study because they can specifically provide insight into the research problem and phenomena in the study. The purposive sampling technique selects a group of subjects based on certain characteristics that are considered to be related to the traits or characteristics of population studied. These characteristics are already known by researchers. So you only need to link samples based on certain criteria.

## **C. Technique of Data Collection**

The technique of data collection refers to the specific approach or method used to obtain information, facts, or data for a research study or investigation. It encompasses the strategies, tools, and procedures employed to collect and record data, which can vary depending on the research goals and the nature of the data being sought.

In this study, measurement methods were employed by researcher to gather quantitative data. Measurement involves the procedure of establishing the value or degree, whether qualitative or quantitative, of a specific characteristic for a specific unit of analysis (Bailey, 1987: 60). By using this measurement technique, researcher gain knowledge about students' writing skills in descriptive texts. Thus, researchers use data collection tools in the

form of writing tests so that students' skills in writing descriptive texts can be measured or assessed based on achievements which will be expressed in the form of scores.

#### **D. Tools of Data Collection**

Tools are instruments for collecting data. Data collection tools are one way to obtain research data. According to Yusuf (2013:372) there have been many successes in collecting data determined by the researcher's ability to appreciate the social situation that is the focus of the research. Data collection is searching, recording and collecting everything objectively and as is according to the results of observations in the field, namely recording data and various forms of data in the field. In this research, researchers only need one data collection, namely data collection in the form of a writing test. The reason researchers use test writing as a data collection tool is to measure and find out skills and see abilities or talents possessed by individuals or groups by giving a series of tasks given to the object under study in order to obtain an answer or value, which is used to determine the level student understanding.

A writing test encompasses evaluations or assessments in which individuals must create written material. Their primary aim is to gauge an individual's effectiveness in written communication. According Arikunto, (2006:223) says that the use Instruments in the form of tests can be carried out to measure basic skills or abilities and achievements or achievements.

In this study, the researcher only used one type of instrument, namely a test or writing test with an assessment covering aspects of writing such as (content, organization, vocabulary, grammar, and mechanics). The test that will be carried out by students is in the form of describing people, animals, and places that they know with instructions that researchers will make in the form of tasks. In the assessment of students' writing skills tests, the researcher uses an analytical scoring rubric adapted from Weigle with five components shown on the analytical scoring rubric for writing, namely, content, organization, vocabulary, use of language, and mechanics.

### E. The Tehnique of Data Analysis

Descriptive analysis techniques quantitative is data analysis by describing or describes the data that has been collected without making conclusions that apply to the general public Sugiyono (2015: 207). In this study, the data analysis technique that the researcher used was descriptive statistical technique.

Descriptive statistics are analytical tools employed to depict and condense the primary attributes of a dataset. These methods offer a straightforward and efficient approach for comprehending and showcasing data. Usually this technique is used in quantitative research and is used to describe the values students have obtained. If all the research processes and data collection have been carried out, then what the researcher does is process and analyze the data that has been obtained from the results of the written test. In analyzing data, detailed information is needed so that the data that has been studied can be revealed optimally. To make it easier to analyze the data, here are the steps data analysis :

- 1) The researcher employed analytical evaluation criteria to examine data pertaining to students' performance in generating descriptive texts. The subsequent section outlines the specific analytical assessment criteria used.

**Table 3.1: Scoring Rubric of Descriptive Text**

No	Aspect Of Writing	Indicators	Categ ory score	Levels
1	Content	Relevant to the topic and easy to understand	4	Excellent
		rather relevant to the topic and easy to understand	3	Good
		relevant to the topic but is not quite easy to understand	2	Fair
		quite relevant to the topic but is not quite easy to understand	1	Poor
	Organization	Sentences relate to the main idea	4	Excellent

		which includes introduction, body and conclusion		
		some sentences are related to the main idea	3	Good
		few sentences related to the main idea	2	Fair
		the sentences are unrelated to each other	1	Poor
	Vocabulary	a few errors in choice of words	4	Excellent
		some errors in choice of words	3	Good
		occasional errors in choice of words	2	Fair
		frequent errors in choice of words	1	Poor
	Mechanics	Excellent command of writing conventions, spelling and punctuation, and capitalization.	4	Excellent
		Sometimes mistakes are made in the use of writing conventions, spelling and punctuation and capitalization	3	Good
		Errors often occur in the use of writing conventions, spelling and punctuation and capitalization	2	Fair
		No mastery of writing conventions, and many errors in spelling and punctuation and capitalization	1	Poor
	Grammar	The choice of grammar is very correct	4	Excellent
		The choice of grammar is quite correct	3	Good
		Some grammar is not correct	2	Fair
		Lots of grammatical errors	1	Poor

Adapted from Weigle (2002)

## 2) Inter rater Reliability

Wilkinson (2014), explained that interrater reliability pertains to the involvement of two or more assessors evaluating a single instrument. The reliability coefficient derived from these assessors' ratings serves as a more significant indicator of the raters' consistency, often referred to as interrater reliability. This internal consistency of raters assesses the appropriateness of the instrument, denoted by the interrater reliability coefficient, which predominantly relates to the content's validity. Incorporating raters in the

creation of measurement tools is instrumental in assessing the instruments under development. The role of a rater varies based on the specific requirements, serving either as an evaluator for the instrument in progress or as a scorer for observational tools. Raters evaluating the instrument are commonly referred to as judgment professionals due to their expertise in the construct being measured. On the other hand, the individual responsible for assigning scores need not necessarily possess professional expertise in the field but can be individuals trained in that specific domain to conduct the measurements.

This research involved 2 raters to provide instrument scores from the results of students' writing tests. The 2 raters are an English scholar and the other is a researcher from this research itself. Next, the raters' evaluations were examined through specific calculations, resulting in the discovery of the actual scores, the average scores, and the proficiency level of the students' writing skills.

- 3) Create a list of raw scores consisting of grades which are determined.
- 4) Create a frequency distribution of the raw scores

$\text{Acquisition Value} = (\text{Achieved score} : \text{Maximum score}) \times 100$
--

- 5) Find the percentage of the average ability of students after making students' raw scores, the researcher will analyze the average value with the mean formula as follows:

$$Mx = \frac{\sum X}{n}$$

$Mx$  : Mean

$X$  : Individual score

$n$  : Number of students

Anas Sudijino (2010:43)

- 6) After calculating the Students score and Mean on every Aspects, researcher will examining the students' writing proficiency is categorized into five levels, ranging from poor to excellent. Harris, (1969).

**Table 3. 2 : Classification of Students' Score Skill Level**

<b>Test score</b>	<b>Level</b>
81-100	Excellent
61-80	Good
41-60	Average
21-40	Fair
0-20	Poor