

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

A. Method of Research

This research is field research. It is mean the research conducted in place of problem happened. The type of research is descriptive. It is research type that describe activity that do by object systematically and clearly.²⁵ The approach of this research is qualitative. According Bogdan and Taylor that quoted by Lexy J. Moleong, qualitative methodology is research procedure which generated descriptive data. It includes written words from subject and observable behavior.²⁶

The researcher uses descriptive research because it can support this research “The implementation of teaching writing descriptive text using pictures media seven grade at MTs Al Hidayah Langon”. The method describes result teacher’s teaching process. So, it can help the researcher get data related research’s questions and observe students’ outcome documents. The goal of research is knowing the implementation of learning process, to knowing support and obstacle factor in teaching process and learning outcomes.

B. Setting of Research

In selecting groups for research objects, the research locations is very important and needs to be considered carefully because the people in activity helping in the research. This research is a field research. This research was conducted at MTs AL Hidayah Langon Tahunan Jepara under the auspices of Al Hidayah Langon Foundation. Located on Jalan Raya Sultan Hadlirin km 03 Tahunan Jepara RT 10 RW 05. The target of this research is the Seventh grade in second semester academic years 2020/2021. The considerations of this research are:

1. The location of the school is strategic and close to community settlements.
2. All parties in the school are willing to help to do research and share information to complement research data.
3. Based on the observations of the researchers, the English teacher at MTs AL Hidayah Langon Jepara Annually teaching

²⁵ Sukardi, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Kompetensi dan Praktiknya*, (Jakarta: bumiAksara, 2003) page: 14

²⁶ Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2007) C.23 Page: 4

not only using conventional methods but also using various learning methods and learning media to adapt situation and condition of students during learning process.

C. Research Subject

Meleong defines informants are people who are involved in research who can provide data as information about a condition that is the subject of a study.²⁷

The researcher takes research subject at seven grades of *MTs AL Hidayah Langon Jepara*. As the subject of research do teacher and student when they teaching and learning process. The goals of the research are knowing implementation teaching writing descriptive text using pictures media, knowing the supports and obstacle factors and knowing result of students' learning process. The reason is *MTs AL Hidayah* have use pictures media in teaching learning process. This can be seen when preliminary research. The researcher asked several questions to the teacher.

The research subjects of this research are English teacher as an implementer of the classroom learning, seven grade students, headmaster of *MTs AL Hidayah Langon*, curriculum agency and all of could assist the researcher in exploring the data needed in this study.

D. Instruments and Data Collection Techniques

The researcher uses two kind of sources data. They are primer data source and seconder data source. The primer data source is the main data source related research topic. In this research as primer data sources are English teacher, students, paper of students. And the seconder source data is supporting primer data. As seconder source data in research are headmaster and head of curriculum.

In this research, the research uses three instruments for get data. There are observation, interview and documentation. The author uses observation thechnique beecause the author will get information according data in field. The author also get data related implementation teaching writing deescriptive text using picture media. The author does interview to know result after taching and learning process. The author does interview the teacher also to getting more informations by giving some questions related the topic. And the author takes documents from teacheer and students as

²⁷ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D* (Bandung: CV Alfabeta, 2010), Mold X, 297 – 298

proof. There are several steps that are used of researcher, the following:

1. Observation

According Mardani's book "*Praktis Penelitian Kualitatif Teori Dasar dan Analisis Data dalam Perspektif Kualitatif*" explained that observation is observe object activity in the field. The researcher must record various symptoms systematically. There is place, subject, time, activities, actions and feeling. The observations' goal is showing the actual events. The observations conducted on English teacher at MTs Al Hidayah Langon Tahunan Jepara. It is focused in teacher's teaching implementation on using pictures media. The observation done three times during teaching and learning process.

2. Documentations

Documentations is a method of qualitative that can see document or analyze documents made by subject. The researcher uses the document. The document is the result student's assignment after teaching and learning process form of writing descriptive text using pictures media.

3. Interview

Interviews is communication form between interviewer and informant to get something that's be goal.²⁸ The researcher conducts interviews to match between observation and document. In this research, the researcher uses structured interviews. The researcher has prepared the questions before. The researcher uses in-depth interviews. It is process to get information for research goals by face to face without using interviews guide.²⁹

Those who will be interviewed are English teacher, students of seven grade, headmasters and head of curriculum. The interview content: how is implementation of teaching and learning descriptive text using pictures media, what are the factors that influence in teaching learning descriptive text using pictures media and how is the result of the process.

²⁸ Deddy Mulyana, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya: 2006), C.5, Page:180

²⁹ Sutrisno Hadi, *Metode Research* (Yogyakarta: Fakultas Psikologi), Jilid II. Page: 136

E. Research Data Validity

Qualitative data analysis is effort carried out by collecting data, grouping data and selecting data to be combined into single unit and finding important thing and select the information that can be shared to others.³⁰ After data collected the researcher do analysis data. It is step to search and organize information from observation, document and interview.

The method used by researcher is triangulation. It is a checking data technique to ensure data validity. It uses data from different sources. Triangulation is best way to remove data from different constructions of reality to collecting data. It is about various perspective in context study. The kind of triangulation are:

1. Triangulation Data: it is exploring data to certain the truth information from various sources. For example: document, interviews, observation. It can interview more than one subject who is considered have different point of view. This method can produce different data. The various views will give broad knowledge to get the truth.
2. Triangulation Theory: It has final result of qualitative research about formulations statement. Then the information will compare with relevant theory to avoid bias of findings or conclusion generated. Triangulation theory can depth understanding.

The researcher re-check the study with compare sources data, method and theory. The researcher asks several questions related the topic study, re-check with the sources data and utilize method to checking reliability data.

F. Data Analysis Technique

This research uses descriptive analysis technique. Description analysis is an analysis that carried out when data collection is being got in the field as well as an analysis during the data collection process. It is not when data has been collected. The descriptive technique in this study is a technique that describes the data collected in accordance with the true data. It is from results of observations, interviews and documentation in narrative form and not through numbers.³¹

³⁰ Lexy J. Moleong, *metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2007) C.23, Page: 4

³¹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, 207-208.

Description analysis of the method taken to explain the description of the results of the data obtained by the researchers from observation, interviews and documentation in the research "Implementation of teaching writing descriptive text using pictures media in seven grades at MTs Al Hidayah Langon Tahunan Jepara"

The data that has been obtained by the researcher is processed by means of inductive analysis by taking into account the steps below:

1. Observations were carried out directly by researchers at the research location, it is MTS Al Hidayah.
2. Conducting interviews with research related parties as informants for English teachers, seventh grade students, school principals and waka curriculum. The interview is expected to be able to provide more detailed information and explore the answers from the informants on the problem of how to implement teaching writing descriptive text using pictures media, supporting and inhibiting factors and how the results are given from teaching writing using picture media.
3. Collect and match data from research, interviews and documentation obtained during research at MTs AL Hidayah Langon.
4. Data display, it show about the data which get in the field. It has goal to know the fact in the field.
5. Conclusion, it is showed the result of the study. It is statement taken from an analysis, a discussion of a story or the result of interview.

G. Research Ethical Considerations

In this study, the data is divided into two types, namely primary and secondary data. The main data is obtained from the most basic data, while the secondary data is data obtained from the second, third and other parties.³² In this study there are two sources of data, there are:

1. Primary data

Primary data is the main or principal data taken directly in the field. The primary data in this research are English teacher, student of seven grades, curriculum agency and headmaster of MTs Al Hidayah.

³² Andi Prastowo, *Metode Kualitatif dalam Perspektif Rancangan Penelitian* (Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media, 2012), 204 – 205

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is data obtained from other people or documents to support research, in the form of: documented data in schools, school organization structure, brief history of the school, and finances MTs Al Hidayah Langon reports etc.

