CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research method and forms are important in research, because the method and form of research determine how our research will be successful later. Method used by researchers in this research is Descriptive qualitative.

A. Research Methodology

Research methodology involves the systematic procedures by which the researcher starts from the initial identification of the problem to its final conclusions. According to Polit and Hungler (2004:233), methodology refers to ways of obtaining, organising and analysing data. Methodology decisions depend on the nature of the research question. In this study methodology refers to how the research was done and its logical sequence. The main focus of this study was the exploration and description of the experiences of registered nurses involved in the termination of pregnancy, therefore the research approach was descriptive qualitative.

Descriptive method is a method that is used to describe the data systematically and accurately. Descriptive research can be use in quantitative or qualitative, which in this research, the researcher used qualitative study. According to Creswell (2005:39) that qualitative is type of education research in which the researcher relies on the view of participant, ask broad, general question, collect data consisting largely of words (or text) from participant, describe and analyze these words for themes, and conducts the inquiry in a subject, based manner. Lincoln and Guba (in Sugiyono, 2011:219) state that naturalistic sampling is, then, very different from conventional sampling. It is based on informational, not statistical, considerations. Its purpose is to maximize information, not to facilitate generalization.

Based on the above description can be concluded that descriptive research methods are as problem solving procedures that are investigated by describing and collecting data in the form of words, images and not numbers.

Descriptive research will describe how the ability of students in writing news item texts in seventh grade students' of SMP Nurul Islam Sungai Kakap.

B. Research Subject

The researcher conducted in SMP Nurul Islam which located Jl. Sungai Kakap, Pal IX, Kubu Raya regency. The subject of this research was seventh grade students. The seventh grade students consist of two classes, but the researcher took one class, VIIB with 9 male and 13 female. They consist of 22 students. They get English lesson which is each meeting along with two hours, one hour is 45 minutes.

C. Technique and Tools of Collecting Data

1. Technique and Tools of Collecting Data

To support the investigation, the researcher needs the data. The technique of collecting data that the researcher would used were observation and measurment. The first tehnique to collect the data was observation. Observation was the process of data collecting in the research, where the researcher look for the research situation. This tehnique was used to observation closed to collected the data throught a direct observation tehnique were field notes and observation checklist. Second tehnique was a measurment. Measurment was an activity or process to obtainted a numerical description and the level ordegree of special characteristics of the individual. The researcher only used one tool to collecting the data in meansurment tehnique that was writing test.

2. Tools of Collecting Data

In this stage, the data collection tools that will be used by researchers to collect data are observation lists, field notes and written tests. The observation checklist and field note as the tool in obtaining the qualitative data.

According to Goodrick and Rogers (2015:562) explained that qualitative data analysis often involves sorting data into category and labeling the category. Qualitative data is a type of non-noumberic data or cannot be processed in the form of number.

a. Observation Checklist

Observation checklist is a structured observation tool that is used when specific, predictable results are expected. Items on the checklist help observers stay focused on key points by asking for the frequency, absence, or presence of certain events. Ary at all (2010; 217), states that the simplest device used is a checklist, which presents a list of behaviors to be observed. Researchers used observation guides to observe student learning and behavior in class.

The data from the observation checklist was analyzed by carefully counting YES or NO statement points to make a description of the data, writing objectives to see how well the previous activities were in the learning process. Thus, we can know that this can also help researchers to make conclusions and determine whether there is improvement and need to continue to the next cycle or not.

The Researcher must make other conclusions to ensure that News Item Text as a medium is the best way to analyze how students' skills and abilities write. In other words, this is also what researchers hope for so that the media used can help in analyzing the various abilities possessed by students during the application of media as learning media.

b. Field Note

Field notes is a step that allows the researchers to access subjects about what they observe in an unobtrusive way. The researchers will use their field notes to gather information by observing student phenomena in the classroom. Researchers will use field notes to observe everything that happens during the teaching and learning process when the media is implemented. There are several aspects that the researchers aim to analyze about this phenomenon. among other things, teacher performance and class conditions when learning media are applied.

c. Writing Test

The writing test in the discussion in this section is a tool used by researchers as a measuring tool to determine students' abilities in writing

news texts that are used as media. According to Farhan (2005: 50), aspects that must be considered in evaluating news texts include the completeness of the 5W + 1H elements, provisions in application, effectiveness of sentence use, word choice, title interest, spelling, and news text writing skills.

To analyze the data from writing test, the researcher would use formula:

$$Percentage = \frac{total\ score}{maximum} \times 100$$

Taken from Nurgiyantoro (2010:436)

The researcher had to make a conclusion in other to make sure that news item text as a media was best way to though writing ability, and it was not only to know the ability of students in writing test, but also to know the students behavior during the learning process.

D. Technique for Validating Data

In this research, the researcher used triangulation as technique for validating data. The quality of this instruments used in research was very important. It was important because the researcher would draw the conclusion by using the data that taken by instruments. In order to ensure the inferences that the researcher mush used some procedure to make sure the data were valid and reliable. Validity refers to the appropriateness, meaningfulness, correctness, and usefulness of the inferences a researcher makes. Reliability refers to the consistency of these inferences over time, location and circumstances. The most important idea to consider when preparing or selecting the instrument for used was validity. Frengkel and Wallen (2009:148), Validation is the process of collecting and analyzing evidence to support the inferences.

Lincon and Guba (in Cohen et al, 2007:142) suggest that triangulation is intended as a check on data, while member checking and elements of credibility, are to be used as a check on members construction of data. Thus,

triangulation is testing the credibility was interpreted as checking the validity of obtained from the collection tools in a study. Denzin in Miles and Hubbermen (1994;267), stated that there are some classic distinction in triangulation such as data source (which can include person, times and places), by method (observation, interview and documentation) and by the researcher. They are method of triangulation and data source of triangulation. Those would be explained below:

1. **Method of Triangulation**

   In this method of triangulation compares the method that would be used by researcher to collecting the data such as observation checklist, field note and writing test.

2. **Data source of Triangulation**

   Source triangulation was examining the consistency of different data source from within the same method. It would compare the data taken from students and teacher.

TRIANGULATION

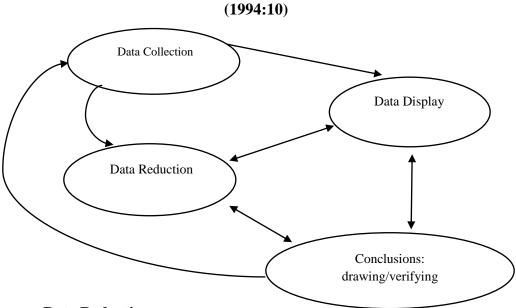| 1. Method of Triangulation | Observation Checklist |
	Field Note
	Test
2. Data Source of Triangulation	Students
	Teacher

Table 1

So, based on the explanation above the research would use triangulation as a technique for validating the data in order to know the appropriateness, correctness, and confirm the findings.

E. **Technique of Data Analysis**

According to Miles and Huberman (1994:10), the steps in conducting this research consist of the following: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

Figure 3.1

The Components of Qualitative Data Analysis Miles and Huberman

(1994:10)

a. **Data Reduction**

Data reduction is the first step in analyzing data in qualitative analysis, data reduction means choosing the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for patterns and themes, and removing unnecessary ones. Thus the reduced data will provide a clear picture and make it easier for researchers to carry out further data collection, and look for it if needed.

b. **Data Display**

After reducing the data, the next step is displaying the data. Presentation of data display that can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts, and others. By displaying the data, it will be easier to understand what happened and plan the further word according to that understanding. In this study, researchers will display data in the form of paragraphs and tables.

c. Conclusion drawing/verification

This was a last step in analyzing qualitative data. The aim of this stage was to integrate what has been done into meaningful picture of data. The researcher will withdraw conclusion of verification to get clear information of the result from the data reduction and data display.