CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

Research method is the general strategy that is used by research to search out and collect the data required in order to answer the research problems.²⁸ In research education we have already familiar that there are four categories of research. First is experimental research which describes what will be if certain variables are carefully controlled or manipulated. The focus is on relationship.²⁹ The second is Ex Post Facto, it is the same with experimental research but the researcher cannot manipulate the free variable. The third historical method, it describes, "What it was". The process involves investigating, recording, analyzing and interpreting the events of the past for the purpose to discovering the past, understanding the present, and limit the extent in anticipating future.³⁰ And the last is descriptive method, it describes and comments recent the phenomena. This study aimed to get information about the students' responses to reflective writing activity, and the implementation of reflective writing designed by the lecturer in Introduction To Linguistic class at UINSA. To generate data this research used descriptive qualitative. Denzin and Lincoln as cited in Moleong

²⁸ Arif Furqon." *Pengantar Penelitian Dalam Pendidikan*". Translated from Donal Ary. (Yogyakarta: PustakaPelajar, 2011), 39.

²⁹ J.W. Best, "Research in Education" Forth Edition (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Inc, 1981), 25.

³⁰ J.W. Best, "Research in Education" Forth Edition (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Inc, 1981), 25.

stated that qualitative research is a research that uses natural setting to interpret a particular phenomenon and done using various method.³¹

Then based on the problem of study, the study in this research uses descriptive qualitative method.' Qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected is in the form or words of pictures rather than number'. ³² Also, As stated by Sevilla, 'Descriptive studies are designed to collect the information concerning with the current phenomenon'³³. The main goal of this research was to answer the research problems. Dealing with qualitative research, the researcher collected the data herself.

B. Research Subject

The subject of this research was the lecturer and the students of second semester of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya in Introduction To Linguistic Class. It was because in this class have applied reflective writing. Here, the lecturer was only interviewed, whereas the students were interviewed and given questionnaire. Based on preliminary research that the Introduction To Linguistic Class includes 21 students, the researcher takes 12 students to be interviewed and given questionnaire to make more effective and effisien time.

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³¹Lexy J Moleong, "Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatife disirevisi", (Bandung: RosdaKarya, 2005), 5.

³²Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D, (IKAPI: CV, Alvabeta, 2008), 13.

³³Consuelo G. Sevilla; PenerjemahTuwu, Alimuddin, *Pengantar Metode Penelitian*, (Jakarta: UI Press, 1993), 71

C. Research Instrument

An instrument is important to find out the result of the research. Because of that, the instruments must be prepared well. In this study, the researcher used some instruments, such as: interview guidelines, and questionnaire.

1. Interview guidelines

The researcher used interview guidelines because it made easy when the researcher interviewed lecturer or students. As Fraenkel stated that interview is important way for a researcher to check the accuracy of the impression of what he or she has gained through doing a research.³⁴

Interview guidelines were used to answer the research questions. Here, the researcher did not observe the process students' reflective writing activity because based on the preliminary research, the students did it by taking home. Moreover, the main point which the researcher used this instrument was to find out the students' responses to reflective writing. In other hand, the researcher interviewed the lecturer and the students after teaching and learning process was done. The researcher also interviewed lecturer in order to know the condition of the class, the process of teaching and learning, and the students' reflective writing activity as additional

³⁴ Jack R Fraenkel - Norman E Wallen, *How To Design and Evaluate Research in Education*, (New York San Francisco State University 1993), 385

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information. The result of the interview gave the detail information about what the students' responses, and how the students did their reflective writing as additional information.

2. Questionnaire

It was given to the students. It was the time for the researcher to interact with them because they were going to support her to find out and collected the important data. It was implemented after interviewing the lecturer and the studens. Based on Burhan Nurgiyantoro, questionnaire is some questions asked by researcher about some problems that have purpose to get opinion to the students. The students had to answer some questions from the researcher on the sheet after teaching learning process was done. The questions were related to their impression about their reflective writing, whether they were interested in the lecturer's guidance in reflective writing instruction or not, how their responses to reflective writing applied by the lecturer etc. This instrument was absolutely used to get the factual data or information as the researcher wanted from the students.

 $^{^{\}rm 35}$ Burhan Nurgiyantoro,
 Penilaian dalam Pengajaran Bahasa dan Sastra, (Yogyakarta: PT BPFE, 2001), 57.

D. Data And Collection Technique

The technique to collect data of the researcher was from the interview guidelines and questionnaire given to the students. It was about everything related to their impression and opinion about reflective writing designed by the lecturer. The researcher chose some students to answer the questions. Nasution stated that interview is a data collection technique that used oral question to elicit respondent's answer.³⁶ In this research, the researcher interviewed the students by asking them some questions related to the terms about their impression or opinion to reflective writing designed by the lecturer. Here, the researcher also interviewed the lecturer, it was because the researcher combined the result of the lecturer's and students' explanation to know how far they had similar perception.

Moreover, the questionnaire technique was used by the researcher to gain the information related to the data that was needed by the researcher in this research. This kind of data collection technique was acquired by the researcher after giving some questions in a questionnaire text paper to some second semester students of English Education Department. Burhan Bungin stated that in questionnaire, the writer finds out the relevant information related to the need and objective of the research which later will have the reliability and validity value as much as possible.³⁷

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³⁶ Prof. Dr. Nasution, MA. *Metode Research*, (Bandung:Bumi Aksara, 1996), 113

³⁷ Burhan Bungin, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2006), 69

The other technique was also an interview guideline strived for the lecturer about his/her implementation of reflective writing in Introduction To Linguistic Class and also for the students to get factual data and correlation information between them about implementation reflective writing. The purpose of this interview was only as additional information to make researcher easier to interprate the result. As a result, the researcher got more complete data by using both of interview and questionnaire technique.

E. Data Analysis Technique

The researcher used descriptive qualitative in analyzing the data. Here, the researcher used theory from Milles and Huberman. It concluded in three steps; data reduction, data display and conclusion.³⁸ The data was from interview and questionnaire. The procedures of analyzing the data were as follows:

Firstly, the researcher interviewed the lecturer and the students. The process was conducted in other times in order not to disturbe the teaching and learning process. From here, the researcher was be able to decribe the way of the lecturer to implement reflective writing in Introduction To Linguistic Class as additional information and also to answer the first and second important research questions. The researcher also gave the questionnaire to the students. From here, the researcher also got the more information about the students' responses. This instrument was also to answer the second research question. To get the data from

³⁸ Matthew B. Milles and A. Michael Huberman, "Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook second edition", (USA: Sage, 1994), 10-12

questionnaire, the researcher presented in percentage technique. Suharsimi stated that the calculation of the answers was done by using the definite formula. It is analyzed by using presentation technique, that is:³⁹

The students' responses of one question x 100% The number of students

Secondly, after getting the data, the researcher reduced the data in order to simplify it. From here, the researcher was able to determine which data was relevant to the research questions and the data was not. In this research, the researcher focused on the students' responses both negative and positive way and focused on the similarity between the responses and the lecturer's perception.

Thirdly, the researcher displayed the data related to the research questions. Data display presented the simplifying of the data, represented of organizing the data and drew an inference. Here, the researcher displayed it in the form of table.

Next, the researcher gave meaning and interpretation to it. The interpretation was based on the real result of the data to be correlated to the theories explained in chapter II to make it reasonable and be accepted in pedagogy. This part was talked in discussion.

The last, after the researcher did some steps above, the researcher made conclusions of the research.

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³⁹ Suharsimi, Arikunto, "Prosedur Penelitian, Suatu Pendekatan Praktek", (Jakarta:PT Rineke Cipta, 1998), 195.