

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

The approach used in this study is quantitative approach. As its name, it is widely used with numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of the data, as well as the appearance of the result (Suryabrata, 2003). The quantitative research is a process to find the data in form a number as a tool to find information related to the objective of the research (Margono, 2010).

Beside quantitative approach, the researcher also uses qualitative approach as supporting approach. The qualitative approach is used by researcher to explain the response of students toward the use of direct corrective feedback.

This research uses Pre-Experimental Design which is not true experiment yet because there is still external variables that come into effect on the formation of the dependent variable. The researcher will use One-Group Pretest-Posttest Design where a single case is observed at two time points, one before the treatment and one after the treatment. Changes in the outcome of interest are presumed to be the result of the intervention or treatment. This design is used to measure students' writing skill (Sugiyono, 2013:109). Here, students are given the pretest and then the teacher implements direct corrective feedback in teaching English especially in writing descriptive text. After getting the treatment, students are given the

posttest to know the effect of direct corrective feedback on students' writing descriptive text.

## **B. Research Setting**

The research will be conducted at SMA Korpri Banjarmasin, located at Jl. Tanjung Raya No.35, Sungai Miai, Banjarmasin Utara, South Kalimantan. The researcher has done a preliminary research and found out that the teacher gives writing material especially descriptive text with indirect corrective feedback, so the researcher wants to help them with the research.

## **C. Population and Sample**

### **a. Population**

Population is a group of subject which has the same characteristic. It is determined to be analyzed. The population of the research is the tenth grade of SMA Korpri Banjarmasin in academic year 2016/2017. These students are divided into four classes, they are class X-1, X-2, X-3 and X-4. This is the details of them.

Table 3.1. Details of Class X

Class	Teacher	Amount of Students
X-1	Rina Rukmana, S.Pd	24
X-2	Fitria, S.Pd	23
X-3	M. Seman, S.Pd.I, M.Kom	24
X-4	Tessa Septiana, S.Pd	23

Total		94
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Their characteristics are; 1) they had been studying English for 1 semester, 2) they were taught by the same materials, 3) they didn't take any course except in the class at SMA Korpri Banjarmasin.

### **b. Sample**

Based on Sutedi (2009: 179), sample is a part of population that reputed can represent all of research target for data source. To determine the sample of this research, the researcher needs sampling technique.

The research will employ One-Group Pretest-Posttest design, it is no randomization and no control class since the writer needs only one class to compare the two results before and after applying direct corrective feedback on students' writing skill. The researcher uses purposive sampling which can be done based on individual consideration (teacher) or researcher consideration (researcher). All of students in X-3 of SMA Korpri Banjarmasin will be the sample of the research. They are consists of 24 students. For the interview, the researcher will take 7 students from this class to answer some questions related to their responses about using direct corrective feedback. These 7 students taken according to their score in the post-test as the final result. They come from low score, intermediate score, and high score.

## **D. Instruments of The Research**

### **1. Test**

The researcher uses Pre-Test and Post-Test in this research. Pre-test used to find out the students' ability before learning. While the post-test used to find out the students' ability after doing the learning or the treatment.

Because the researcher want to know how students' ability in writing descriptive text is, so the researcher will conduct test for writing. The topic for the pre-test was description about their classmate. They were asked to choose one of their classmate and developed into a good set of paragraphs.

### **2. Questionnaire**

Questionnaire is a number of written questions which were used to obtain information from the respondents within the meaning of the report about their personal or things they know. This questionnaire is provided at the end of post-test. Its purpose is to know the response as well as the opinions of the students toward direct corrective feedback technique.

The researcher uses closed-ended questionnaire in this research. *Closed-ended (or multiple choice) questions* ask the respondent to choose, among a possible set of answers, the response that most closely represents his/her viewpoint. The respondent is usually asked to tick or circle the chosen answer. They may also require that the respondent chooses among

several answer categories, or that he/she uses a frequency scale, an importance scale, or an agreement scale. The researcher choose this kind of questionnaire with some considerations. The main advantage of close-ended questions are:

- a. The respondent is restricted to a finite (and therefore more manageable) set of responses,
- b. They are easy and quick to answer,
- c. They have response categories that are easy to code, and
- d. They permit the inclusion of more variables in a research study because the format enables the respondent to answer more questions in the same time required to answer fewer open-ended questions.

### 3. Interview

Interview is used to gives reinforcement to the data in questionnaire. 7 students will be interviewed by giving some questions.

## **E. Data Collection Procedure**

It has been mentioned previously that the data is obtained through test, questionnaire and interview.

### 1. Test

First, the researcher constructed a topic for the students. The topic for the pre-test is description about their classmate and for the post-test is description about 4 public figures i.e. Barrack Obama, Joko Widodo, Cristiano Ronaldo and Lionel Messi. Based on Brown (2007), the researcher

will score students' writing product with the rubric on their pre-test and also on the post-test in order to answer the research problem. The rubric is explained as follows:

Aspect	Score	Performance Description	Weighting
Content (C) 30% - Topic - Details	4	The topic is complete and clear and the details are relating to the topic	3 x
	3	The topic is complete and clear but the details are almost relating to the topic.	
	2	The topic is complete and clear but the details are not relating to the topic.	
	1	The topic is not clear and the details are not relating to the topic.	
Organization (O) 20% - Identification - Description	4	Identification is complete and descriptions are arranged with proper connectives	2 x
	3	Identification is almost complete and descriptions are arranged with almost proper connectives	
	2	Identification is not complete and descriptions are arranged with few misuse of connectives	
	1	Identification is not complete and descriptions are arranged with misuse of connectives	
Grammar (G) 20% - Use present tense - Agreement	4	Very few grammatical or agreement inaccuracies	2 x
	3	Few grammatical or agreement inaccuracies but not affect on meaning	
	2	Numerous grammatical or agreement inaccuracies	
	1	Frequent grammatical or agreement inaccuracies	
Vocabulary (V) 15%	4	Effective choice of words and word forms	1.5 x
	3	Few misuse of vocabularies, word forms, but not change the meaning	
	2	Limited range confusing words and word form	
	1	Very poor knowledge of words, word forms, and not understandable	
Mechanics (M) 15% - Spelling - Punctuation - Capitalization	4	It uses correct spelling, punctuation, and capitalization	1.5 x
	3	It has occasional errors of spelling, punctuation, and capitalization	
	2	It has frequent errors of spelling, punctuation, and capitalization	
	1	It is dominated by errors of spelling, punctuation, and capitalization	

Adapted from Brown (2007)

$$\text{Score} = \frac{3C + 2O + 2G + 1.5V + 1.5M}{40} \times 10$$

Table 3.2. Writing Scoring Rubric

After that, scores will be categorized into five levels based on Anas Sudijono as follows (2011 : 35)

80 – 100 : Very Good

66 - <80 : Good

56 - <66 : Fair

46 - <56 : Low

0 - <46 : Very Low

After score is categorized, to know the mean of pre-test and post-test results, the researcher uses the calculation of mean score as follow:

$$M = \frac{\Sigma X}{N}$$

Where:

M = Mean

$\Sigma X$  = Total Scores

N = Number of Students

## 2. Questionnaire

Second, the technique used in questionnaire is calculating the percentage of each answer per question number then interpreting them. The formula is as follows:

$$\text{The percentage of each option} = \frac{A}{B} \times 100\%$$

Where:

A = the number of students who answered selection “very agree, agree, disagree, and very disagree”

B = the number of students who joined in questionnaire

Then, the researcher will provide the combination between percentage result of questionnaire and the interview transcript and then analyze it.

### 3. Interview

The interview will applied after giving the questionnaire as the reinforcement data for the questionnaire. As stated above, the researcher will choose 7 students to be the interviewee as the representative of all students according to their score (low, intermediate and high).

## **F. Technique of Data Analysis**

The researcher analyzed the data based on the result of students' writing products, in this case is from the test and also analyzed the students' response data in order to know the improvement that the students achieve and whether the research is successful or not.

### 1. Data Analysis of Direct Corrective Feedback's effectiveness

To analyze the effectiveness of direct corrective feedback, the researcher used 'gain score formula'. It is a good method to analyze the results of a pre-test and post-test. Meltzer (2002 : 1268) in his research journal said that '(g)' is found by using the mean pre-test score and mean post-test score of all students in the class. Gain score can be determined with the formula according to Meltzer as follows:



$$\text{Gain Score} : \quad \langle g \rangle = \frac{x_{\text{post}} - x_{\text{pre}}}{G_{\text{max}} - x_{\text{pre}}}$$

Where:

$\langle g \rangle$  = gain score

$x_{\text{pre}}$  = mean of pre-test

$x_{\text{post}}$  = mean of post-test

$G_{\text{max}}$  = maximum score

After gain score obtained, the researcher then interpreted the data to these categories. The level of the obtaining gain score is divided into three categories, which are:

$> 0.7$  = high

$0.3 - 0.7$  = fair

$> 0.3$  = low

## 2. Data analysis of Students' Response

To know how the students' response toward direct corrective feedback, the researcher gives questionnaire with 18 questions. After the data interpreted in number by calculating percentage, and then the score will be categorized with (Arikunto, 2006 : 44 in Ardila, 2014 : 49) :

<i>Percentage (%)</i>	<i>Category</i>
81 – 100	Very Good
61 – 80	Good
41 – 60	Enough
21 – 41	Bad
0 – 21	Very Bad

The researcher also reinforced with the interview data. The results from these questionnaire and interview are analyzed descriptively.

## **G. Research Procedure**

In this research, there are some procedure will be done, those are mentioned below:

### **1. Planning Step**

#### **a. Survey the location**

First, the researcher will survey the location i.e. SMA Korpri Banjarmasin as the setting of this research. In this survey include the searching of data related tenth grade as the population and sample.

#### **b. Consultation with advisor**

Then, the researcher consult with advisor about what techniques and method that proper with the problem found in the field.

#### **c. Make and set proposal design about the research**

As the final step in planning phase, the researcher will make a proposal design to submit to the faculty office.

### **2. Preparation Step**

#### **a. Hold the seminar of proposal design**

After the proposal design is approved, then the researcher hold the seminar to make the proposal design more better that would be ready to apply in the research.

- b. Asked research letter to the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers' Training

Then the researcher asked some permissions to conduct the research. These permissions include permission from the Tarbiyah Faculty and Teachers' Training also from Education Department of South Kalimantan.

- c. Give the research letter to the teacher

After the researcher get all of the permission letter, then the researcher give it to the teacher that related to the class. The teacher here is Mr. Rosihannor, S.Pd.

- d. Prepare the instrument

To collect the data in the field, the researcher will prepare the instruments include the test, questionnaire and interview questions.

### 3. Implementation Step

- a. Conducting research to collecting data in the field.
- b. Collecting data by using test, questionnaire and interview.
- c. Processing the data.
- d. Analyzing the data.
- e. Give conclusion about the collecting data.

### 4. Reportation (Reflection) Arranging Step

- a. Compusing the result of research into thesis form.
- b. Consultation with advisor.

- c. Revise the thesis and then copy the thesis to be analyzed in munaqasyah room.