

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The writer will use descriptive qualitative approach. It is because by this approach the information could be seen by the explanation of words and the explanation from the informants. According to Locke and friends John (1994, p.147) stated —Qualitative research is interpretative research. As such, the biases, values, and judgment of the writer become stated explicitly in the research report.

It does so by analyzing views of the people who have been studied. Latief (2014, p.75) Qualitative research is a process of inquiry aimed at understanding human behavior by building complex, holistic pictures of the social and cultural setting in which such behavior occurs.

Based on the statement above, the writer concluded that qualitative research is a natural approach in conducting the research such as real setting. Therefore, there is no manipulation in the field setting.

The study will natural research that have objective to describes phenomenon appropriate with the facts in the field. In this way, the writer choose the qualitative approach it means to find out and describe the current phenomena through the process being observed and interviewed detail and clearly as reality. That will found the implementation of somatic auditory visual

intellectual (SAVI) method used by English teacher on students' in writing descriptive text at SMP N 2 Sumber Barito.

B. Research Setting

The location of this research will take in SMP N 2 Sumber Barito, Kayu Tangis street, Tumbang Masao.

C. Participants / Subject

1. Subject of the study

The subject of this research are one teacher of the English course of SMP N 2 Sumber Barito and students of eighth grade.

2. Object of the study

The object of this research is implementation of SAVI method at SMP N 2 Sumber Barito.

D. Data

The data of this research is the application of the Somatic Auditory Visual Intellectual (SAVI) method which is applied by English teachers in learning to write descriptive texts at SMP N 2 Sumber Barito. The application of SAVI in the learning process is carried out in 3 stages of the learning process. namely pre, while and post. Furthermore, the source of this research data was obtained from teachers who teach English at SMPN 2 Sumber Barito.

E. Technique of Data Collection

To collect the data about the researcher used two instruments;
Interview and observation.

1. Interview

Interview of this research was used as primary data. This instrument was used to answer the question from the researcher, which is to find out the responses of students about the implementation the SAVI Method.

2. Observation

Observation of this research is observe English learning process on junior high school. This data was used as secondary data. To complete the data by interview. The observation can held more than one time

F. Data Analysis

According to Bogdan in Sugiono, stated that, —data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes, and other material that is accumulated to increase our own understanding and enable you to present what you have discovered to others.

The process of analysis follows:

a. Data collecting

The writer directly will observe in the field where the place take. It will to observe the class atmosphere in teaching and learning writing process using

SAVI. After that the writer asks the teacher about the process of teaching. And then, the writer collects some documents related to the subject of the research to get the completeness of the data. This technique is aimed at looking for the data related to this study. Data collection is the result of data collecting techniques on observation and interview.

b. Data reduction

This case is a process of selecting, choose the data that relevant of the study and focus on the data that direct tp solving of problems or to answer a research. Moreover, all of the data and arrange question should related to the problems of the study.

c. Data display

The writer will give explanation in data display. Because, it will the result of the data reduction made in report systematically which could be understand and reasonable of the data those will get in the field. Future more, data display could be done by simple explaining, draft, relation categories and flowchart.

d. Conclusion drawing/verifying.

The writer looks for conclusion as answering for formulation of the problems. All the data process by the writer concluded. Afterwards, the

conclusion will verify by looking back of the data reduction, and data display after collecting the data.

The writer choose the relevant data toward the problem of study. In addition, the writer made the data the data in simple explanation. The last, making conclusion by seeing back of the data reduction, and data display after collecting the data. Its aim will to get the creditable data that support the valid data. So, conclusion take not deviate from problems of study.