

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The third chapter present the method that used in this study. This chapter includes research design, research setting, research participants, source of data, the technique of data collection and data analysis. The subchapters will be presented as follow:

A. Research Design

The purpose of this study was to explore the implementation of the picture word inductive model, whether the picture word inductive model gave positive results to students in writing skills in descriptive text lessons, the type of research used by researchers in qualitative research. Qualitative research is the collection of data in the natural environment to interpret the phenomena that occur, where the researcher is an instrument. The sampling of data sources is carried out purposively.

According to Creswell (2014), qualitative research is suitable for researchers who want to know about the variables of the research problem and need to explore further details about the research. As a result, qualitative research is appropriate for this study since the researcher wants to learn more about the findings in relation to the research question. In social research, qualitative research is widely used. This is a study in which the findings aren't derived via statistical techniques or other quantification approaches. When it comes to comprehending a phenomenon, researchers usually take a naturalistic approach. This research

phenomenon, researchers usually take a naturalistic approach. This research does not make use statistics. Based on this statement, the researcher used a qualitative methodology to know about the Implementation of PWIM and student's responses of the implementation of Picture Word Inductive Model at Seventh grade of MTsN. Nurul Hidayah Kota Raja.

B. Research Setting

The researcher will take place in MtsN Nurul Hidayah Kota Raja, and this school is located on Jl. Kota Raja, Amuntai Selatan, Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara, Kalimantan Selatan, This research was conducted from 18 July to 20 July 2022. Researchers are interested in choosing seventh grade because the students still lack vocabulary, and in descriptive text learning, students are very difficult to make sentences. Furthermore, difficulties arise before they start writing, they do not organize their thoughts or concepts. And when they want to write something, they're not sure where to start, how to keep core ideas consistent, and how to relate one idea to another in a coherent way.

C. Research Participants

This study involved an English teacher as the main subject and also the subject of this research is students at the seventh grade of Mts Nurul Hidayah Kota Raja, researcher used purposive sampling technique, There are 23 students and for the sample researcher choose 10 students in the class that will be in this research.

D. Data and Source of Data

Data is information collected by researchers to answer research problem. according to (Arikunto, 2010). Data is information or facts that are used to discuss or decide the answers to research questions. This research was conducted when the learning take place in seventh grade, and the researcher used interviews with each student who is the research respondent. Data is collected by qualitative methods. Sources the data collected utilizes the researcher's notes on classroom observations to collect information, and interviews are used to investigate the extent to which the picture word inductive model strategy provides for student needs. In collecting this data, the researcher also needs sources to obtain available data. Data sources are important in conducting research. Source is the substance from which the researcher will obtain information. the data sources for this research are seventh grade students about the implementation of Picture Word Inductive Model and notes from researchers who will be used.

E. The Technique of Data Collection

1. Observation

Creswell (2014) stated that observation is a cycle of open social relations, direct data by paying attention to individuals and points in the exploration area. Researchers study behavior and the meaning attached to that behavior. Based on the expert, the researcher used observation to observe students and teacher activities during the learning process, so that the function of this observation is to get data from activities of teachers and students in the learning process and answer

the first research question how the teacher implements the Picture word inductive model in learning descriptive text.

2. Interview

An interview is an instrument used to gather data from the participants about their opinions, beliefs, and feelings about the situation in their words (Ary et al., 2010). In this study, researchers used semi-structured interviews to build transparency and good communication between researchers and informants. The purpose of the interview is to discuss the research problem number two. Researchers will conduct interviews with students to collect material data, student responses to activities using Picture word inductive model. This means that need to conduct interviews to explain the information gather.

3. Documentation

According to Sugiyono (2015), is a data collection technique that includes text, pictures, and the work of someone, documentation can help the writer to find data about In this study, documentation was used to collected and review data. Research documentation includes researcher notes from observations, camera to review student and teacher activities in class, and voice recorders that have been validated by participants to ensure that no mistakes occur when drawing up research conclusions.

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis is a systematic process of searching and planning data obtained from field notes, documentation, and interviews by classifying data, synthesizing, verifying data into units, formulating conclusions that are easily

understood by ourselves, selecting the most important data to study, and so on (Guest et al., 2013). there are three activities to analyze data in descriptive qualitative research: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

1. Data Reduction

The process of selecting, concentrating, simplifying, abstracting, and changing data that emerges in writing field notes or transcriptions is known as data reduction. The researcher selects essential data from a variety of raw data collected from participants during the data reduction stage to understand what the data signifies. After the data has been collected through observation and interviews, the researchers will present their findings.

2. Data Display

Data display in the succeeding component model of qualitative data analysis by Miles and Huberman (1994). The researcher presents the facts in descriptive prose and discovers the study's conclusion. The information could be presented in the form of a form description, a draft, or a correlation between each class. A display is a condensed, coordinated collection of data that allows for action and end drawing. By seeing presentations helps the researcher comprehends what's going on and then investigate it.

3. Drawing conclusion and Verification

Drawing conclusions requires a step back to consider what is implied from the analyzed data, whereas verification requires reviewing the data to collect and verifying it through data collection to ensure that the results are comprehensive

and detailed. The researcher concludes each conclusion from the research question after summarizing the analyzed data from the data display. To answer the research question, the researcher makes a conclusion that includes all the findings. To confirm the conclusion, the researcher collected more interview data to supplement the missing data. To strengthen the conclusion, the researcher completes the incomplete data by collecting additional interview data to obtain more in-depth information. To summarize the findings, the researcher wrote the final data into a short paragraph.