

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH OF METHODOLOGY

This chapter discussed the method that was conducted on the research. This chapter were consisted of several contents; research design, research subject and setting, data sources, data collection, research instrument, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research used a qualitative descriptive method, which to find out the descriptive outcome of the collected data and the interpretation of which as the conclusion, because the researcher found the phenomenon that most of the students of X MIA II in SMA Muhammadiyah 10 Surabaya were less interested in learning narrative text. According to Fraenkel, & Wallen, (2009), a case study is a qualitative research method that examined a single person, group, or significant example in order to formulate interpretations for the specific case or to provide useful generalization. Qualitative method was assumed to be appropriate to this research because this research explored this phenomenon deeper by observing several important aspects in it. The researcher would like to conduct the research through an interview, documentation, field notes and questionnaire with the subject by delivering several questions to get the data.

This research was used case study research because the researcher found that the social phenomenon of observing students' interest in learning narrative text of tenth grade students of SMA Muhammadiyah 10 Surabaya. According to Creswell (Creswell, W. John & Creswell, 2018), case study is qualitative research method where the researcher expanded the depth analysis of some cases, such as program, event, activity, process, or maybe from a person. The researcher also collected the specific information by using several data collection procedures in a certain term. In the other hands, another reason the researcher used this research, because the participant of this research was only one class. Therefore, the studies which appropriate to this research was the case study.

3.2 Research Subject and Setting

The subject of this research were students of X MIA II in SMA Muhammadiyah 10 Surabaya. The place for collecting the data was got from SMA Muhammadiyah 10 Surabaya from December 2021 until January 2022.

3.3 Data Sources

Data for qualitative research was obtained from a variety of sources, including documentation, interviews, observation, audiovisual records, and physical artifacts (Creswell, 2012). This research's data was gathered from participants and sources. The primary data came from in-depth interview with the students, while secondary data came from classroom observations and information from the teacher, who provided additional information about the students' backgrounds and experiences and the final data from the questionnaire.

3.4 Data Collection

According to Sugiyono, (2016), data collection techniques were the most strategic steps in research because the main purpose of research was to obtain the data. This was a qualitative study that employed data collection methods such as observation, interviews, documentation, field notes, and questionnaire.

a) Interview

Interviews, according to Esterberg, (2002), were a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through question and answer in order to construct meaning in a specific topic. The interview used in this study was an open-ended interview conducted in the pre-liminary research, to know the students' difficulties in learning narrative text.

b) Documentation

Documents were records of past events that were presented in written form, photographs, or monumental works of someone. Documentation increased the reliability or credibility of the results of interviews or observations (Sugiyono, 2016). Sources of documentation for this research were obtained from the school data, the curriculum and the basic competencies of narrative text material was collected to create the

Videoscribe learning video. The school data could be found in the appendix 1.

c) Observation

The observation was conducted during the implementation of the video in the teaching and learning process in the classroom.

d) Field notes

Field note was used to note the students' interest during the implementation of the Videoscribe in the class in teaching and learning process. The field notes of the researcher could be seen in the Appendix 2.

e) Questionnaire

A questionnaire was used to collect data about students' response on the use of Videoscribe in learning narrative text. This instrument was a direct questionnaire, which asked questions directly to all the students. The researcher distributed questionnaires to all X MIA II students at SMA Muhammadiyah 10 Surabaya. The questionnaire could be seen in table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Students Questionnaire

Num	Statements	Responses			
		SS	S	TS	STS
1.	<i>Saya menyukai pelajaran Bahasa Inggris</i>				
2.	<i>Saya tertarik mempelajari hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan Bahasa Inggris (Grammar, pronunciation, vocabulary)</i>				
3.	<i>Mengikuti pembelajaran menggunakan video merupakan pengalaman baru untuk saya</i>				
4.	<i>Penggunaan media video pembelajaran membuat saya menjadi lebih termotivasi dalam belajar</i>				
5.	<i>Musik yang terdapat dalam video pembelajaran ini membuat saya lebih termotivasi dalam belajar</i>				
6.	<i>Audio/suara pada video pembelajaran ini sudah terdengar jelas</i>				
7.	<i>Pembelajaran menggunakan video sangat menarik dan menyenangkan</i>				
8.	<i>Pembelajaran seperti ini sesuai dengan pembelajaran yang saya inginkan</i>				
9.	<i>Dengan ditampilkan video, saya memahami apa itu Narrative Text</i>				
10.	<i>Dengan ditampilkan video, saya memahami generic structure dari Narrative Text</i>				
11.	<i>Dengan ditampilkan video, saya memahami tentang Language Features dari Narrative Text</i>				

12.	<i>Dengan ditampilkan video, saya memahami tentang ciri-ciri dari Narrative Text</i>				
13.	<i>Setelah menyaksikan video pembelajaran ini, saya menjadi lebih termotivasi dalam mempelajari Narrative Text</i>				

(Source: Alinatul Khusna, 2014)

3.5 Instruments of the Research

In conducting the research, the researcher used four instruments to collect the data, those were:

- 1) Interview was used in this research. The researcher conducted an open-ended interview with the students in the pre-liminary research to know the students' difficulties in learning narrative text.
- 2) Documentation was used while the researcher conducted the pre-liminary research. The researcher collected the curriculum and basic competencies used in SMA Muhammadiyah 10 Surabaya especially in narrative text material.
- 3) The next instrument was observation list. The observation completed with field notes that was done during the teacher was applying the Videoscribe in the class. This instrument aimed to note whether the students were interested, happy and motivated during the Videoscribe was applied in the class.
- 4) Questionnaire was used as an instrument of this research. The questionnaire was conducted to obtain the data indicating students' interest in learning narrative text after the teacher applied the Videoscribe in the class.

3.6 Data Analysis

This section described the data analysis procedures used to answer the research question using the collected data. Data analysis technique performed by processing the results of interview, document review, and questionnaires. The data was examined using an interactive model of analysis (Miles, & Huberman, 1994). There were three different stages in this research including; data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

1) Data Collection

Data collection was the process by which the researcher obtained the data required for the research process. In this research, the data was obtained from the results of interview, documentation, and questionnaire.

2) Data Display

The data used in this qualitative research was presented in the form of a text of narrative, brief descriptions, charts, and tables. The researcher used several techniques to analyze the data of the students' interest in learning narrative text using Videoscribe for this study as follows:

- a) The interview was in the form of open-ended interview with the students. The results of the interview were students' responses. The students' responses were identified to know the students' difficulties in learning narrative text.
- b) The documentation was in the form of word file from the school. The documents were analyzed to create a modified Videoscribe based on the curriculum and basic competencies of narrative text material.
- c) Observation list completed with field notes. The observation list was analyzed to get some information about students' activities, behaviors, and actions when the teacher applied the modified Videoscribe in the class. The researcher needed to note the interest and motivation of the students. The observation checklist and field notes could be seen in the Appendix 2.
- d) Questionnaire was consisted of some questions related to the students' response about Videoscribe. The researcher analyzed the results of students' interest through the questionnaire after implementing the modified Videoscribe in the class. The results of the questionnaire could be found in Appendix 2.

3) Conclusion Drawing

The conclusions reached must be able to respond to the formulation of the problem established by the researcher at the beginning of this study. By

interpreting the findings of the interview and questionnaire so that the researcher could draw a conclusion. The last conclusion was drawn by the researcher to be able to assess the results of students' interest in narrative text learning using Videoscribe, then, the researcher reached a final conclusion.

