

## **Chapter III**

### **Research Method**

This chapter presents the method that is used in conducting the research. It discusses research method, research design, population and sample, technique of data collection and technique of analyzing data.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Research design is a way of solving the research problems systematically. It is a science of studying of how research is to be carried out. It covers collecting, processing and analyzing the data systematically and objectively to solve a problem. In order to analyze, identify, classify and describe the data of sentence patterns found in students' journal. Since the writer aimed to analyze how Think-Talk-Write (TTW) method can be used in improving students writing ability, a descriptive qualitative is particularly chosen.

Descriptive research is fact-finding with adequate interpretation. Descriptive method is a method which is used in examining a group of human, a number of object, situations, and condition. Meanwhile, according to (Sugiyono, 2004), "*Analisis deskriptif adalah statistik yang digunakan untuk menganalisa data dengan cara mendeskripsikan atau menggambarkan data yang telah terkumpul sebagaimana adanya tanpa bermaksud membuat kesimpulan yang berlaku untuk umum atau generalisasi*".

The researcher used pretest-posttest design because based on Devin Kowalczyk (2016), in a pretest-posttest design there is only one group and all of them are in the experimental condition. The reason you run a pretest-posttest

experiment is to see if your treatment, the thing you're looking at, has caused a change in the participants. Since everyone is being treated in the same way, any changes you see across the group of participants is likely from the treatment. This means you test them before doing the experiment, then you run your experimental treatment, and then you test them again to see if there are any changes. Moreover, the design can be seen in this step.



### **3.2 Research Method**

Research method is needed for analyzing the data and answer the research questions. In this research, the researcher analyze, identify, classify and describe the data of students' journal or personal recount, descriptive qualitative method is an ideal method as it is fundamentally interpretive. (Creswell, 2012) states that qualitative research as any kind of research that has no means of statistical procedures or other means of quantification.

Since the writer aimed to analyze the implementation of Think-Talk-Write (TTW) method in improving students' writing ability, a qualitative method is particularly chosen.

### **3.3 Population and Sample**

#### **3.3.1 Population**

Margono (2004) claimed that population is all data which become the researcher's attention in a certain place and time. The population of this research is the students of VIII Grade SMPN 10 Tasikmalaya class A-C which consists of 120 students.

#### **3.2.2 Sample**

The researcher used purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a technique widely used in qualitative research for the identification and selection of information-rich cases for the most effective use of limited resources ([Patton, 2002](#)). This involves identifying and selecting individuals or groups of individuals that are especially knowledgeable about or experienced with a phenomenon of interest ([Cresswell & Plano Clark, 2011](#)). In addition to knowledge and experience, [Bernard \(2002\)](#) note the importance of availability and willingness to participate, and the ability to communicate experiences and opinions in an articulate, expressive, and reflective manner. The sample used in this research was taken from 11 students of Class A-VIII Grade students of SMPN 10 Tasikmalaya because the others students was being the representative of Science and Sports Olympic event.

### **3.4 Procedures of Data Collecting**

There are many methods or instruments used to collect data. There are questionnaire, interview, observation, test, etc (Arikunto, 1998). In this research, the researcher used field notes, students' writing and interview as the instrument. In this research the data was taken through documentation and blank paper as given to the students. For the first data, to find out the process of Think-Talk-Write (TTW) method in improving students' writing ability the researcher observed and analyzed the action in implementation and lesson plan. Then, for the second data to find out students' ability in writing a recount text the researcher used pretest and posttest and then analyzed the score of writing aspects. And for the third data, to find out the advantages and disadvantages of Think-Talk-Write (TTW) method the researcher used field notes and students respond.

### **3.5 The Technique of Analyzing Data**

The data were analyzed qualitatively. First the researcher assembles the data that have been collected such as field notes, students' writing and interview transcripts. Then, coding the data, comparing the data, interpret and develop the data that have been obtained. And the last reporting the outcomes, it involves presenting an account of the research such as discussing the questions, describing the context, of the research, outlining the finding, interpret the finding and suggesting the project feedback. The report that researcher means is a kind of the evaluation and conclusion of this research whether the students' writing improved or not.