**Chapter III**

**Research Method**

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

**3.1 Design of Research**

The research design is a unity, detailed and specific plan regarding how to obtain, analyze, and interpret data. The researcher chose qualitative method because from three kind of method, qualitative method is method that suits with this study. Due to the researcher use the qualitative method so the design of this research dived into three phases based on Arikunto (2012) those are: which are planning, implementation, and reporting.

In this step the design used by the researcher are:

* + 1. **Planning**

First, the research give a research permit to the school. After the school permits, then prepare teaching equipment such as learning materials, learning plans, learning media, worksheets. Furthermore, the stages of research that carry out are explain before hand to the tutor teacher or the school.

* + 1. **Implementing**

The researcher provide worksheets for students writing descriptive texts about themselves. The second meeting of the researcher provide material about the descriptive text. The third meeting of the researcher explain the Mind Mapping method, how to make a Mind Mapping, the advantages, and disadvantages of the Mind Mapping Method.

Students make Mind Mapping and apply the Mind Mapping method to writing descriptive text. The last meeting of the researcher give some questions to students about the research conducted to find out students' responses to the mind mapping method to improve writing description texts.

* + 1. **Reporting**

The researcher measures the increase in the results of the pretest and post-test, then calculates the questionnaire answered by students. And finally, the researcher reports the results of this study using research methods.\

* 1. **Design of the Method**

The research method is a framework of methods and techniques chosen by researchers to help analyze the various research components in a fairly logical way so that research problems can be handled efficiently. The use of methods aims to analyse whether the mind mapping method can be used to improve students writing skills in making descriptive text. Researchers choose a qualitative method of descriptive to help research success. The reason why the researcher chose qualitative method is because this method is one of the method that suitable with the research.

This type of research is a qualitative descriptive , the data collected is a words, images, not numbers. Sugiyono (2008) stated that a descriptive research is a research to determine the result of independent variable, either one or more variables without making comparisons or linking to other variables. Descriptive research is a research method that is aimed to describe the present or past phenomenon.

**3.3 Procedure of Collecting Data**

Collecting data is a process of collecting data to help the researcher harmonize problems in his research. According to Sugiyono (2013) “teknik pengumpulan data merupakan langkah yang paling strategis dalam penelitian, karena tujuan utama dari penelitian adalah mendapatkan data". As explained by Sugiyono theory data collection is very important because data is the main foundation that will be researched.

The researcher chooses several research instruments first observation, the second test (pretest and posttest) and third, questionnaire. The complete explanation as follows:

* + 1. **Observations**

According to Miles and Huberman (2011) “observation is activity to obtain information of the research”. The observations were conducted to discover valuable information related to the teaching and learning process.

The information here was related to the student's involvement during the lesson, the students understanding of the given materials, the techniques and method used by the teacher, and also the media used in the teaching and learning process. The purpose of conducting observations is to obtain information that is consistent with the problem and research objectives. In the research method the observation is used to observe how the process of teaching and learning activities carried out by the teacher in the classroom.

The observation conducted three times, namely on January 28, 2020, the second study was conducted on January 30, 2020. Then the third study was conducted on February 4, 2020. In this observation the writer becomes a teacher so observations are made by peers.

Table 3.1

Format Observasi

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Aktivitas** | **Observasi kegiatan** | **Tanggapan**  **(√) Iya** | **Tanggapan**  **( x ) Tidak** |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Kegiatan Utama** | 1. Guru menyapa siswa |  |  |
| 1. Mengarahkan siswa untuk berdoa bersama sebelum kelas dimulai |  |  |
| 1. Mengecek Kehadiran Siswa |  |  |
| 1. Memberikan informasi kepada siswa mengenai materi yang harus dipelajari |  |  |
| **Kegiatan Inti** | 1. Menjelaskan materi text descriptive |  |  |
| 1. Menjelaskan metode mind mapping |  |  |
| 1. Membuat Mind Mapping dengan langkah-langkah: 2. Menempatkan ide utama di tengah. 3. Menggunakan gambar atau foto untuk ide utama. 4. Menggunakan Warna 5. Menghubungkan cabang utama ke gambar tengah dan menghubungkan kedua dan ketiga cabang ke pertama dan kedua. 6. Membuat konektor garis kurva, bukan garis lurus. 7. Menggunakan satu kata kunci untuk setiap baris. 8. Menggunakan Gambar |  |  |
| **Kegiatan Penutup** | 1. Melaksanakan evaluasi pembelajaran |  |  |
| 1. Memberi penugasan pada siswa |  |  |
| 1. Menutup Kelas |  |  |

* + 1. **Test**

Pre-test and post-test are used to see whether the application of mind mapping methods in writing descriptive texts has caused changes in writing in students compared to writing descriptive tests that do not use methods.

* **Pre-test**

The researcher gives a pre-test to students that are making descriptive text about them self. This pre-test was conducted to determine the extent to which they understood descriptive text and the extent to which they were able to write descriptive texts.

* **Post-test**

In this step, the researcher explains the mind mapping method and how to use the mind mapping method in writing descriptive text. After students understand the students make descriptive text using the Mind Mapping method.

Table 3.2

Scoring Rubric

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Aspect | Score | Weighting | Criterion |
| Content (C)  30%   * Topic * Details | 4 | 3x | The topic is complete and clear and the details are relating to the topic |
| 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 are not clear and the details are not relating to the topic |
| Organization (O)  20%   * Identification * Description | 4 | 2x | Identification is complete and descriptions are arranged with proper connectives. |
| 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 | 2x | Very few grammatical or agreement inaccuracies |
| 3 | Few grammatical or agreement inaccuracies but not affect on meaning |
| 2 | Numerous grammatical or agreement inaccuracies |
| 1 | Frequently grammatical or agreement inaccuracies |
| Vocabulary  15% | 4 | 1.5x | Effective choice of words and word forms |
| 3 | Few misuse 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 | 1.5% | It uses correct spelling, punctuation, and capitalization |
| 3 | It has occasional errors of spelling, punctuation, and capitalization |
| 2 | It has frequent errors of spelling, punctuation, and capitalization |
| 1 | It is dominated errors of spelling, punctuation, and capitalization |

|  |
| --- |
|  |

* + 1. **Questionnaire**

Questionnaire according to Arikunto (2006) “Angket adalah pernyataan tertulis yang digunakan untuk memperoleh informasi dari responden dalam arti laporan tentang pribadi atau hal-hal yang ia ketahui”. While according to Sugiyono (2008) “Angket atau kuesioner merupakan tehnik pengumpulan data yang dilakukan dengan cara memberi seperangkat pertanyaan atau pernyataan tertulis kepada responden untuk dijawab”.

The researcher used the instruments questionnaire to know the student’s opinions about the implementation of mind mapping methods in writing descriptive text.

Table 3.3

Format Kuisioner

**Nama:**

**Kelas:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Pertanyaan** | **Skor Nilai** | | | |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** |
| 1 | Saya sangat senang menulis teks descriptif dengan menggunakan metode mind mapping |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Menulis teks descriptif dengan menggunakan mind mapping menjadi lebih menarik karena bisa menuangkan kreativitas dalam proses pembelajaran |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Metode yang digunakan dalam pembelajaran ini, sangat membantu saya lebih mudah menulis teks descriptive |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Belajar bahasa inggris dengan menggunakan metode mind maping membuat saya semakin tertarik terhadap pelajaran bahasa inggris |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Menulis teks descriptif dengan menggunakan metode mind mapping membuat saya lebih memahami materi |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Metode mind mapping yang digunakan menyenangkan |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Metode mind mapping meningkatkan kemampuan menulis teks deskriptif |  |  |  |  |

**3.4 Analyzing of Data**

After getting the data, the next step is analyzing the data. There are four data to be analyzed by researchers in this study. The four data that will be analyzed by the utility are:

**3.4.1 Observation**

The instrument used for observation is the observation sheet. It is to take information about teacher preparation before teaching and student activities in class. It is used when a researcher is in class so that the subject to be observed can be observed clearly. The researcher create the observation form by her self.

The observation sheet will be observed by the researcher’s mate. She observed the researcher’s perfomance in teaching. After that, the observation sheet will be calculated to get the total of the observation.

* + 1. **Test (Pre-test and post-test)**

The researcher obtains data by giving tests on students. Students create a descriptive text without using the mind mapping method (pre-test) and then the student creates a descriptive text using the mind mapping method (post-test).

According to Saworno (2006:140) the formula for calculuting the result are as follow:

Description:

M : Avarage value

∑ X : Number of Value

∑ N : Number of respondent

After getting both averages from pre-test and post-test, the researcher calculates these averages’ tests to obtain the percentage of improvement.

P = x 100%

**3.4.3 Questionnaire**

The Four instrument used in this study was a questionnaire. The questionnaire was written in Indonesian to avoid the wrong understanding. This questionnaire was conducted to obtain data or information about the problems faced by students during the application of mind mapping method. The researcher has 9 types of statements that must be filled out by 21 students.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Skor Nilai** | **Keterangan** |
| 4 | Sangat setuju |
| 3 | Setuju |
| 2 | Tidak Setuju |
| 1 | Sangat Tidak Setuju |

**3.5 Population and Sample**

**3.5.1. Population**

According to Sugiyono (2005) “Populasi adalah wilayah generalisasi yang terdiri atas obyek atau subyek yang mempunyai kualitas dan karakteristik tertentu yang ditetapkan oleh peneliti untuk dipelajari dan kemudian ditarik kesimpulannya”. As said by Sugiyono the population is one of the important parts of the research. If there is no population the research cannot be implemented. In this step, the researcher chose the population at SMP Binadharma 3 Bandung of VII grade consists of classes A and B consist 40 student.

According to Sugiyono (2008:116) “sampel adalah sebagian dari jumlah dan karakteristik yang dimiliki oleh populasi tersebut”.

* + 1. **Sample**

Samples are examples of subjects of a population that are considered to represent the population so that any information produced by this sample can be considered to represent the entire population. Therefore the writer chose the sample class VII. B SMP Binadharma 3 Bandung consist of 20 students.