

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Method of the Research

The research uses phenomenological analysis. Phenomenological Analysis is a part of Qualitative research. As cited in Carpenter (2009), “interested in understanding human experience and seeks to understand the participants life world” (Husserl, 1900). Besides, the way of understanding peoples’ relationship to the world is necessarily interpretative, and will focus upon their attempts to make meaning out of their activities and to the things happening to them. This research is conducted based on the phenomena that occur to one of the students in middle school who has a problem in doing a task.

#### B. Participant of the Research

The participant of this research is a student of middle school. She is a 13 years old student. She has problem in doing a task especially in writing. She delays the task until injury time or being procrastinator. There are some factors that make her procrastinate the task. Individual factor comes from student herself for example laziness. Environment factor comes from teacher for example teacher attitude, lack of guidance, negative comment, lack of feedback. Family factor comes from communication gap, unseen problems, etc.

### **C. Data Collection**

In collecting the data, this research will use interview. The researcher will choose one-on-one interview type in processing the interview. Creswell (2012: 217) states that it is a process to collect the data through asking some questions to only one participation and records it. In this research, a semi-structured interview is used to complete the data. It helps the researcher in getting more information about the problems. The participant of this research is a 13 years old female in middle school. She has been learning English since elementary school. She found that learning English is difficult. She has problem in doing the task especially in writing. She always delays the writing task because she has problem in organizing ideas, decide the topic.

### **D. Techniques of Analyzing The Data**

The thematic analysis aims primarily to identify, analyze, and report patterns (themes) within the data (Braun & Clarke, 2006, p.79). This analysis embraces familiarization with data, generating initial codes, searching for themes among codes, reviewing themes, defining and naming themes, and producing the final report. (Braun and Clarke, 2006, p. 87-93).

The steps are:

- a. Familiarizing Data

In this step, the researcher transcribes the data interview into written form. In this part, researcher also familiarizes data from student's worksheet. Then, the researcher will familiarize the data through reading the transcription and worksheet repeatedly until researcher knows the data.

b. Generating Initial Codes

In this step, the researcher makes the initial codes of the data by using highlighter pen for marking the initial codes from the data that are related based on the topic of the research.

c. Searching for Themes

After getting the initial codes, the researcher searches for the themes. The researcher sort the different codes into potential themes. To sort the codes, the researcher writes the name of each code on a separate piece of paper and organize them into getting the main themes for those codes.

d. Reviewing Themes

In this step, researcher checks whether the collected code have included to the appropriate group. Researcher also read the extract for each theme.

e. Defining and Naming Themes

In this step, the researcher defines the themes. In this part, the name theme is officially formed.

f. Producing the Report

In this step, the researcher writes the written report about theme.

Here, the report is about the enhancing writing ability in organizing ideas to a procrastination student.

**E. Place and Time of the Research**

The research would be conducted outside of the classroom (in the writer's house) because this research would focus on one procrastinator student who has problems in writing ability in organizing the ideas.

No	Activities	February 2019	March 2019	April 2019	May 2019	June 2019	July 2019
1	Submission of Research Topic	■					
2	Research Topic Approval		■				
3	Writing research Proposal		■	■			
4	Proposal approval			■			
5	Seminar proposal Examination			■			
6	Conducting the research				■		
7	Writing the report				■	■	
8	Final thesis Examination						■