CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

In this chapter the researcher will discuss dealing the research method used in this study. It includes of the research design, data and data source, population, sample, technique of data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research design is the most important part of the research that provides design of the study. The design of this research was quantitative. Quantitative presented of descriptive form and numerical that analyze the frequency, mean, and also percentages of data. However, quantitative method is data that analyzed mathematically or score, which the result data presented of number statistical terminology (Charles, C.M. 1995:118). In this study, the researcher uses quantitative method because to identify the types of transition words errors and the frequency of errors in writing paragraph by statistical analysis.

In addition, the researcher uses descriptive research. Grove, Burn, and Gray (2013) stated descriptive research is used to describe the theory, identify problems with current practices, justify the current practices, make the decisions, and determine if similar situations are doing. Generally, descriptive research answers the research problem based on the theory and then analyze and also describe it. There are some categories of design in descriptive research, including case studies, surveys, developmental studies,

follow-up studies, documentary analysis, trend studies, and correlational studies (Ary,1985:26-27). In conclusion, the researcher uses a descriptive quantitative design. Because the researcher only describes types of transition words errors, identified the frequency of error and describe factors that contributed to the errors.

B. Data and Data Source

The data sources were obtained from data which collected and analyzed. Data source is a substance the researcher will get information that is required. The first data source in this study was documentation. The second data source was the result of interviews conducted by the researcher to the second year students of English education department at IAIN Tulungagung who became the subject of the research.

The data are very important in the research. Data is the number of the fact that was found by the researcher as the information of the study. Data includes an observation report, interview transcripts, and documents (Cresswell, 2012).

The first data in this study were all sentences containing transition words errors the students in writing paragraph during online learning method of the English education department at IAIN Tulungagung in academic year 2020/2021. The second data was the result of students' interview to know the reasons for that errors.

C. Population and Sample

The population is know as a set of sample. Population is all the members that will be research defines a class of the people and also can be said as all members of things that interpret a group of people. In this case, the subject of study which as the result in research it can be generalized that has a definition of population.

In this research, the population are the second year students of English Education department of IAIN Tulungagung academic years 2020/2021 which there are consist of class units A, B, C, and D with a total number 162 of students. The following total number the students in every class, as follow:

Table 3.1

Population of Research

No	Class	Total of Students
1	TBI 3A	39
2	TBI 3B	41
3	TBI 3C	40
4.	TBI 3D	42
Total		162

Sample is a portion of the population that is being learned. Ary Donald (2002) says sample is part of a population or the representation of the population. Sample can define part of the population which the researcher purpose to generalize of the result and the part of the population that a small group. Thus, sample means a subject, people, and target of the population. According to Ary Donald (1979:135) stated the characteristics

of descriptive research is use a large sample, and suggests determining a sample that one selects 10% to 20% of the accessible population for the sample.

In this research, the researcher uses a purposive sampling as technique of sample. Purposive sampling was selected with certain considerations. The importance of the purposive sampling is to select the information-rich cases from which one could learn much about issues that are important to the process of study (Anonymous, 2006:1). In this research, the researcher uses 22% of the population. Furthermore, the researcher took 35 students as the sample in this research.

D. Technique of Data Collection

The technique of data collection is the way of the researcher to collect and get the data. In this reseacrh, the researcher uses two techniques of data collection, including documentation and interview. Therefore, based on the research problem number 1 and 2 the researcher uses documentation. Documentation can be the form of somebody's work, text, article, record, and others. The purpose of document to find out the document that related to the study. The document in this study containing were all students' writing paragraphs during online learning. The appropriate this research with research design, the process of collecting data consist of three stages, such as:

1. Read all the documents of students's in comparison and contrast paragraph.

2. Giving marks errors of transition words in a paragraph.

3. Categorizing errors of transition words in accordance with the surface strategy taxonomy.

Furthermore, the technique of data collection for the reseach problem number 3 was interview. According to Maccoby (1954:449) the interview is an interchange in which one person attempts to elicit information or expressions of opinion or belief from another person. There are several fields technique of interviews such as through face-to-face verbal exchanges, group exchanges, and also telephone or internet surveys (Mason, 2012). In this study, the researcher uses telephone or internet survey for technique interview. There are process of collecting data consist of three stages, such as:

1. Interview with the subject of the study. Then, transcript of the result interview.

2. The researcher make a code and analyzing the result interview to categorized the reasons of errors.

E. Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process of presenting data that was done in an understanding manner. The researcher uses descriptive statistic to analyze the data. The data was collected from the result of the writing test in

paragraph writing class. In this research, the researcher wants to describe the students' errors in transition words in writing paragraph. Based on the research problem in chapter 1, to analyze the data the researcher employed some steps. To answer of research questions number 1 and 2 the steps as follows:

1. Identification of error

    The researcher identification some errors on transition errors made by students. Firstly, the researcher read the result test of paragraph writing text, then understanding it, next checking and analyzing the students writing test in paragraph writing on transition words of second year students English Education Department.

2. Classification of error

    After doing identification, the next step is classifies the types of transition words errors based on surface strategy taxonomy that proposed by Carl James (1998) as follows:

    a. Error of omission

    b. Error of addition

    c. Error of misformation

    d. Error of misordering

3. Calculating

    In this section, the researcher counts each type to know the frequency have been errors on transition words, the researcher used such formula below:

$$P = \underline{N1} \quad X\ 100\%$$

$$\Sigma N$$

Information:

P : percentage of each error

N1 : total of the given error

ΣN: total of the whole errors

After that, the researcher identified the frequency of each types errors made by the second years student English education department.

4. Tabulation of errors

Tabulation of errors show the types of errors with the frequency and percentages. And the result was presented in a form of table.

Furthermore, to answer the research problem number 3 the researcher analyzes the result of the interview is transfered into code. The steps as follow:

1. Transcript of the Result of Interview

First, the researcher transcripts the data of interviews. Then, analyze the students' reasons that contributed to the errors of using transition words.

2. Make Code

Next steps, the researcher makes the code after transcripts the data of interview. The code was a classification of answers given by the students. It was obtained from the reasons of the error.

3. Make Conclusion

The last step is make the conclusion based on the result of the analysis. In this section, the researcher makes a conclusion about the reasons of errors.