CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents research design, population and sample of study, research instrument, validity and reliability instrument, data collection method, procedures of collecting data and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Some methods of the conducting the research can guide and help the writer to collect and analyze the data. Research can be defined as process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding about a topic or issue (Creswell, 2012:3). Research is universally systematic and objective search, go reliable knowledge. In this research, the researcher uses descriptive quantitative design.

In the process for getting the result of the research, the researcher describes the grammatical errors made by students. So, here the researcher uses descriptive method. Descriptive research is designed to obtain information concerning the current status or phenomena. In descriptive research, a researcher is exploring and describing with the purpose to explain and predict phenomena based on the data acquired in the field. Descriptive research is only trying to draw clearly and sequentially towards the question of research which had been determined before researcher comes to the field. There is no control or treatment as in experimental study.

This research design used by the researcher is descriptive design by using quantitative approach. The main characteristic of quantitative approach is that the research data can be

statistically computed. According to Arikunto (2006:12) quantitative approach is an approach that demands to use the numeric, begin from collection of the data, interpretation of data, presentation of data and also the result. In addition, in order to get good understanding, the result of the researcher is better to add table, graphic, picture or other presence. The researcher uses quantitative approach because the data will be presented mainly in the numeric and percentages in order to show students' grammatical error in their speaking.

In this research, the researcher identifies grammatical errors made by second graders students of SMP Negeri 2 Gondang Tulungagung. Then, the researcher classifies grammatical errors made by second graders students of SMP Negeri 2 Gondang Tulungagung in speaking based on theory that is purposed by Dulay et al. The error that has been identified is going to classify into error of omission, error of addition, error of misformation and error of misordering. Furthermore, after two steps above have been done, the researcher is going to tabulate the errors to know the frequency occurrences each type. In addition, the factors causing students in making errors are also described by analyzing the errors that occurred in students' speaking. This research describe the errors, determine in which kind of errors they belong to based on the surface strategy taxonomy proposed by Dulay et al, describe the frequency occurrences of the type of errors and also analyze the factors that causing the students in making errors.

B. Population, Sampling, and Sample of The Research.

Population and sample of the research is a crucial aspect to be concerned. The explanation of population and sample of the research explained below.

1. Population

Population is the total number of people living in a certain place. According to Arikunto (2006: 130), states the population is all numbers of research subject. In this study, the population is all of the second grader students of Junior High School of SMPN 2 Gondang Tulungagung in the academic year 2014-2015, which consist of six classes.

2. Sample and Sampling

The sample of research is the people from the population who are chosen to participate in the research. According to Arikunto (2006:131), Sample is a part of representative of the population which is investigated. Sample is the representative of the population and reflects the condition of the population. At the time of taking the test, there should be 25 students as the sample but 5 students did not attend to the class. So, the sample of the research is 20 students of second graders students of Junior High School for one class at SMP Negeri 2 Gondang Tulungagung in academic year 2014-2015. The sampling technique used in this research is stratified random sampling. The researcher takes one class VIIIC as the sample.

C. **Data and Data Source**

(Bodgan & Biklen, 1998: 106) Data in this study are needed to answer questions. Data in this study were the second graders students of Junior High School of SMPN 2 Gondang. Data that researcher got in this research were in the form of the result of speaking. All sentences produced by the students in describing the picture which has been transcript from recording to written form.

D. **Research Instrument**

According to Arikunto (2006:149) , Research instrument is an instrument that is used by researcher in applying a method in collecting the data. For several methods, the name

of research instrument actually similar with the name of method. Such as, the instrument of test is test or test question. In this research the instrument used is speaking test.

In addition, Arikunto (2006:150) states that test is a collection of the question or exercises or other instruments that are used for measuring the skills, intellectual/knowledge, ability or talent that possessed by individual or group. Here, speaking test is main instrument that used by researcher to collect data and to measure students' ability in speaking with correct grammar.

Speaking test is used by researcher with some criteria such us the researcher give a picture to students and then the students tell about this picture by speak English. This test takes 1 minutes 30 seconds to be done.

E. Data Collection Method

The data collection method can be defined as the systematic way the researcher obtains the data. The choosing data collection method actually depends on the form of data themselves. For this research actually the researcher uses single data collection method to gain the data. The data collection method is administering Test.

For collecting the data the writer uses administering test. The writer hopes by using that instrument, the writer will be able to get the data of the students' speaking test. The test was held on Monday, 18 May 2015. The researcher takes two lesson hours for testing process.

F. Data Analysis

This section explains data analysis from the data that is gathered by the researcher. Data analysis was done after data collection. The data analyzed quantitatively. There are 3 steps to analyze the data identification of errors, classification of errors and tabulation of errors.

1. Identification of Errors

    Identification of error here refers to the identification of some errors made by students in using English grammatical structures in the sentences. It is very possible that in one sentences made by students, the researcher finds more than one error.

2. Classification of errors

    After the errors have been identified, the next step is classifying the errors into their types. The classification of errors was done based on the surface strategy taxonomy that proposed by Dulay et al (1982) which classify into:

    a. Errors of omission,

    b. Errors of addition,

    c. Errors of misformation,

    d. Errors of misordering,

3. Tabulation of errors

    After two steps above have been done the last step is tabulation. Tabulation is needed to know the frequency of occurrence of the errors at each type of errors. The number of errors was then presented in the form of percentage. The higher percentage in the student errors would indicate the prominent difficulties faced by students in

constructing the sentences. To find percentage of the frequency in each type of errors,

the formula applied as following:

$$\text{Percentage:} \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Where:

P= Percentage

F= Number of types of errors

N= The total number of types of errors