CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter discusses about the research method, it consist of research design, population and sample, research instrument, validity and reliability testing, normality and homogeneity testing, data collecting method and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research design tells to the researcher how the data will be collected and analyzed. According to Creswell (2012:293) research design can use to collect, analyze, and interpret data. Based on the theory above, the researcher gets valid data and finally the researcher come to find the answer of the research problem. This research, the researcher used descriptive design by using quantitative approach because in the data analysis will be dealing with number as well of percentage. This research investigated analysis and categories errors in the use of grammar in writing descriptive text at the first grade students of SMPN 1 Boyolangu. In this research, there is no control or treatment given to the students in this research.

In this research, the researcher is going to analyze the errors on the writing by the students. Furthermore, after errors have identified and classified, the researcher calculated the frequencies of errors by certain formula. Thus, the result

of calculation tabulated in the form of percentages to know what the most dominant errors done by the students in the writing descriptive text.

B. Population, Sampling and Sample

Arikunto (2010:173) A population is a set (or collection) of all elements processing one or more attributes of interest. If the researcher is going to conduct research of all elements in the research, the researcher is considered as population research. In this research, the population of this research is all the students at first grade of SMPN 1 Boyolangu.

Before researcher determines sample of this research, researcher used purposive sampling because he already know the characteristics of the class which would be used as sample based on observation. According to Best (1981:57) purposive sampling is sampling technique which researcher did not consider strata, random or area when they handpick a subject. As a result, the researcher using purposive sampling, he decided the sample of the research which was the first grade student only one class from SMPN 1 Boyolangu. Gay (1992:123) stated that sample is the individual selected comprise. It means that, selecting of a sample is very important step in conducting a research study. There are eight classes of the first grade in SMPN 1 Boyolangu. Those are A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H classes. This sample of this research was the descriptive writing of VII-E students. There are 38 students who would become the sample.

C. Research Instrument

An instrument is very important to collect data required in an quantitative research. To collect the data, the researcher needs an instrument. Instrument includes a part of the way used by the researcher to collect the result of obtaining the data. According to Creswell (2012:157) an instrument to measure the variables in the study may not be available in the literature or commercially. In this research, the researcher used test, especially of writing test as the instrument to collect data. The researcher give the writing test because the researcher want to know how far the errors of students in constructing grammar.

D. Data Collecting Method

In this research data collecting method is the method that is used by the researcher to get the data. In conducting research, we should not ignore the procedures of collecting data, which is the ways or steps used to collect until interpreted the data. In this research, the method is administering in writing test. The researcher gives the writing test because to measure students ability in writing. The researcher is interested in knowing how far the grammatical errors by the students in writing descriptive text.

In analyzing the data, there are procedures to collect until interpert the data in this research. Firstly, the researcher asks permission to the school to enter to the class determined. Secondly, the researcher applying the students writing on test.

The test on Thursday, May 19th, 2016. The researcher took two lesson hours for learning process in conduct this research.

E. Data analysis

Data analysis in this research refers to a systematical process to search and arrange the data source and other materials in collected to enable the researcher to come up with finding. In this research, error analysis is used by the researcher in analyzing data. There were some steps in applying the error analysis in analyzing data.

There were some steps in applying the error analysis to analyze the data. The following steps were based on the procedure stated by Corder as quoted by Ellis (1994: 48). The steps are presented below:

Table 3.1 The Procedures of Error Analysis

No.	Steps	Explanations
1.	Collection of samples of learner language	Deciding what samples of language learner to use for the analysis and how to collect these samples
2.	Identification of errors	Identifying the errors by underlying the errors the learner made
3.	Classification of errors	Grouping the errors that have been found and stating the classes of the errors
4.	Explanation of errors	Explaining the errors by establishing the source of the errors and calculating how often the errors appear

However, in this research, the researcher will adopted the procedure the steps of error analysis as follows:

1. Identification of errors

    In this step, the researcher studied the gained data and tried to find out the grammatical errors by underlying the errors. He tried to analyze the data as objective as possible.

2. Classification of errors (Surface Strategy Taxonomy)

    After the errors have been identified, the next step is classifying them into their types the errors that are made by students are classified by using surface taxonomy strategy as stated by Dulay et al. They are error of omission, addition, misformation and misordering.

3. Calculation of errors

    In this step, the researcher calculated the errors in order to know how frequent those errors have been made by the first grade of SMPN 1 Boyolangu. In calculating the frequency of each errors.

    The formula stated as follow:

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \text{ x } 100\%$$

Where:

    P   : percentage of each error

    f   : number types of error

    n   : the total of the whole errors

4. Tabulating of Errors

Once the errors were calculated and arranged, the researcher tabulated the result of the analysis. This table was meant to ease the identification of the percentage of each error. Therefore, the result of the analysis of the grammatical errors in descriptive text made by the first grade of SMPN 1 Boyolangu was presented in the form of a table. In this stage, the researcher rated in the form of percentage to know the frequencies of occurrences of each error.

5. Explaining of Errors

Explanation is concerned with establishing the source of the error. This step dealt with deeper analysis of the errors found. Researcher tried to uncover the sources of the errors, which were seen from of a brief error description.