**CHAPTER III**

**RESEARCH METHOD**

In this chapter, the writer writes the research method that is applied in this research, includes research design, population and sample of the research, research instrument, data collecting method, and data analysis.

1. **Research Design**

The design used in this research is descriptive design by using quantitative approach. Descriptive study is the design in the research that obtains the information focusing in current status and phenomena. They are directed toward determining the nature of situation, as it exists at the time of study. In descriptive study, there is no control or treatment as in experimental study.

The method used in this research is descriptive quantitative method. The researcher determines that the design is descriptive quantitative research because it describes the data that is taken from the sample. In this research, the researcher is going to identify the grammatical features errors made by students in speaking class. Then, the researcher classifies those errors which are related to the error in using simple past tense and simple present tense in student speaking skill. The researcher identifies the errors happened and the frequencies of errors are calculated by using certain formula. Then, he classifies the grammatical features error aspect made by students in speaking class by using theory proposed by Dulay et al. The grammatical features error made by students is analyzed by basing on surface taxonomy strategy. It includes error of omission, addition, misformation and misordering.

1. **Population and Sample**

Before conducting research, the researcher tried to fulfill what is required. One of them is deciding which one become population and which one become the sample. Population and sample need to be decided in order to conduct data collection.

1. Population

Population is all of subject in such research. According to Arikunto (1997:108), population is the entire of research subject. If the researcher is going to conduct research of all elements in the research, the researcher is considered as population research. The study is also called population study. The population of this research is English students in second semester of IAIN Tulungagung.

1. Sample

In the research, sample is taken from the population that has been decided. Arikunto (1997:109) states that sample is part of population that investigated. Sample research is the research that focuses on generalizing the result of sample research. The sample of this research is the students who study in TBIB of IAIN Tulungagung academic year 2013/2014. There are 30 students who become the sample. In this class, there are 4 male and 26 female. The sampling technique used in this research is stratified random sampling.

1. **Research Instrument**

Research instrument is tool or facility that used by the researcher to collect the data in order the research data can be easily collected and get better, complete, and systematic result. In this research, the instrument is documentation of speaking test. Ary (2010:442) states that documents here refers to a wide range of writen, phisical and visual materials. In the other hand, Ary (201:2010) also states that tests are valuable measuring instruments for educational research. A testis a set of stimuli presented to an individual in order to elicit responses. According to those statements, test document is the document shows the result of a test, which represented the students’ measurement as a response of stimulus. The researcher uses the documentation of speaking test as an instrument in collecting the data. The researcher wants to know how far the errors made by students in using mechanics of speaking. Here the documention test, is in the form of visual materials.

1. **Data Collecting Method**

In this research the data collecting method is the documentation method, then the researcher conducting data colecting. 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. Tarigan (1992:132) states in his book that every research is good. If the research has determined the data, the next step is deciding the procedure of how the data are collected. In the other word, in conducting research, the researcher has to have questions for him/her self. What data must be collected and how to collect them.

In analyzing the data, one thing that we should not be forgotten is applying procedures how the data are collected until interpreted. There are procedures to collect until interpert the data in this research. Firstly, the researcher asks permission to the English teacher (Dr. Susanto, M. Pd.) to enter to the class determined. Secondly, the researcher records the students speaking on test. The researcher records students speaking test from begining until ending. Thirdly, the researcher transcripts the students speaking test from video.

1. **Data analysis**

After the data that has been collected need to analyze, so that it can be interpreted then. Syamsudin and Damaianti (2006:110) state that data analysis is a setting process systematically about interview transcript, field note, and the other source which is collected to improve the understanding about the source so that can be presented well to the other people. The data analysis in this research is done by applying the following procedures:

1. Identification of Error

After the researcher transcripts video from the students speaking test, the research is going to identify the errors happened in the students speaking that are made by students, identification of errors means that the researcher identify the deviation of using grammatical features by students. The grammatical features errors that are made by students in composing sentence are identified. It is very possible that in one sentence made by students, the researcher finds more than one error. After the data has been identified, they amount of the frequencies by using frequency distribution. Then, errors happened are presented in the form of table. Bellow is the formula to tabulate the frequecy of error:

% = x 100%

% = Percentage of error

*f =* Frecuency of class error

*n =* Total number of error

1. Classification of Error

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.