CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher describes the research methodology; it consist of research design, population, sampling and sample, data and data sources, data collecting method and instrument, anddata analysis.

A. Research Design

The researcher design applied in this study is descriptive. Ary (2006:322) explains that descriptive research studies are designed to obtain information concerning the status of phenomena. Descriptive research is not generally directed toward hypothesis testing, the aim is to describe what exist with respect to variables or conditions in a situation. This research use quantitative data.Porte(2002: 85), states that descriptive quantitative research describes data in away that allows the writer to inform about how often something accured in the data, what typical values or element are found in the outcomes, or how such values are dispersed through out the data obtained.

This study investigates, and categorized error of English complex sentences made by the second year students of English Education Program of STAIN Tulungagung, in their writing final examination. There is no treatment given to the students. This study only describes the errors and determines what kind of errors they belong to based on the surface strategy taxonomy proposed by Dulay et al.

B. **Population, Sampling and Sample**

1. Population

A population consist of an entire set of object, observation, or scores that have something in common. It is the entire group the researcher is interested, which he or she wishes to describe or draw conclusion about. On the other hand, Arikunto (2006 : 130) says that " population is the entire research subject". According to the explanation above, in this study the researcher will take the population all of the second year students of English Education Program of STAIN Tulungagung, which consist of five classes.

2. Sampling and Sample

Sampling is the process of obtaining a sample. " The concept of the sampling are taking a portion of the population, making observation on this smaller group, and then generalizing the findings to the large population" (Ary, 2006 : 139). In this study, random sampling was chosen as technique of choosing sample. It means thatas there are five class, the researcher choose some students every class randomly.

Sample is a group of units selected from large group (population) to represent it, because population is too large to study in its entry. As there are five class, the researcher choose ten students in every class randomly. So, the sample consists of 50 writings.

C. **Data and Data Source**

The term data refers to the rough material the researchers collect from the world they studying; they are the particulars that form the basis of analysis.

(Bodgan & Biklen, 1998: 106)Data in this study are needed to answer research questions.Data   in this study were the second year students' of English Education Program of STAIN Tulungagung writing . Data that researcher got in this research were in the form of the result of writing examination. By getting the data through writing examination, hopefully it will be valid data because normally the students done the examination seriously.

D. Data Collecting Method and Instrument

The data collecting method and instrument are needed to obtain the data in the research. The aim of data collecting in conducting scientific research is to get the materials needed. The method of collecting data used in this research is documentation. In this study, the researcher used document as the instrument of collecting data. This method is used to get information about the types of error on the English complex sentences made by the students of English Education Program of STAIN Tulungagung. The document taken is students' writing.

E. Data Analysis

In this study, error analysis was the methodology used in analyzing the data. The error analysis was used since it fits the characteristic of the data and the nature of this study. Corder (1982:45) state that error analysis can deal effectively only with learner production; speaking or writing, not with learner reception; reading and listening. Its compatibility was then strengthened by the fact that this study tried to uncover the errors occurring in language construction made by a specific group of learners and the error analysis itself based on Gass

and Selinker (1994: 67) is a type of linguistic analysis that focuses on the errors learners make.

There were some steps in applying the error analysis to analyze the data. The following steps are based on the procedure proposed by Brown (2000: 220). The steps meant are explained bellow.

1. Identification of Errors

Identification of errors here refers to the identification of any deviations in English complex sentences which possibly could be found in the students' writing.

2. Classificationof error

After the error have been identified, the next step is classifying them into their types. A comparison between the original forms made by the students and the reconstruction of those forms in the target language indicate to which type of error belongs. The classification of error was done based on surface strategy taxonomy proposed by Dulay et.al (1982 : 154) which is classified into omission, addition, misformation, and misordering.

3. Tabulating the Errors

Besides the two procedures above this research counted the frequency of occurrence of the error on the English complex sentences made by the students. It is needed to figure out the frequency of the errors previously identified and classified. The error are then counted and tabulated, and the

number of errors is presented in the form of percentage. To find the

percentage of frequency in each type of errors, the formula uses is as follows:

$$p = \frac{f}{N} \times 100\%$$

Where :

P = percentage

f = number of types of errors

N = the total number of type of errors