

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter presents five topics related to the study. These are: research design, population and sample, research instrument, data collecting method, and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

This research was conducted to uncover the research problem proposed in which the data studied were in the form of students' writing. In this research, the researcher tried to conduct a survey about the spelling errors made by the student. The researcher used survey as the design of this research. Researcher use quantitative approach in reason the analysis will be appearing with number as well of percentage. Thus, the approach again was specified into survey research. Typically, surveys gather data at particular point in time with the intention of describing the nature of existing conditions, or identifying standards against which existing conditions can be compared, or determining the relationships that exist between specific events. Cohen et al (2000:169). Thus, the data percentage will be used to uncover the most errors appearing to decide the cause of errors.

#### **B. Population and Sample**

Population is total object that will be studied. Population is the group of interest to the researcher, the group to which she or he would like the results of the study to be generalizable. The population in this research is the whole words in writing text produced by the fir 38 in SMP N 1 BOYOLANGU in the academic year 2015/2016,

The quality of a piece of research not only stands or falls by appropriateness of methodology and instrumentation but also by suitability of the sampling strategy that has been adopted. Factors such as expense, time and accessibility frequently prevent researchers from gaining information from the whole population. Therefore they often need to be able to obtain data from a smaller group or subset of the total population in such a way that the knowledge gained is representative of the total population (however defined) under study. This smaller group or subset is the sample. Cohen et al (2000:92). Sample is part of the population that taken by certain ways. The sample should have the clear, complete, and certain characteristic that represent of the population. There are six reasons, why a research choose sample as the data: 1) The object of the research is homogeneous. It means the object have almost the same characteristic. Population is not needed in this condition. Using sample as the data is enough; 2) The object of the research is breakable. In facing the breakable research objective, using population will break all of the object; 3) Saving time and money. Population object is bigger than sample object. So, taking the sample is more saving time and money; 4) Accuration. The more object that studied, the result will be more inaccurate; 5) The number of population. Population based on the number can be divided into countable and uncountable population. The research choose object sample as the data if the object population is uncountable or too large; 6) Economic factor. Is the useness of research equal with the cost, time, and energy that spend. Based on the reason number 1, 3, 4, and 6, this research choose sample as the data.

Sample size is also determined to some extent by the style of the research. For example, a survey style usually requires a large sample, particularly if inferential statistics are to be calculated. In ethnographic or qualitative style of research it is more likely that the sample size will be small. Sample size might also be constrained

by cost in terms of time, money, stress, administration support, the number of researchers, and resources. The sample of this research is the whole words in writing text produced by one of the class in the first graders in SMP N 1 BOYOLANGU in the academic year 2015/2016,

There are two main methods of sampling those are a probability sample (known as a random sample) and a non probability sample (known as a purposive sample). In a probability sample the chances of members of the wider population being selected for the sample are known, whereas in a non probability sample the chances of members of the wider population being selected for the sample are unknown. In probability sample every member of the wider population has an equal chance of being included in the sample. In non probability sample every member of the wider population doesn't have an equal chance of being included in the sample. In this research, researcher use probability sampling.

Cohen et al (2000:99) There are several types of probability sample: 1. Simple random samples; 2. Systematic samples; 3. Stratified samples; 4. Cluster samples; 5. Stage samples; 6. Multi phase samples. Researcher use simple random sampling because the elements of population is homogen, only knowing identities or names of the population elements.

There are two methods in simple random sampling, these are: lottery method and random table method. The researcher use lottery method. From 351 students as the population, it divided into 9 class. Class A until class I. By using lottery method, finally class G is choosen as the sample of this research. It consists 39 students.

The researcher conducted the research on 9<sup>th</sup> until 22<sup>nd</sup> of March 2016. On 9<sup>th</sup> March 2016 researcher discussed with English teacher there about the research that will be conducted. On 15<sup>th</sup> March 2016, researcher entered the class, introduced

herself to the students. The English teacher delivered the material about writing descriptive text, and then gave the instruction for the students to write a descriptive text. On 18<sup>th</sup> March 2016, researcher take the result of students' writing. On 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2016, researcher took the administration letter that explained the researcher conducted the research in that institution. Here they are the table of researcher activities during conducted the research.

### **C. Research Instrument**

In this research, the researcher used the teacher's documents as the instrument of the research. The document was taken from the student work book. The research only described what the spelling errors are made by the students in writing descriptive text. So, the researcher only needed the teacher's document as the instrument of the research.

### **D. Data Collecting Method**

The data collecting method used in this research was documentation, since the teacher's document was the research instrument of this research.

### **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 (1967: 160- 170) states 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 made.

The writer uses elicitation method in his research. There are some steps, such as: the writer collected the data in the form of erroneous words from the composition of descriptive text that made by the first graders in SMPN 1 BOYOLANGU in the academic year 2015/2016, the writer identifies words product made by the students, then the writer reads and marks the types of error in the students' works. So the writer can find the erroneous words and classifies all types of error based on surface strategy taxonomy. .After the data are collected, the writer analyzes the data by using following steps: classifying the error, describing the frequency of errors, describing the dominant type of error, and describing the sources of error.

The researcher, then, counted the errors. For instance, how many errors of omission occurred, how many errors of addition occurred and so on. In this stage, the researcher rated in the form of percentage to know the frequencies of occurrences of each error using this formula:

$$P: \frac{F}{N} \times 100 \%$$

**P** = Percentage

**F** = Number of types of errors

**N** = The total number of types of error