

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Research Design

In a study, several methods was needed to find out problem solving in research. Using methods in research helps researcher to analyze, collect information and to obtain data from the sample under study. Research can be defined as a process of steps to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue (Creswell, 2012:3).

In this study, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive design to analyze the grammatical errors that students made. A qualitative descriptive design uses a naturalistic perspective to understand a phenomenon in a natural setting and emphasis the exploration of ascribed meaning from individuals who are involved (Bradshaw *et al.*, 2017).

The purpose of qualitative descriptive research is to analyze the phenomena that occur from grammatical errors that students made. The researcher used descriptive method to try describe clearly and sequentially from the questions that have been prepared by the researcher before going out to analyze the phenomenon. The goal of a qualitative descriptive study is to obtain knowledge of the experiences, events and interactions of a phenomenon from the viewpoint of the insiders (Bradshaw *et al.*, 2017).

In this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative analysis to analyze students' grammatical errors. In this study, the researcher collected the data from the field about teaching writing in the classroom. The data collected by the researcher is in the form of interview transcript data and student worksheet documentation. The researcher make field notes in class to get information about the writing process in the second grade students.

Thus, qualitative research relies on collection qualitative data to describe, decode, and derive meaning from naturally occurring phenomena that cannot be understood in numbers. Therefore, the researcher wanted to know the students' ability in writing recount text in the second grade students.

## **B. Population, Sample, and Sampling Technique**

### **1. Population**

In this study the population is objects or subjects to be studied. According to Sugiyono (2017) explains, that population is a generalization area consisting of: objects/subjects that have certain quantities and characteristics determined by the researcher to be studied and then draw conclusions. In this study, the population is second grade students at SMP N 1 LUMAR in the 2021/2022 academic year. It is located at jl.sanggau ledo, dusun sebol, kec. Lumar, kab. Bengkayang. Population is a subject that must be studied and observed by researcher, population is the total value of calculating a group of objects under study. In this research the total of population is 67 students. The totality of the students second grade students as the target of population in this research at SMP N 1 LUMAR in the academic year 2021/2022 is below :

VIIIA	: 23 Students
VIIIB	: 22 Students
<u>VIIIC</u>	<u>: 22 Students +</u>
Total number	: 67 Students

### **2. Sampel**

The sample is the research participants that grouped into the sample members. The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. If the population is large, and it is impossible for researcher to study everything in the population. What is learned from the sample, the conclusions can be applied to the population. For this reason, samples taken from the population must be truly representative. According to sugiyono (2017), sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. In this study the researcher took 23 students from class VIIIA of SMP N 1 LUMAR in the 2021/2022 academic year as the research sample. The reason of researcher to conducted this study was to find grammatical errors made by students in writing recount text.

### **3. Sampling Technique**

In this research, the researcher used purposive sampling to take samples in second grade at SMP N 1 LUMAR in academic year 2021/2022. purposive sampling signifies that one sees sampling as a series of strategic choices about with whom, where, and how one does one's research Palys, T. (2008). The purpose of sampling was used some of individual to get information about population. Sampling is the way to take sample, with purpose sampling the researcher can choose the sample those that representative and get represent of population. In this research the researcher selected the samples that show the criteria of students that make grammar errors in writing recount text, that was all students in VIIA class.

## **C. Technique and Tool of Data Collection**

### **1. Technique for Collecting the Data**

In this research used direct communication and documentation technique to get the results of the research. The interview method was used in this study to determine the teacher's pedagogy in teaching writing in the classroom. And for the worksheet documentation, the researcher used to get information about the students learning process in writing skills for the second grade.

#### **a. Direct Communication**

To collect the data from the respondents, the researchers used direct communication techniques to obtain the data. Direct communication is a technique that used by researcher to find out the problems that occur directly from the respondent or face to face. Common sayings like "Honesty is the best policy" and "The squeaky wheel gets the grease" are reflective of direct communicators, who are quite adept at getting what they want (Joyce 2012).

### **b. Documentation**

Documentation method is a written data collection method used to obtain information from research. Documentation is often used in qualitative research because it also refers to supporting data from interviews. The document used in this study is student worksheet, researcher collected the data from the student worksheets in writing recount text to find out grammatical errors that students made.

## **2. Tool for Collecting the Data**

### **a. Interview Guideline**

To get the data from the respondents using interview techniques, researcher used interview guidelines to structure the steps that researcher must take before going directly to the field. Interview guideline is a document that used to organize or compile a method for conducting interviews to the respondents.

### **b. Students worksheet**

In this study, the researcher used student worksheet to collected the data from the study. By used student worksheet, the researcher can find out the errors that were more specific from the student work than the purpose of did the research on grammar errors. Student worksheet as one of the printed teaching materialize guides, complement or tools to support the learning activity (Mahmudah, 2017). by using student worksheets, researcher can find out students grammar errors in writing recount texts. Student worksheets generally consist of information, a problem, instructions and guiding questions (Majid, 2015).

## **D. Validity checking techniques**

In this study, the validity of the data used time triangulation. In this case time also often affects the credibility of the data. In this study, time triangulation means re-checking the information obtained in general with what

was said personally, then comparing the results of interviews with documentation.

#### **E. The Technique of Data Analysis**

In this study, the technique data analysis use qualitative descriptive analysis. According to Sugiyono (2017:147) “Descriptive analysis is statistics used to analyze data by describing the data that has been collected as it is without intending to make conclusions that apply to the public or generalizations”. In this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative techniques to describe the results of research conducted by researcher. Analyze the data used qualitative studies is a time consuming and difficult process. the used of qualitative studies in research aims to gain knowledge about an organization or a particular event, in this case research using qualitative study techniques aims to describe a broad structure, order, and style in a collection of individuals. Descriptive analysis is a method in which the researcher collects the data needed, and then analyze the data (Evayani,2013)

In this qualitative research, it no longer introduces a solution or a way to manage variables and also does not impose the definition of an operational research variable on individuals. quite the contrary, it can mean implications arise from the individual. Qualitative research aims to encourage better knowledge through hands on experience, reliable reporting, and quotes from real conversations.

To find out the types and the dominant error in writing recount text the researcher collected the data from the students worksheet. After that the researcher would read the result of students writing and identify grammatical errors made by the class VIIIA students. And then identifying grammatical errors made by students, the researcher used the theory proposed by Dulay et al about grammatical errors based on the surface strategy taxonomy. In this theory, it has been explained which includes problems in students' writing by grouping the types of errors into four categories, that are omission, addition, misformation, and misordering. To determine the errors that made by students, there are several steps taken by the researcher:

The first, the researcher collected the data from the students used student worksheet. After collected the data the researcher gave correction to the result of students' writing one by one. In correction the result of students writing, the researcher will put mark on every word and sentence which is that show grammatical error. In this study, the researcher only focused on analyze students writing and did not pay attention to other things.

The second, After correction the data the researcher explained and classified the results of the research data into four types of grammatical errors according to Dulay et al. Then the researcher calculated the qualitative result and drew up in the table of percentage which the formula as follows:

Adopted from Solihah (2017).

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

P= Percentage

F= Frequency of error occurred

N= Total numbers of error

Then to find out the causes of error, the researcher conducted interview with students. Which are three causes of grammatical errors by John Norrish. That are carelessness, first language interference and translation. After conducting interviews, the students' answers were classified into three causes of grammatical errors. Then from the results of the interviews the researcher use thematic analysis to analyzed, described and counted the number of answers included in the causes of grammatical errors and researcher to percentage the point causes of grammatical errors. To get the calculation results, the researcher added up all the points from the three causes of grammatical errors and then calculated the number of percentages by the number of one cause of grammatical errors and divided by the total number of three causes of grammatical errors and then multiplied by one hundred.

## **F. Research Procedure**

Research procedures are steps taken by researcher sequentially in conducted the research. Research procedures are needed to inform the steps taken by researcher from the beginning to the end of data collection. The research procedure is based on the methodology used by the researcher in the research. The meaning of a research procedure is to successfully reach the research purpose. In this study there are several steps taken by researchers in collected the data, these steps are as follows:

1. The researcher first gave an explanation to the students about recount text
2. Then, the researcher gave student worksheet to write recount texts about personal experiences to students
3. After the students wrote about recount text, the researcher collected the students writing that written by 23 students.
4. Then, the researcher corrected and analyzed the students writing in four categories of grammatical errors according to Dulay et al.
5. Then the researcher describes and present the results of the research data analysis