

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Time and Place of the Study

The study was about the analysis of nominal sentences of simple present tense in descriptive text by the tenth grade students of MA Muslimat NU Palangka Raya. The research takes place in Palangka Raya, Central Borneo. The place of the study was at MA Muslimat NU which located on Pilau/Jati street no. 41. The research had been done since May 21th, 2012 until the data were fully collected.

B. Approach and Type of the Study

The writer used qualitative approach to get the data for this study, it is based on the characteristics of qualitative stated by Bogdan and Biklen are:

a) Qualitative research has natural setting, as the direct source of data and researcher is the key instrument. b) Qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected is in the form of words of pictures rather than number. c) Qualitative research are concerned with process rather than simply with outcomes or products. d) Qualitative research tend to analyze their data inductively. e) Meaning” is of essential to the qualitative approach.

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In this study, qualitative approach intended to know the description of types of analysis of nominal sentences of simple present tense in descriptive text written by the students.

⁴²Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D)*, Bandung: Alfabeta, 2007, p. 21.

The writer used descriptive research as the type of the study, it based on Azwar states that:

Descriptive research is concerned with conditions or relationships that exists; practices that prevail; beliefs, point of views, or attitudes that are held; processes that are going on; effects that are being felt; or trends that are developing. Furthermore, descriptive research is designed to obtain information concerning in the current status of phenomena.⁴³

In this study, the writer used descriptive research as the type of the study to describe the current of phenomena of analysis of nominal sentences of simple present tense in descriptive text by the students.

B. Subject and Object of the Study

The subject of this study was the tenth grade students of MA Muslimat NU of Palangka Raya. The numbers of the subject were 28 students.

Table 3.1
The Numbers of Subject

Male	Female	Total
11 students	17 students	28 students

To choose the subject, the writer used purposive sampling. In this case, Sugiono states Sampel bertujuan adalah teknik pengambilan sampel sumber data dengan pertimbangan tertentu.⁴⁴(The purposive sampling is the technique of getting the source of sample data by using the definite

⁴³ Saifudin Azwar, *Metode Penelitian*, Yogyakarta: Pusaka Pelajar, 2007, p.7.

⁴⁴Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D)*, p.300.

consideration). Based on the students' assignment, the writer found 13 students who got errors on writing nominal sentences of simple present tense in descriptive text. So, the writer took them as the subject of this study.

In this study, the writer described analysis on writing nominal sentences of simple present tense in descriptive text. The target of this study were 13 students' errors on writing nominal sentences of simple present tense in descriptive text that refer to 13 students with the names as follows:

Table 3.2

The Names of the Target of this Study

No.	Code
1.	PR
2.	SYI
3.	NJH
4.	SK
5.	BR
6.	PR
7.	M.E
8.	HM
9.	HDI
10.	LK
11.	RA
12.	LS
13.	DR

Meanwhile, the object of this study was the the students' errors on writing nominal sentences of simple present tense in descriptive text.

In this study, the writer analysis of nominal sentences of simple present tense in the descriptive text by the tenth grade students.

C. The Techniques of Collecting the Data

The procedures of collecting the data used in this study were interview and documentation.

1. Interview

Based on Esterberg in Sugiono states that: Interview is a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through question and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic.⁴⁵

This technique answered the second difficulty in this study about the reason who far the analysis of nominal sentences of simple present tense in descriptive text by the eleventh grade students.

The writer used un-structure interview to get the data for the causes of the analysis of nominal sentences of simple present tense in descriptive text by the eleventh grade students. So, the writer expected that the data will be more accurate.

2. Documentation

Moleong states that Documentation is a kind of source data involves anything notes aimed to examine a research.⁴⁶ In this study, the writer used students' assignment as the documentation, photos of interview and recording interview in order to support and made the data valid. But, the most important documentation in this study to know the first problem of the study was the result of students' assignment on writing nominal sentences of present tense in descriptive text and the result of interview as written data sources.

⁴⁵Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D)*, p.317.

⁴⁶Lexy J. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2004, p.161.

E. Endorsement of the Data

The validity of the data will use to guarantee all of the data that observed and investigated by the writer relevant with the purpose of the research. According to Moleong, there are some steps to get the data ⁴⁷ as follows:

1. Triangulation is checking up the validity of the data by comparing the sources of the data until saturated time. William in Sugiono states Triangulation is qualitative cross-validation. It assesses the sufficiency of the data according to the convergence of multiple data sources or multiple data collection procedures.⁴⁸ In this study, triangulation is important to be used in order to make the data had been gotten unconvergent, so the data can be consistent.
2. Member check is the writer attempts to involves the information by an interview in order to check between the writer's interpretation with the informant's view. In this study, the writer checked her interpretation with the students's view by asking to the teacher about his students' ability to show the data become valid.
3. Peer debriefing is discussed the data and the informant that have been collected from various sources. In this study, the writer discussed with her advisor about the data had been gotten to make the data to be valid.

F. Data Analysis Procedures

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, p.175.

⁴⁸ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D)*, p.372.

According to Bogdan in Sugiono states Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, fieldnotes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others.⁴⁹ Miles and Huberman in Sugiono states there are four techniques that are used to analyze the data⁵⁰, as follows

1. Data Collection

All of the data had been collected and gotten in the field learned. Furthermore, it is soon molded in writing form in order to make it easy to understand and analyze. Furthermore, the data which have been collected related to analysis of nominal sentences of simple present in descriptive text by the tenth grade students of of MA Muslimat NU Palangka Raya.

2. Data Reduction

This case is a process of selecting, choosing the data that relevant to the study, focus on the data which direct to solve the problems or to answer the research. Furthermore, simplify of the data and arrange question related to the types of analysis of nominal sentences of simple present tense in descriptive text by the students.

3. Data Display

The writer gave explanation in data display. It was the result of the data reduction made in report systematically which can be understood

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, p.334.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, p.337.

and reasonable of the data that was gotten in the field. Data display can be done by simple explaining draft, relation categories and flowchart. Miles and Huberman state The most frequent form of display data for qualitative research in the past has been narrative text.⁵¹

4. Conclusion Drawing Verifying

The data which have been processed such as stages above then they are concluded. After that, the conclusion verified by seeing back of the data reduction, data display before, while and after collecting the data, so the conclusion that is taken does not deviate from the problems of the study.

From four techniques of analysis the data above, the data collected from the result of documentation and interview related to the topic of the study namely analysis of nominal sentences of simple present tense in descriptive text by the tenth grade students of MA Muslimat NU Palangka Raya.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, p.341.