

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses about research design, Population and sample, research site, source data, data collection procedure, data analysis procedures.

A. Research Type

In order to get the data of the error type, the writer used quantitative approach to collect the data. This approach gave statistical data of the students' type of error in kind of descriptive statistic.

“Statistik deskriptif mengacu pada informasi data mentah ke dalam suatu bentuk yang akan membuat pembaca lebih mudah memahami dan menafsirkan maksud dari data atau angka yang ditampilkan. Kegunaan utama statistik deskriptif ialah untuk menggambarkan jawaban-jawaban observasi. Yang termasuk di dalamnya di antaranya ialah distribusi frekuensi, distribusi persen dan rata-rata.

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⁶² Jonathan Sarwono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif*, Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2006. p. 138.

(Descriptive statistics refers to the raw data information into a form that will make the reader more easily understand and interpret the meaning of data or numbers displayed. The primary use of descriptive statistics is to describe the observed responses. Which includes among them is the frequency distribution, percent distribution, and average).”

This research is in line with Furchan, who states that *descriptive research is intended to obtain the information about the phenomena while the research.*⁶³

Descriptive research has been used to obtain information concerning the status of the phenomena to describe “what exists” with the condition in a situation.

B. Research Design

In this study, the writer used Content or Document Analysis design. Ary states that,

*“Content or document analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristic of the material. The materials analyzed can be textbooks, newspaper, web pages, speeches, television programs, advertisement, musical composition, or any of a host of other types of documents. Content analysis is widely used in education.”*⁶⁴

The writer use this research design because the writer analyzed the students writing product. And it was formed in a paragraph.

C. Population and sample

1. Population

According to Arikunto, population is the whole of study subject. If someone wants to study all of elements in study area, so its study is called

⁶³ Arief Furchan, *Pengantar Penelitian dalam Pendidikan*, Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2007, p.447.

⁶⁴ Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education*, Canada: Nelson Education Ltd, 2010, p. 457.

population study.⁶⁵ The population of this study was the whole of written texts by the second semester students of STAIN Palangka Raya.

2. Sample

Sample is the small group that is observed.⁶⁶ Getting sample is very important in scientific research because the total number of population is usually too many. Because of the large number of population, the researcher took samples as the representative of the population. The writer used purposive sampling to take the sample. In this case, the writer took the subject using purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a nonprobability sampling technique in which subjects judge to be representative of the population are included in the sample.⁶⁷ By purposive sampling, the writer selects a specific number of samples of the test are twenty-seven the students in those selected class, where the class has been determined by the school. The writer choose purposive sampling because according to the information, teacher claims that the students have more capability in English form the other classes and they have already learnt about descriptive paragraph. So the writer class D the number of students was 28 consisting of 23 female 5 male as sample.

D. Source Data

Source of data is the subject where the data found. In this study the writer took the data from the students at the second semester of English department took

⁶⁵Arikunto suharsimi, *Prosedur Penelitian*, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2002 p. 108.

⁶⁶*Ibid*, p. 637

⁶⁷*Ibid*, p. 648.

writing descriptive paragraph as main source, and the teacher as informant of the data.

E. Data Collection Procedure

Data collecting procedure is one of important things in this study to answer the problems of the study. In this study, data collecting procedure that was used namely: Test and documentation. It can be draw as follows:

1. Test

Test is the first data collecting procedure that was used in this study. According to Arikunto that “Test is a group of question or exercise which individual or groups use to measure the mastery, which is owned”.⁶⁸ In the present study, the test was from the teacher of writing I to write paragraph writing.

2. Documentation

To show that this study is true the writer used this technique to collect data. In this study the documentation is the result of the students’ writing paragraph. In the present study, to get the result of the students’ writing paragraph the writer asked to the teacher of writing I.

F. Data Analysis Procedures

According to Rod Ellis, error analysis is a procedure use by both researches and teachers. It involves collection of sample of learner language, identification of

⁶⁸ Arikunto, S. *Procedure Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, P.139.

errors, description of errors and evaluation of errors.⁶⁹ There are some procedures to analyze the errors as proposed by Rod Ellis:

1. Collection of sample of learner language

In this step, the researcher takes the portfolio of the students' texts from the teacher. Here, the researcher obtains the teacher to give the samples of students' assignments in which the teacher assigns the students to write descriptive text.

2. Identification of errors

In this step, the researcher identifies the errors in the students' texts in writing descriptive texts. Here, the researcher read the students' text and observes the errors. Then, the researcher underlined the errors, identified the errors in the students' texts in writing descriptive text.

3. Description and Explanation of errors

In this step, the researcher described the errors in the students' texts in writing descriptive text. The data being explained is the frequency and percentage of categories. The formula for the frequency and percentage in this study is as follow

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

Where :

P = data percentage

F = frequency of error

N = total respondent.

Here, the researcher also categoried the types of errors: omission errors, overgeneralization errors, and addition errors. In the last, the researcher also

⁶⁹ Rod Ellis. *Second Language Acquisition*. Oxford University Press. 1997. p. 15

categorized the errors into cause of errors: intralingual errors and interlingual errors.

4. Evaluation of errors

This is the last step of error analysis. In this step, the researcher tried to explain how and why a sentence called to be erroneous. In the present study, the researcher evaluated the findings on the errors in the students' texts in writing descriptive, and make some possible explanations of the errors.