

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter is going to discuss approach of the study, type of the study, population and sample, data collecting procedure, research instrument, instrument validity, index of difficulty, and data analysis procedure.

A. Approach and Type of the Study

a. Approach of the Study

The approach of the study is quantitative approach which quantitative approach is the systematic scientific investigation of quantitative properties and phenomena and their relationships. According to Donald Ary and Chris Sorensen stated Quantitative research is a generic term for inquiry employing operational definitions to generate numeric data to answer predetermined hypothesis or questions.⁵⁵

b. Type of the Study

The study used content analysis. Content analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material. The study wants to describe the type of error in grammatical errors in using direct in direct speech.

According to Ary Donald, Content analysis is widely used in education. The following are some of the purposes of content analysis in educational research:

1. *To identify bias, prejudice, or propaganda in textbooks.*
2. *To analyze types of errors in students' writings.*

⁵⁵Donald Ary. p. 648

3. *To describe prevailing practices.*
4. *To discover the level of difficulty of material in textbooks or other publications.*
5. *To discover the relative importance of, or interest in, certain topics.*

Content analyses may be done in an emergent design framework, or they may be done in a quantitative research framework with variables that are specified a priori and numbers that are generated to enable the researcher to draw conclusions about these specified variables.⁵⁶

B. Population and Sample

1. Population

Population is the larger of groups to which a researcher wishes to generalize it includes all members of a defined class of people, events, or object.⁵⁷

The population of the study would be the entire eleventh grade of MA Darul Ulum Palangka Raya. The writer would take all the population because the subject of this study was the eleventh grade of MA Darul Ulum Palangka Raya. It would make completely in this research. The total numbers of the students were 45 students; it is divided into two classes, as shown in the following table.

⁵⁶Ibid. p. 457-458

⁵⁷ Ibid. p.647

Table 3.1
The Numbers of Students

Gender	The eleventh grade students		The Total Number of Students
	XI IPA	XI IPS	
Male	4	18	22
Female	14	8	22
Total	18	26	44

Meanwhile, to take sample the writer used total sampling (the total number of population). This refers to Arikunto that says if the students are less than 100, it is better to take all the subjects. So, it can be said as population research. Then, if the subjects are more than 100, it can be taken 10-15% or 20-25% of total population.⁵⁸

Based on the statement above the writer would take all population as sample of this study. It is caused that the population of this study is less than 100.

C. Data Collecting Procedures

Data collection procedures have one of the main duties in this study to answer the problems of the study. To collected data, the writer was uses some techniques. The procedures of collecting the data are as follows:

- a. Preparing the instruments
- b. Giving the test items to the students
- c. Determining the allocation of time that is 2 x 40 minutes.

⁵⁸ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, Edisi V, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2002, p. 112

- d. Collecting and scoring the student's job.
- e. Analyzing errors.

D. Research Instrument

In collected the data, the writer had chosen two instruments, they were writing test and documentation. Both of them had for the students. Those were:

1. Test

Arikunto states that the test is some questions or exercises which are used to measure the mastery which is owned by individual or group.⁵⁹ The writer hopes by using this instrument, the writer wants easy to get the data of the grammatical errors in using direct in direct speech. In this study, it wants used written test. In this case, the writer orders the students to change direct in direct speech in Indonesia Language to direct in direct speech in English Language. The test would be constructed in 30 items. It is consisted of two tenses. There are simple present tense and simple past tense. Each tense consists of 15 items. In this case, the test is to get the main data. It is to know the students' errors in using direct n direct speech. Then, analyse them from the students' scores that they got by using error analysis. According to Grolund, In this study the writer wants used content validation. Content validation typically takes place during test development. It is primarily a matter of preparing detailed test specification and then constructing a test that meets these specifications.⁶⁰

2. Documentation

Documentation is every written material or film. Documentation technique used to find out and look for the documents related to the study. This technique

⁵⁹ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek, Edisi V*, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2002, p 139.

⁶⁰ Norman E Grolund, *Measurement and Evaluation in Teaching* (5th edition), The United stated of Amerika, 1985,p:60

wants use as supported technique in order to get the data of the study such as the number and names of the students of second grade of MA Darul Ulum Palangka Raya.

E. Data Analysis Procedures

Based on Ellis “statement above, the writer had analyzed the data as follows⁶¹ :

1. Collecting the data.

2. Identification of Errors

After the data collected, the writer identifies the errors in the students’ answer sheets if there are any differences between answer and the target language. The writer collects all grammatical errors, and then groups them into the types of grammatical errors related to the rules past tense.

3. Description of Error Analysis

The writer can describe and classifies into types of the grammatical errors categories based on Heidi Dulay’s grammatical errors.

4. Explanation of Errors

The writer revised the error in the grammatical errors in using sentences of past tense by using reconstruction and determining the causes of the errors according to dulay, Burt, and krashen as follows;

a. Interlingual errors

b. Intralingual errors.

5. Evaluation of Errors

⁶¹Ellis, R. *Second Language Acquisition*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 1997

Related to the grammatical errors made by the students, the factors of causing the errors can be interpreted. The causes of errors can be analyzed based on the errors which are classified in each type of grammatical errors before.

6. In analyses the errors frequency to get the percentage of errors, the writer uses formula as follows :

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

Where :

P : percentage

F : Frequency

N : The total of errors

100% : constant Multiplier

To analyses the data of the research finding, the writer will use descriptive statistic. There were some procedures which take to analyses the data of errors, they are :

- a. Scoring

In this case the writer scored the students answer. So that the writer was used the formulation, as follows :

$$S = \frac{B}{N} \times 100$$

Where :

S : score

B : Number of correct item

N : total number of test item

- b. Arrange the students score in the table.
- c. Scoring the average scores of the test, it used the formulation as follows :

$$m = \sum \frac{fx}{N}$$

where :

m = mean (average)

\sum = sum of the scores

F = frequency of the score

X = scores

N = number of subject

- d. Calculating the percentage of frequency it uses the formulation, as follows :

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

Where :

P : percentage

F : Frequency

N : The total of errors

100% : constant Multiplier ⁶²

⁶²Sudijono, *pengantar statistik pendidikan*, jakarta : raja grafindo persada. 2005. P.43