CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes approach type of the study, population and sample, data collecting procedures, data analysis procedure.

A. Time and Place of the Study

The research had been done since September 17, 2014 until the data were fully collected. The place the of the study was at SMP NU which located on Rta. Milono street no. 3.

B. Approach Types of the Study

The writer used qualitative approach to get the data of this study In this study, qualitative approach intend to know the scrimption of types of grammatical errors in constructing past simple sentences faced by nine grade the students of SMP NU Palangka Raya.

The writers used qualitative approach to get the data for this study, it is based on the characteristics of qualitative states by Bogdan and Biklend 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 is concerned with process rather than simply with outcomes or products. d.

Qualitative research tends to analyze their data inductively. e. Meaning" is of essential to the qualitative approach.[1]

The writers used descriptive research as the types 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; effect that are being fail; or trends that are developing. Furthermore, descriptive research is designed to obtain information concerning in the current status of phenomena.[2]

The writer was descriptive research as the types of study, In this study, the writer used descriptive research as the type of the study to describe the current of phenomena of grammatical errors in constructing past simple tense faced by the nine grade students of SMP NU Palangka Rayaby the student.

C. Population and Sample

The population of this study was the constructing simple past tense faced by the nine students of SMP NU of Palangka Raya. The numbers of the population are 21 students.

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[1] Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D), Bandung: 2007, p.21.*
[2] Saifudin Azwar, *Metode Penelitian,* Yogyakarta: Pusaka Pelajar, 2007. p.7.

Table 3.1

The Numbers of Population

Male	Female	Total
14 students	7 students	21 students

To choose the sample, the writers used purposive sampling. In this case, Sugiono states Sample *bertujuan untuk teknik pengambilan sample sumber data dengan pertimbangan tertentu.[3]* (The pupolasive sampling is the technique of getting the source of sample data by using the definite consideration. Based on the students' assignment, the writer used chooses students who got lower score less than 60 as the sample of this study.

D. Data Collecting Procedures

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

- Documentation

Moleong states that Documentation is a kind o source data involves anything notes aimed to examine a research.[4] In this study, the writer used students' assignment (there were 9 items to be chosen from 10 items, it must adapted from "PR Check it Out by Intan Pariwara) as the documentation, photos o interview and recording interview in order to support and made the data valid. But the most

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[3] Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan (Pendekatan, Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D)*, p.300.
[4] Lexy J. Moleong. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif,* Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya,rr. 2004. p.161.

important documentation in this study to know the problem of the study was the result of students' assignment on grammatical error in constructing simple past tense and the result of interview as written data sources.

E. Data Analysis Procedures

According to Bogdan in Sugiona states Data analysis is the process of systematically searching, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and Huberman in Sugiono states there are four techniques that are used to analyze the data, 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 grammatical error in constructing simple past sentence faced by the nine grade students of SMP NU of Palangka Raya.

2. Data Reduction

This case is a process of selecting, choosing the data that relevant to the study, focuses on the data which direct to solve the problems or to answer the research. Furthermore, simplicity of the data and arrange question related to the types of grammatical error in constructing simple past sentence faced by the nine grade students of SMP NU Palangka Raya.

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 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.*

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.