

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses about time and place of the study, approach and type of the study, subject and object of the study, technique of data collection, and data analysis procedure.

A. Time and Place of the Study

The research was held for two months or until the data collected fully.

The study took a place at State Islamic College of Palangka Raya which is located on G. Obos IX street Palangka Raya.

B. Approach and Type of the Study

In this study, the researcher 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 program pages, speeches, television programs, advertisement, musical composition, or any of host of other types of document. Content Analysis is widely used in education.¹

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

¹*Ibid.*,

The writer used Quantitative Approach to get the data of the error type. This approach gave statistical data of the students' type of error in kind of descriptive statistic.

Suharsimi says that descriptive quantitative is the research that tried to give facts from subject of the research, with fact presented in number systematically and the conclusion is drawn after the number measured.²

C. Subject and Object of the Study

1. Population

According to Kamarudin in Mardalis states that population is all of individual that become source of sample in fact is a grouped case that suitable with certain terms that has relation with research.³

Population is all individuals becoming subjects of research. Usually the number of population in the area of research is great.

In this research, the population were 106 third semesters students of State Islamic Collage Palangka Raya in academic year 2013/2014.

2. Sample

Sample is part of population becoming subjects of research. The sample took the subjects or individuals in area of the research are great enough. It is too many to make data from all individuals in area of the research.

²Suharsimi Arikunto, *Manajemen Penelitian*, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1998, p. 344.

³Mardalis, *Metode Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Proposal*, Jakarta: PT. Bumi Aksara, 2004, P.53.

The data can be gotten from part of population by using technique or cluster sampling. It means that the unit chosen is not an individual but, rather, a group of individuals who are naturally together. According to Ary, a common application of cluster sampling in education is the use of intact classrooms as clusters.⁴ In line, the writes took one classroom as the sample. In this case, the writer choose B class in writing II subject with the number of sample are 19 students.

D. Technique Of Data Collections

The writer used several techniques to collect the data in this research. Those are test, observation, and documentation.

1. Test

A test is an assessment which used to measure a test-takers knowledge, skill, aptitude, physical fitness, or classification in many other topics. In this research, the test was held at oct, 21st 2013 at A2-1 classroom. The test used to measure the students' ability in writing language features of narrative paragraph. In collecting the data the writer asked the students to write narrative paragraph which form their experience. Before the writer give the test, the writer gave the students a modul about narrative paragraph, then the writer explained to the students in purpose, to remind the students about the material, because the material has taught when they sit in the second semester.

⁴Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education*, p. 154.

2. Documentation

Documentation is one of the data collecting technique by studying the notes about correspondences' personal data like psychologist does in research the developmental of a client with his/her personal note.⁵ This kind of collection technique used to find another information about the subject such as; the picture of the interview and test, the result of test, and the list of students' name those become the subject of this study. In this study, documentation are the picture about the students activity when they did the test, and writing product that made by the students.

E. Data Analysis Procedure

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes, and another material that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others.⁶ Steps in analyzing errors are:

1. Identifying Errors

To identify errors we have compare the sentences learners produce with what seem to be normal or correct sentence in the target language which correspond with them.

⁵Abdurrahman Fatoni, *Metodologi Penelitian dan Teknik Penyusunan Skripsi*, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2006, p. 112.

⁶Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan (Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan R&D)*, p.334.

2. Describing Errors

After all the errors have been identified, they can be described and classified into the types. There are several ways to do this that is to classify errors into grammatical categories. Another way might be to try to identify general ways in which the learner's utterance differs from the reconstructed target language utterance.

3. Explaining Errors

The identification and description of error are preliminaries to the much more interesting task of trying to explain what they occur. Error is systematic to a large extent and predictable to a certain extent. The mother tongue language sometimes uses another word instead of a distinct word. In this step we can explain the source of the errors.

4. Evaluating Error

Evaluating errors determine whether the error is global errors or local errors. The errors classification may determine whether it is a serious error or not.⁷

⁷Rod Ellis, *Understanding Second Language Acquisition*, p. 15.