

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter the writer explains about the time and place of the study, research design, approach and type of the study, subject and object of the study, data collecting procedures, Endorsement of data, and data analysis procedure.

#### **A. Time and Place of the Study**

The study took place at MTs Hidayatul Insan Palangka Raya located on Sulawesi Street. The writer did investigation for two months until the data were fully collected.

#### **B. Research Design**

This study, the writer used qualitative approach to get the data for this study, it is based on the characteristic of qualitative stated by Bodgan and Biklen are:

*a) Qualitative research has natural setting, as the direct source of data and researcher is the key instrument, b) Qualitative 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.*<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R&D)*, Bandung: Alfabeta, 2007, P.21

This study, qualitative approach is intended to know the description of types of errors on simple present sentence made by the students. The writer used descriptive research as the type of the study, it is based on what Azwar stated 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 going felt; or trend that are developing. Furthermore, descriptive research is designed to obtain information concerning in the current status of phenomena.<sup>2</sup>

Suharsimi in Raharjo states, the descriptive research is a research for collecting the information or the fact based on reality when the research is done.<sup>3</sup> In this study, the writer used descriptive research as the type of the study to describe the current of phenomena of error on simple present sentence made by the students.

### **C. Approach and Type the study**

The type of the study used for this research is descriptive research, because the problem of the study answered by using descriptive method to describe the students' Grammatical Error in Constructing Simple Present Sentence.

### **D. Subject and Object of the Study**

The subjects of this study was the second year students of MTs Hidayatul Insan of Palangka Raya. The number of the target of this study.

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<sup>2</sup>SaifudinAzwar, *MetodePenelitian*, Yogyakarta: Pusaka Pelajar,2007,p.7

<sup>3</sup>MujiaRaharjo, *PengantarPenelitianBahasa*, Malang: PenerbitCendekiaParamulya, 2002,p.45

**Table 3.1**  
**The number of the target of this study**

Male	Female	Total
7 Students	6 Students	13 Students

To choose the subject, the writer used purposive sampling. In this case, Sugiono states that the *purposive sampling is the technique of getting the source of sample data by using the definite consideration.*<sup>4</sup>

Meanwhile, the object of this study is the grammatical error in constructing simple present sentence made by the students.

#### **E. Data Collecting Technique**

Documentation is every written material or film.<sup>5</sup>This technique used to collect the data, which is related to the research. It was used to support the data through documents or writings that relation with this study.

The documentation is the instrumentation which was used in the study. It was aimed to find out the related documents to the study. Some documents those were needed:

1. Documentation of teaching learning process in the class.
2. The students English score.
3. Syllabus.

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<sup>4</sup>Sugiyono, *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, Penerbit Alfabeta, Bandung, 2008. P.300

<sup>5</sup>Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, p. 216.

## **F. Endorsement of the Data**

The relevant data observe and investigate by the writer. There are four techniques to get validity of the data, namely credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability.

### **1. Credibility**

In naturalistic research, in order to the data can be believed and fulfill terms of credibility, data must be admitted and received the truth by information source form information of the study. To effort in order that the truth of result of the study is believed, it is support by some ways, as follow:

#### **a. The existence of participation**

The first step is going to the field and observing the real condition in the field. The writer really knows the condition of the place where the study was done, makes good relationship with the subject of the study, recognize culture of environment of the place and check the truth information that is gotten.

Related to this study, the writer observed to the eighth Grade Students of MTs Hidayatul Insan Palangka Raya to know the condition of the place and recognize culture of environment of the place and check the truth information that had been got in it.

#### **b. Triangulation**

Triangulation is test toward source of data (person, activity, place, etc.). According to L.J. Moleong states:

*Triangulation is technique investigation the validity of data that uses the other things out of the data to verification need as a comparison of the data.*<sup>6</sup>

Denzin in L.J. Moleong has differentiated the four kinds of triangulation, such as technique investigation source, method, investigator, and theory. In this study, the writer use investigation source of data.

c. Member check

The objective of member check is to make information which way get and use in reading the report of the study suitable with what is meant by the subject of the study as respondents or informants.

2. Transferability

Transferability relates to the question, how far the result of the study can be applied by the other people in other context. So, it must make a report that explains clearly about content of research in order to the readers can easily to understand of the study. Furthermore, this research must give description clearly about the result the study.

Related to this study, the writer had described the result of the study clearly, systematically and thick description in order the reader can be easily to understand.

3. Dependability

Dependability examining was done by auditing all of research process to prove the data is reliable. So, the writer focused to the problems, goes to field, determine the

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<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*,p. 178.

source of data, do data analysis, examine the endorsement of data and made conclusion of the data.

#### 4. Conformability

The conformability is reached by asking readiness of advisor to check the process of the study, standard of the truth of the data and the result that is gotten and used to make the report. The research is said objective if the result of the study has been agreed by many people. Moreover, to examine the conformability, it can be done by examining the result of the study that correlated by process that is done. It means, the result and process must be balanced.

### **G. Data Analysis Procedure**

According to Bogdan in sugiono states

*“Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered two other.”<sup>7</sup>*

Miles and Huberman suggest that activities in data analysis qualitative done with interactive and continually. The activities in data analysis are data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

#### 1. Data collection

The writer studied all of the data that was collected from the field and make a conclusion of the data that could be understood and analyzed.

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<sup>7</sup>*Ibid*, p.334

## 2. Data reduction

Data reduction is all of the data that have been collected, and then it is processed between relevant and irrelevant to the problems. The writer got the data in the field, chose the data that relevant to the study, and focused on the data that would solve the problems or answer a research. Furthermore, simplify of the data and arrange question that related to the problems of the study.

## 3. Data display

Data display is the relevant data reported. The result of the data reduction was put in report systematically which could be understood and displayed the data gotten from the field. Data display was got in this research by using simple explanation.

## 4. Conclusion Drawing Verifying

Conclusion is the writer gives conclusion in answering of the formulation of the problems. The conclusion verifies by looking back of the data reduction, data display before and after collecting the data. So, conclusions that will take that not deviate from the problems of the study. Furthermore, to get the credible data was support the validity prove.<sup>8</sup> Conclusion drawing was to know the description about the result of study that would be done in the field.

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<sup>8</sup>*ibid*, p.345