

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter provides method of the researcher which cover to discuss about the research design, subject of the research, data collection and instrument, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research design refers to the overall strategy or specific strategy involved the research process used to conduct the research, which defines a concise and logical plan to answer research question through data collection, interpretation, analysis, and discussion (Creswell, 2014. p.20).

In this research intended to determine the errors and causes of errors in writing procedure text. Researcher use qualitative to gain more understanding of the research and obtain data through observation of all data that have strong relevance to the research subject. Qualitative research is an approach that entirely involves discovery (Carrie, 2007, p. 65). Qualitative research is concerned with developing and understanding of human and social life experience. (Davidson, 2002).

Qualitative focused on meaning, requires data collection instrument when collecting and interpreting data (Merriam, 2009, p.2). It is means that some researchers are found to conduct research which focus with meaning when collecting and interpreting data. There are several characteristics of qualitative research, as follows:

1. Qualitative research is carried out directly in the classroom and observes and collects the data.
2. Qualitative for collected the data, which field notes, and photograph.
3. Qualitative research concerned the process and products. Qualitative research refers to students writing in teaching and learning process.
4. Qualitative research prefers to analyze from general to specific.
5. Qualitative research find out what the participants think in a study and why they think so.

This method is used to find out whether an analysis of students' error in writing procedure text and its causes on Eight Grade Students of SMPN 5 Kayan Hulu.

B. The subject of the study

The researcher was conduct at SMP N 5 Kayan Hulu. This research took class VIII as the subject. This research will involve 65 eight grade students at SMP N 5 Kayan Hulu. The number of subjects was taken from three classes. It is VIII-A, VIII-B and VIII-C which consist of 65 students. Why the researcher chooses this school, because there were some consideration of the research, such as:

1. In pre-observation the researcher obtained the problems in writing procedure text, which students have low ability in writing activities.
2. The school has never used a similar study, so avoiding the possibility of repeated research.

3. The school's welcome that is to improve the quality of learning.

C. Data Collection Technique and Instrumentation

1. Data Collection Technique

Researcher use documentation and interview as primary data collection in research techniques. This research approach focuses on collecting data about students' understanding in learning English, especially writing procedure text (Morgan, 2001). Data collection is defined as a process or activity carried out by researcher to uncover or capture various phenomena, information or conditions of research locations in accordance with the scope of research. Data collecting technique consequently allow the researcher to systematically collect information about their object of observe (people, object, phenomena) and about the setting they occur (Cin, 2013).

Before collect the data, you should know why you collect the data, why you need collect the data, where and for how long you collect the data, who will collect the data, and how the data will analyzed and the findings share. (Donald, Lucy, Chrish & David, 2013, p.493). To conduct this research, researcher uses several ways to determine students' interactions in the learning process. In collecting data, the researcher use documentation and interview as follow:

a. Documentation

Documentation is aimed at obtaining data directly from the research site, including relevant books, note, photos, videos and relevant research

data. In this research the researcher uses student's worksheet as documentation of students' writing products.

b. Interview

Interview is a way to conducted the interview with the English teacher, the students and headmaster informally to convince researcher perspective and opinion. Researcher uses an interview approach guide as a type of interview consisting of a sequence of questions in the form of an outline.

2. Instrumentation

In this research the researcher use the instrument to complete the data in the form of a writing test as a document, and interview guide. Instruments are tools that are selected and used by researcher in their collecting activities so that these activities become systematic and facilitated by them.

a. Document

Document analysis refers to the analysis of documents that contains the data collection to make certain deduction based on the research parameters. In this research, the researcher will give the theme how to make something to English teacher. Then, the English teacher gives a theme to the students how to make something in Indonesia language and the students translate into English language. Next, the researcher will analyze the students' worksheet.

b. Interview guideline

Interview guideline is made to capture research patterns that have special characteristics of verbal interactions between researcher and respondents, which are started for a purpose of research. The researcher will interview the teacher and the students. The researcher will interview 10 students to find more information about writing procedure text.

D. The Stage of the Research

1. Observation

The first steps, the researcher make observation. Researcher collects the data, before conducting research. The assembly will help the researcher easily to make another stage in the research. The researcher found the problem in writing procedure text. Researcher looks at students writing abilities.

2. Determation the Topic Problem

For the second steps, the researcher examines the problem that occurs in writing procedure text. For these steps, the researcher collects the errors made by students translating the procedure text.

3. Data Classification

For these steps, the researcher makes data classification into various types of errors analysis that commonly occur in error analysis.

4. Data Analysis

For these steps, the researcher conducts the process of examines the data analyzing the data involves analyzing the information that the researcher conduct from various sources such as observation, interviews, and documentations. The researcher analyzes the data which may involve just the frequencies and percentages in the various categories.

5. Reporting Data Analysis Result

The last steps, usually the researcher makes the conclusion of the research through the data that conducted by researcher. After analyzing the data, the researcher makes conclusion from all of the research finding before.

E. Aspects in Writing Procedure Text

Error analysis is a type a linguistic analysis that focuses on the process of identifying, and describing the students' error in writing. Error analysis classified in four categories, as follows omission, addition, misformation and misordering.

Aspects in writing procedure text, as follows:

1. Addition

Addition error is addition of words or parts of sentences that are not appropriate. For example : “Boiling the water”, this sentence get the error of addition, because added verb ‘ing’ in boil. This sentence should be deleted, so the correct sentence is “Boil the water”. For the addition, using “A”, it mean addition.

2. Omission

Omission error, namely the error of omitting the subject, verbs, to be, endings –s and –es, and prepositions. For example : “Your coffee ready to drink”, this sentence was by omitting the usage of to be. The article could be used ‘is’. So the correct sentences is “Your coffee is ready to drink”. For the omission using ‘O’, it mean omission.

3. Misformation

Misformation is error in the use of singular nouns, plural nouns, subject, object, preposition, verb and word spelling. For example : ” Take two spoon for coffee”, this sentences uses preposition for coffee. This sentences should be use ‘of’ coffee, because of coffe is to show definite noun. So the correct sentence is “Take two spoons of coffe”. For the misformation using “M1”, it mean misformation.

4. Misordering

Misordering is a form of sentence that is not appropriate, such as object placement, adverb of place, and adverb of time. For example: “ Next, pour into hot water a glass”, this sentence get the error misordering. The correct sentence, “Next, pour the hot water into a glass”. For the misordering using “M2”, it mean misordering.

Notes :

O = Omission M1= Misformation

A= Addition M2= Misordering

F. Data Analysis

After grouping the data, the researchers analyzed the data. Researchers used descriptive qualitative data as a method in qualitative data. For qualitative data, researchers can analyze as the research progresses, continue to refine and rearrange according to the results that appear. Qualitative data analysis is a complex and difficult parts of the research procedure which has obtained limited in the study (Denier, 2011). Analysis relates subtracting and organizing synthesized data looking for significant patterns and finding what is important.

Qualitative data analysis is a process for describe, classification and interconnection of phenomena with the researcher's ideas (Henderson, 2016, p. 8). Qualitative data analysis is a general term that refers to a group of methods, and ways of collecting and analyzing data that are interpretative or explain in nature and focus on meaning (Joanna, 2014).

Data analysis is that the most advanced and mysterious of all phases of a qualitative project, and one that receives the smallest amount discussion within the literature. The researcher uses qualitative research in analyzing the data which the method uses descriptive analysis method to describe and interpret the result of qualitative data, to get the percentage error, the data is calculated with the formulation as follows:

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

Where:

P = The errors presentage

F = Frequency of error occurred

N = Number of cases (total frequent /total individu)

Table 3.1 Types of Errors

No	Types of Errors	Frequency	Example
1.	Omission		
2.	Addition		
3.	Misformation		
4.	Misordering		
Total			