

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the writer provides some steps on how to conduct this research. There are research design, the subject of the study, data collection technique, instrumentation and data analysis.

A. Research Design

The writer used a descriptive qualitative method as the research design. A qualitative research study is a study that collects some type of non-number data. The qualitative data are collected by used statements made by a person during an interview, written records, pictures, clothing, or observed behavior to answer the research questions (Christensen et al, 2015, p. 46). Qualitative research is an interpretive research approach that relies on multiple types of subjective data and investigates people in particular situations in their natural environment (Denzin & Lincoln, 1994 cited Christensen et al, 2015, p. 68). Qualitative data is method that give the description about the result of research without calculated the number of data. According to Alamri, said that qualitative research emphasized on the linguistic data that identify issues from the study participant perspective considering a particular area. While, qualitative research is a study that collect some type of non-number data, and the process is give the description about the result of research by collect the data from interview and perspective or arguments by participant.

The aspect of collecting qualitative data is to determine the type of data that will answer the research question. The researcher must understand the research topic and examine the type of qualitative data to be used, and be able to ask various questions to participants so that they can share their relative opinions without being limited by the researcher's perspective. The researcher participated directly in conducting extensive data collection, obtaining detailed information, knowing the complexity of the central phenomenon (Creswell, 2012, pp. 212).

Referring to the statements above, the writer used a qualitative method to identify the dominant error in students writing products and to find out the factor an error by students that happen in the students writing descriptive text products. The qualitative data in this research are in form of students' writing products. After that, the writer describe and discuss the result of the research.

B. The Subject of The Study

The subject of the study is the students writing descriptive text products written by class X Teknik Pengelasan students of SMKN 01 Belitang Hilir Sekadau in the academic year 2021/2022. The writer choose all class X Teknik Pengelasan students for collection the data which thid class consists of 13 students.

C. Data Collection Technique and Instrumentation

1. Data Collection Technique

In this research the writer needs data collection technique to obtain results from a study. Researcher obtain empirical data that will be used to answer research questions which are commonly referred to as data collection technique (Christensen et al, 2015, p. 70). Data collection techniques are very important to do because it becomes the foundation for making research instruments. The primary method of data collection are tests, questionnaires, interviews, observations, and secondary data. Techniques of data collection are methods used to collect research data obtained from research samples such as subjects and sites that are the target in the research, which are the data sources. Data collection techniques are very important to do because it becomes the foundation for making research instruments (Christensen et al, 2015, p. 71). The data collection technique the writer used in this research is interviews, and documentations as mention bellow:

a. Documentation

In a research documentation is a part of data collecting technique. Data collecting qualitative documents is a research process itself. Qualitative data documents are divided into two type of document First, private documents (e.g., personal journals and diaries, letters, e-mails) second is public documents

(e.g., newspapers, minutes of meetings, official reports (Creswell, 2014, p. 263).

The data documentation in this research is students' writing descriptive text products which is written by the 13 students of SMKN 01 Belitang Hilir. The students writing products have been taken by the teacher. The topic of descriptive text focus on describing people.

The data collection procedure is:

- 1) First, the writer asked permission from the teacher to implement the research in that school.
- 2) Second, the writer collected the students writing descriptive text products from the teacher.
- 3) Third, the writer interviewed the students for identify the cause students' errors in writing descriptive text occur.

b. Interview

Interview is the technique which in the process included the question during the process and the interviewer need responds or answer from the interviewees. Interviews in qualitative research are carried out by asking more questions openly and publicly to participants. Next the writer provides opportunities for participants to respond to the questions.

An interview is also divided into some types, according to Dawson (2002, pp. 27-29), The most common of these are unstructured, semi-structure and structured interviews.

1) Unstructured

Unstructured or in-depth interviews are sometimes called life history interviews . In addition Dawson (2002, p.27) states that in unstructured or in-depth interviews, the researcher tries to gain an understanding of the interviewees' point of view or situation in the interview process. Unstructured interviews are usually used by researchers who are not sure what has happened in the interviewee's life, therefore the researcher uses this type of interview so that the researcher is free to ask as many questions as possible (Dawson, 2002, p. 27).

2) Semi-structured

Semi-structured interviewing is the most common type of interview used in qualitative research. In this type of interview, the researcher wants to know specific information which can be compared and contrasted with information gained in other interviews from each interviewee.

3) Structured Interviews

Structured interviews are used frequently in market research. According to Dawson, (2002, p.29) states that The interviewer asks the interviewees a series of questions and ticks boxes with the interviewees' responses . This type of interview is usually used in quantitative research.

In this research the writer used structured interview. The situation for interview is face-to-face interview that provides time to build a good communication with the participants and collects verbal and non-verbal data. The interviewer can also consider everything related to the interview such as access to make a good interview and comfort of the situation, privacy, and place (Tracy, 2013, pp. 159-160).

2. Instrumentations

Based on the data collection techniques above, the researcher used some tools of data collection namely: Documents and interview guideline.

a. Documents

The document as intrumentations in this research using students writing product. The researcher analyze the data from students' writing products based on surface strategy taxonomy, which will classify and identify the errors into omission, addition, misordering and misinformation. The researcher listed

the number of errors in the form of table. Therefore, this study, the researcher did not analyze the students' writing products in all aspects of writing skill, but just analyzed the the result of analyzing the students' writing products was find out the most dominant students' errors in using present tense.

b. Interview guideline

The interview process was carried out based on interview guidelines. Interview guidelines are a guide that is used as a basic for conducting interviews. Using interview guidelines make the process of interview activities structured. In this research, researcher used interview guidelines to know the cause students' error in using simple present tense for writing descriptive text.

D. Data Analysis

This research used qualitative data were collected from interviews and documentation of students' writing product. According to Ibrahim said that data analysis is the process calculation and evaluation in order to extract relevant information from data. The prcoess of data analysis in this resrach is collecting the data and the researcher started to analyze the data. According to Ellis (1994, p. 48) state there are four stages of error analysis to analyze the data in qualitative research, they are:

1. Collection of A Sample of Learner Language

Collection of a sample of learner language is the first stage in analyzing the data. In this stage, the researcher collected all of the data that had been acquired from documentation of students' writing descriptive text products and interview to identify what the factor the students' errors occur.

2. Identification of Errors

After collecting the data from the students' writing product and interview. In this stage, the writer identified the students' errors in writing descriptive text by using surface strategy taxonomy. Dulay et al, (1982, p. 150) divided errors into four categories: (1) omission, (2) addition, (3) misformation, and (4) misordering.

3. Description of Errors

In this stage, after identified the students' error by using surface strategy taxonomy. The researcher describe the factor cause of error using descriptive qualitative method and writer describe students' errors in writing descriptive text by coding the data. Coding is a word consisting of "code." Codes in qualitative research are usually in the form of words or short phrases, which symbolically, symbolize and provide summative. Coding is a way of analyzing qualitative data. Coding is a not an exact science, especially in explaining bahavior. Coding is a symbolically assign summative or evocative attribute as a

clue for classification each type for visual the data. (Saldana, 2013, p.3).

In this research, the researcher used students writing product for analyzing qualitative data from each participant, which analyzed an errors in using simple present tense for writing descriptive text made by students class X Teknik pengelasan based on surface strategy taxonomy. The code for each categories that analyzed in this research are Omission (On); addition (An); misformation (Ms); and (4) misordering (Mr).

4. Explanation of Errors

After identifying the students' errors by using surface taxonomy strategy and describe the error by using coding In this stage, the researcher explained the students' dominant errors in writing descriptive text and the causes of students' errors in writing descriptive text written by Students X Teknik pengelasan in SMKN 01 Belitang Hilir.

In analyzing the types of error, the writer used the percentage technique. The writer used formula at bellow:

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

Where:

P = Percentage of the error

F = Frequency of the error

N = Total sample Percentage of the students' error on the use of
simple present tense based on surface strategy taxonomy