CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher explains the research method that used by the researcher. This chapter would also contain the sample, population, instruments and the way the researcher analyzed the data that the researcher obtained.

A. Research Design

In this research, researcher is considering to use the qualitative research design. Researcher would analyze the kind of error by using the the qualitative method. Concurring to Creswell (2014. P3). Research plan is plans and the methods for investigate to detailed strategies of information collection and analysis.In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. According to Auebach and Silverstain (2003, P1), qualitative is research that involves the analysis and interpretation of texts and interviews to discover important patterns that describe a particular phenomenon. Qualitative research could be a implies for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social human issue. The method of inquire about includes rising questions and strategies; collecting data within the members setting; analyzing the information inductively, building from particulars to general topics; and making translations of the meaning of information. The final written report features an adaptable composing structure (Creswell 2012).

In this study the researcher used descriptive qualitative research to get a description of the state of phenomena appearing in the current situation. The researcher can go to the field to collect information about student errors write them down describe them and then analyze their results according to the classification of the surface strategy whatever they are; verb, noun, conjunction, pronoun, adjective, adverb, article, and prepositions.

B. The Subject of the Study

In this study the researcher uses a purposive sampling technique to select research subject. Techniques for identifying research samples with certain considerations. The goal of sampling is not to obtain a large and representative sample; The aim is to select the people, places, or things that could provide the richest and most detailed information to help us answer our research questions.

The subjects of the research that conducted by researcher are 8th grade students of SMPN 3 Belitang. The total number of 8th grade students was 35 students.

C. Data Collection Technique and Instrumentation

In a research data collection techniques and instruments used are very important. Both of these are tools to find out whether the research we are doing is valid and has actual results.

1. Data Collection Technique

    Data collection technique is how researcher attempt to collect the data for research. According to Creswell (2014, P231), Techniques for collecting data in qualitative research consist of: observation, interviews, and document analysis. In this study, researcher will use documentation as a tool for data collection.

    Documentation is derived from the word document means written object. This means that documentation data can be found in the objects written record. Therefore, the source of data analysis in this study was through material taken from student writing assignments written by students.

2. Instrumentation

    Instrumentation is a tool to collect the data, instrument is a main part how to collect the data by using a tool. An instrument is a device to get the data. In this case the researcher uses the document as an instrument. In this study the documents were known about student error and accurate data was obtained on student translation.

D. Validity and Reability

The consistency of this research taken from the student worksheets. As the documents this worksheet contains the truth of students ability. The document always consistent to analyze and taken as the part of research reability. The

accuracy of the research would be accurate because the documents taken from the school where this documents produced. The student worksheets created by teacher and be done by the students itself. Reseacher only taken the documents after the documents collected by the teacher itself.

E. Data Analysis

In this research, after the researcher collect the data he will analyze it. To analyze the data researcher should use a systematic term to analyze the data. Data analysis is the systematic process of searching and organizing the interview transcripts field notes and other materials that you have accumulated to increase your understanding and enable you to present and share what you have discovered to others. In the research that will be carried out by the researcher, the researcher will use the results of the students' translations and will analyze the errors made by the students.

There are a few stages utilized to analyze and translate subjective such as organizing planning and the information, perusing through all information, investigating and coding the database, portraying discoveries and shaping topics or portrayal, interrelating subjects or depiction, translating the meaning of the discoveries, and the final one of investigation subjective information is approving the precision of the discoveries (Creswell, 2012, p. 218). The step in investigation subjective information that will the researcher employments in this investigate, as notices:

1. Organizing and planning information for investigation Organize and get ready the information for analysis. At this organize the researcher must plan everything that will be utilized during the investigate prepare,documentation related to perceptions and investigate members Briefly by and large reason and meaning of the data related to the investigate Another, the author will frame a sketchbook of thoughts and make field notes or planning field notes, meet rules, checking the fabric and a inquire about premise, making documentation of the research journey.

2. Reading through all information The researcher center on all research date by rethinking, the arrange makes analysts reflect on inquire about information and sources of arrangement more completely so that the inquire about handle is carried out with exact information sources and research sites.

3. Coding the information coding may be a word comprising of "code." Codes in qualitative research are more often than not within the shape of words or brief expressions, which typically, symbolize and give summative, significant, and curiously traits for certain language-based information or visual information, and their meaning, will be assessed concerning each people data. Coding could be a way of analyzing subjective information. Coding is not an correct science, particularly in clarifying behavior, but, justifiably, coding could be a broader move

between information collection and information examination (Saldana, 2013, pp. 2-6).

No	Code	Category	Code Formation	Example (error)	Example (correct)
1	LC	LC	Linguistic Category	She **am** eating	She **is** eating
2	SC	SCO	Surface Category Omission	She Sleeping (**is**)	She **is** sleeping
		SCA	Surface Category Addition	Mouses	Mice
		SCM	Surface Category Misformation	the cat **catch** a mouse	The cat **catches** a mouse
		SCMI	Surface Category Misordering	I don't get it what **is** that	I do not understand what that is
3	CT	CTD	Comparative Taxonomy Developmental	I buy a **book blue**	I buy a **blue book**
		CTI	Comparative Taxonomy Interlingual	Life **in** Earth	Life **on** earth
		CTA	Comparative Taxonomy Ambiguous	I rode a black horse in red pajamas	I wear a red pajamas when rode a black horse
4	CIT	CIT	Communicative Impact Taxonomy	I answer wrong a **word** at that task	I answer wrong **vocabulary** at that task

Table 3.1 Coding

To simplify the classification of errors made by students, researcher will use codes, namely: LC (Linguistic Category), SC (Surface Category), CT (Comparative Taxonomy), and CIT (Comparative Impact Taxonomy).

These codes are use to classify the forms of errors made by students. The code is also use to make it easier to describe errors made by students.