

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter deals with research method which present research design, data sources, instruments, data collection, data analysis, and the last is triangulation.

A. Research Design

This study uses descriptive qualitative which tries to explain and perceive the objects in line with reality. By examining recount text written by the students, it can be analyzed and explained the first language (L1) interference of the students. Error analysis (EA) is used to analyze the data found in the study. Ellis and Barkhuizen (2005) described EA as a set of actions to identify, describe, and explain learners' error. However, error analysis not only relates to identify and detect learners' errors but also to explain the reason for occurrence of learners' error (Budiharto, 2019).

B. Data Source

The data source in this study is document which is fifteen recount texts produced by tenth-grade students of IPS 3 of SMA Negeri 1 Ngadiluwih in the academic year of 2019/2020. Thereby the data of this study are words, sentences, and utterances containing L1 interference.

C. Instruments

In qualitative research, the human instrument is the primary tool to collect and analyze the data (Ary, 2010). Therefore, the primary instrument of

this study is the researcher herself. The researcher is able to collect the data, analyze the data, interpret the data, and check the interpretation based on the researcher's knowledge. In addition, the researcher also analyzes the data by using the theories which can support the analysis process accurately.

D. Data Collection

There were several steps done in order to collect the data. Firstly, the recount texts were collected in the online class by using Whatsapp. The instructions and guidelines how to work on the writing test were given to the students by Whatsapp group. Next, the students submit their recount text in the form of a picture.

E. Data Analysis

The collected data are analyzed line by line in order to detect errors for L1 interference categorization by using error analysis. In analyzing the primary data, Corder's (1975) steps are used in this study. First, fifteen recount texts composed by tenth grade students are collected. Second, the errors found in students' writing are identified by using Dulay et al. (1982) Surface Strategy Taxonomy. Third, the errors are classified into error of omission, error of addition, error of misinformation, and error of misordering. The last is explanation of error. It is concerned with establishing the source of errors and what might caused those errors.

F. Triangulation

Triangulation is used in order to regulate the validity and reliability of the study. Hales (2010) divides triangulation into four types, including data triangulation, methods triangulation, investigators triangulation, and theory triangulation. This study uses investigator triangulation as a strategy to found the credibility of qualitative analysis. Hence, investigators triangulation, the advisors, is applied in the study to decrease bias in analyzing the data. After the researcher finished analyzing the data, the advisors check the result of the analysis to give comments and suggestions.