

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter discusses the method used by the researcher in conducting this research. This discussion covers research design, research participants, research instrument, technique of data collecting, and technique of data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

In this study, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is to examine a phenomenon as it is, in rich detail. Qualitative data is extremely varied in nature. It includes virtually any information that can be captured that is not numerical in nature. This study combined genre analysis and error analysis. Genre analysis is analyzing all aspect of the samples of a particular genre. Error analysis which is defined as a technique for identifying, classifying, and systematically interpreting the unacceptable form produced by someone learning a foreign language, using any of the principles and procedures provided by linguistics (Hasyim, 2002).

In this research, the researcher chooses the 7th grade students' writing descriptive text in SMPN 1 Ngadiluwih as the subject that will be analyzed. The researcher uses genre analysis because it focused on the way in which texts are structured and organized in the students' writing. Additionally, error analysis is also used because it focused in errors made by the students about the common difficulties that a person faces in writing English sentences. This research focus

on analysis generic structure of descriptive text and analysis errors in language features of descriptive text.

## **B. Research Participants**

In this case, the subject of this research was the students of SMPN 1 Ngadiluwih 7<sup>th</sup> grade students in the 2<sup>nd</sup> semester in the academic years of 2022/2023 class A that consisted of 36 students. Thus, the researcher took only 30 of class as a research subject. Therefore, the collected data were 30 consists of 11 males and 19 female students' writing descriptive text with an age range of 12-14 years.

| <b>No</b> | <b>Name</b> | <b>Gender</b> |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| 1.        | AYM         | Female        |
| 2.        | AEF         | Male          |
| 3.        | AADP        | Female        |
| 4.        | AWP         | Male          |
| 5.        | BPEH        | Male          |
| 6.        | BMA         | Male          |
| 7.        | CY          | Male          |
| 8.        | CAKS        | Female        |
| 9.        | CPR         | Female        |
| 10.       | CMD         | Female        |
| 11.       | FNK         | Female        |
| 12.       | IAR         | Female        |
| 13.       | KNA         | Female        |
| 14.       | KWA         | Female        |
| 15.       | KTK         | Male          |
| 16.       | KEY         | Female        |
| 17.       | LS          | Female        |
| 18.       | MAAS        | Male          |
| 19.       | MAS         | Male          |
| 20.       | MHAA        | Male          |
| 21.       | NO          | Female        |
| 22.       | NENA        | Female        |
| 23.       | NASQ        | Female        |
| 24.       | NNA         | Male          |

|     |      |        |
|-----|------|--------|
| 25. | NAFP | Female |
| 26. | PAR  | Female |
| 27. | SOA  | Female |
| 28. | SCTP | Male   |
| 29. | SG   | Female |
| 30. | UNRZ | Female |

*Table 3.1 The Students of SMPN 1 Ngadiluwih Seventh Grade Class A*

### **C. Research Instrument**

Research instrument is a tool used by a researcher to collect data and then answer a research question. The purpose of this study is to analyze descriptive text written by students. The instrument in this research is writing test.

In writing test, the researcher wants to know the students' compliance using generic structure and what errors do using language features in writing descriptive text. In the test, the students should write paragraph include identification and description as generic structure of descriptive text and pay attention about language features of descriptive text.

In instruction, the researcher give 4 different topics of writing such as person, animal, place, and object. The students asked to choose only one to describe correctly and properly. Then, the researcher asked to write around 200 – 250 words in 40 minutes.

### **D. Technique of Data Collection**

The technique of data collection is all process that is done to gain the data of the research. The data collections that will be collected by researcher are participant's written text. The following data gathering procedures were used:

1. Asking for permission

Before the researcher do research in SMPN 1 Ngadiluwih, the researcher asks for permission to the teacher and principal of SMPN 1 Ngadiluwih.

2. Review the material of descriptive text

The researcher came to VII – A then ask to the students about descriptive text especially about generic structure and language features of descriptive text. Before students given a test, the researcher gives a little explanation about generic structure and language features of descriptive text.

3. Administering writing test

The researcher came to VII – A class. The students who participate in this research is 30 in total. The researcher asks the students who participate in this research to write a descriptive text under the topic which were relevant to the English curriculum for the seventh-grade students. The researcher chose descriptive text of person, animal, place, and object as the topic of writing.

In the test, the students were given 4 different topic of writing and they asked to describe only one. Then the students asked to write the text around 200 – 250 words in 40 minutes. The paragraph should include identification and description as generic structure of descriptive text also be aware and pay attention about language features in descriptive text. The

researcher took 1 week for the test. It started from 10<sup>th</sup> April until 18<sup>th</sup> April 2023.

## E. Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher has some steps:

### 1. Analyzing the generic structure of descriptive text

The researcher identifies the students' ability in writing descriptive text. In identify, the researcher focused on generic structure of descriptive there are identification and description. The researcher analyzed students' result for identification and description as generic structure of descriptive text.

After analyzed the students' generic structure, the researcher give score based the table below:

*Table 3.2. Generic Structure Analysis of Students' Descriptive Text*

| <b>Instrument of Assessment</b>                   | <b>4 Points</b>  | <b>3 Points</b>  | <b>2 Points</b>   | <b>1 Point</b>   |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| Organization<br>- Identification<br>- Description | If identification is complete and description are arranging with proper connectives. | If identification is almost complete and description are arranging with almost proper connectives. | If identification is not complete and description are arranged with view misuse of connectives. | If identification is not complete and description are arranged with misuse of connectives. |

*Adapted from (Brown,2004)*

### 2. Analyzing the error

Then, in this step, the researcher focus an analysis of language features in writing descriptive text based on Surface Strategy Taxonomy by (Dulay et al., 1982) includes error of omission, error of addition, error of misformation, and error of misordering. In this study, the language

features will be analyzed such as specific participant, adjectives, auxiliary verbs, action verbs, and simple present tense.

First, the researcher identified the error of language features then analyzed one by one the error of language features made by students. Second, after analyzed the error, the researcher classified each error made by students and give different codes of errors. The codes used as follow (EO) stands for Error of Omission, (EA) stands for Error of Addition, (EMS) stands for Error of Misformation, (EMO) stand for Error of Misordering.

### 3. Calculating

For this step, after analyzed generic structure and error of language features made by students, the researcher calculated. The researcher used descriptive analysis technique (percentage). The researcher used formula by Keshavarz (2013).

P = Percentage

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

Where:

P = the percentage

N = number of cases

F = frequency of percentage