CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter is the important part to elaborate on the method that is used in examining this study. Therefore, the research design, data source, instrument, data collection technique, data analysis technique, and research validation of this study will be discussed in detail in this chapter.

A. Research Design

This study uses descriptive qualitative research. This design is useful for this study as it emphasizes on qualitative data in which the researcher is to identify the patterns obtained from the subject or sample (Creswell, 2012). In addition, Arikunto (2005) states that the descriptive research ia a research with the view to collect information and to describe about a variable or a phenomena (p. 234).

From the explanation above, it can be concluded more specifically that this study applies qualitative research where the data are interpreted by using descriptive explanation.

B. Data Source

The data source in this research is document which is the descriptive text written by the students of eleventh accounting 5 of SMKN 2 Kediri in the academic year of 2019/2020. This class is chosen based on some considerations such as the major of this class is the most favourite one in

SMKN 2 Kediri, and this class has studied and practiced to write descriptive text in the last semester, and they have information the writer needs for the research and availability to follow this research. So, the English teacher gave suggestion to choose this class as the subject of this writing task due to this class has good motivation in English and has studied and practiced to write descriptive text in the last semester. This class consists of 36 students, so there are 36 texts which are analyzed in this research.

C. Instrument

Instrument is an important tool to help the researcher collecting and analyzing the data. The instrument in this study is the reseacher herself and supported by writing test and interview as secondary instruments. They will be explained as follow.

1. The Writer

    Ary (2010: 412) states that the human investigator is the primary tool to collect and analyze the data in qualitative research. It means that the researcher collect the data by herself.

2. Writing Test

    In writing test, the students are asked to write descriptive text based on the topic provided.

3. Interview

   The researcher uses interview tehnique to get further information about students' error in writing English. The interview is conducted with the English teacher and the students in preliminary study.

D. **Data Collection**

   There were several steps done by the researcher in order to collect the data. Those were:

1. The researcher conducted the research in the online class. In order to make sure that the students committed error not mistake, the researcher reminded the students about descriptive text before doing the test.

2. After reminding the material, the researcher gave instruction and guidelines how doing the writing test.

3. Next, the researcher got the students' writing results from the pictures of their writings.

4. The researcher checked it by underlining the wrong word or sentence and returning it to the students to corect their writing by themselves and write it again.

5. Then, the second students' writings were collected and the researcher checked it once more to find whether the students could correct the words or not, if students could correct it that meant the students made a mistake and vice versa.

6. The researcher analyzed the writing test to find the errors of subject verb agreement.

E. **Data Analysis Technique**

In carrying out this study, the procedures of error analysis suggested by Corder (1974) were followed in order to find out the forms of subject verb agreement errors in descriptive writing which made by the students. Instead, to find out which is the most common form of error, the errors percentage was counted.

1. Analyzing error types

This research used Corder's (1974) technique In analyzing the types of errors. They are as follows:

a) collection of sample errors

The researcher collects the results of the students' descriptive writing.

b) identification of errors

This applies to the collection of sentences that lead to the error of the subject verb agreement.

c) classification of error

The errors were classified into omission, addition, misformation, and misordering which were suggested by Dulay et al. (1982)

d) explanation of error

In this stage, the explanation why errors occurred was clarified. The explanation addressed the cause of the errors.

e) evaluation of error

It is a supplementary step in the review of errors. It displays the various errors with a view to deciding which instruction to receive.

2. Calculating the Percentage of Errors

To know the most common errors, it is done by dividing the total frequency number of each type of error by the total number of all types of error frequencies and then multiplying by one hundred percent.

Percentage=

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Total number of frequency of each type of errors } (n)}{\text{Total number of all frequencies of types of errors } (\Sigma N)} \times 100\%$$

F. Research Validation

In this research, the researcher looks for the experts' judgement and peer reviewers to confirm the research data. Regarding this triangulation, after the data are analyzed, the researcher asks peer reviewers to check the tightness of the data analysis. Then, the researcher asks Mrs. Gunarsih, S.Pd. as the expert to give comments and suggestion.