CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter focuses on the description of the research method and procedure of using data collection. It presents research design, research subject, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Method

There are some designs of the research which are qualitative descriptive, quantitative descriptive, and mixed methods research design. The applied research method of this research was qualitative descriptive research design. The researcher used qualitative research design because it was not dealing with statistical analysis. It means that the result of qualitative research is framed by using words or statement rather than numbers. Besides, qualitative design describes status of social phenomena as they happen naturally. As Creswell (2012) states that the characteristics of qualitative research is analyzing the data for description and themes using text analysis and defining the larger meaning of the finding, also exploring a problem and developing a detailed understanding of a central phenomenon. The data or phenomenon of this research are the errors made by the English Language Education Department students of University of Muhammadiyah Malang in argumentative essay writing.
3.2 Research Subject

The subject of this research was the students in academic year 2014/2015 who were taking writing III subject under one lecturer in A and B class of English Department at University of Muhammadiyah Malang, which the total number of students were 40 students. The researcher chose them based on the fact that the students had already learnt argumentative essay material in the class. Based on that consideration, the researcher assumed that they are capable for writing argumentative essay. Also, the researcher chose the lecturer based on lecturer’s expertise.

3.3 Research Instruments

The tools which used by the researcher in collecting the data are called research instrument. Annum (2016), states that research instrument is some tools for collecting the data. The instruments of this research were document analysis and interview guide. By using those instruments, the researcher could convince the readers that the data were valid and clear to be presented.

3.3.1 Document Analysis

Document analysis is the instrument to get the data from the documents or written text. Documents consist of public and private records which qualitative researchers obtain about a site or participants in a study, and they may be newspapers, minutes of meetings, personal journals, and letters (Creswell, 2012). The researcher intended to identify the types of errors made by the Class A and B of English Department at University of Muhammadiyah Malang in their argumentative essay writing using Document analysis. It was chosen since the researcher got the data
directly from the text of student’s writing. Before been writing the essays, the students were divided by the lecturer into several groups. Every groups had different types of essays and the groups which had argumentative essay were five groups. So, there were five essays of argumentative which researcher analyze.

3.3.2 Interview

Interview is the instrument of collecting data by conducting the dialogue between interviewer and interviewee. Kothari (2004) states that the interview method of collecting data implicates presentation of oral-verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral-verbal responses. The lecturer was interviewed in order to ensure the finding errors of students’ writing which had already analyzed by the researcher. There are some types of interview, according to Ary, et.-al (2010), there are three types of interview, they are structured interview, semi-structured interview, and unstructured interview.

a. Structured interview is like a formal interview, in which the time and the question are already set. In many case, this type of interview is simply administering a verbal questionnaire. Hunn (2002) states that structured interview is interview that allows the interviewer ask same question with the same way.

b. Semi - Structured Interviews gives more flexibility than a structured interview. The researcher had designed some questions which could be modified or explore the questions during the process of interview to get the
Mathers (2002) states that semi-structured interview is interview that involve questions based on the topic that will be discussed in more detail.

c. Unstructured interview is informal interview because the interviewer has no determined questions. Based on Easwaramoorthy (2006), in this type of interview, kinds of specific guidelines, restrictions, predetermined questions, or list of options are not needed by the interviewer.

In this research, the researcher used semi-structured interview. It helped the researcher to obtain the data from the participants instead of other interview techniques because the interviewer explore the questions spontaneously when it was considered important. In detail, the interview guide can be seen in Appendix III.

3.4 Data Collection

Data collection allows every researcher collecting information systematically about the sample of the research weather people, objects or even phenomena which occur (Chaleunvong 2009). In this research, the researcher presented the data in the form of description. The source data of this research were 40 students in academic year 2014/2015 who are taking Writing III subject at University of Muhammadiyah Malang under one lecturer. The data of this research were the students’ errors and the common errors in writing argumentative essays. The data were obtained from the document analysis. The procedures of collecting data were arranged as follows:

1. The researcher went to the lecturer and asked permission to conduct the research in their class and take the result of the students’ argumentative essays writing.
2. The results of the students’ argumentative essays writing were collected by the researcher.

3. The errors made by the students in their argumentative essays were analyzed by the researcher.

4. The writing III lecturer was interviewed in order to ensure the error results which had already been analyzed by the researcher.

5. The common error made by the student in their recount text were determined by the researcher.

3.5 Data Analysis

The next step was analyzing the data, which was the pivotal part in a research. Data analysis is process which focuses in the finding of the qualitative or quantitative research dealing with the step of analyzes the data (Van Gog, 2011). It consisted of reducing and organizing the data, synthesizing, searching for significant patterns, and discovering important thing (Ary, et-al., 2010). The data are analyzed step by step as follows:

1. Collecting the data from the students of writing III class at English Language Education Department of University of Muhamadiyah Malang in the form of argumentative essays writing.

2. Identifying the errors in students’ argumentative essays writing.

3. Classifying the type of errors made by the students of writing III class at English Language Education Department of University of Muhamadiyah Malang in the form of argumentative essays writing.
4. Find out the common errors made by the students of writing III class at English Language Education Department of University of Muhamadiyah Malang in the form of argumentative essays writing.

5. Drawing conclusion based on collected data.