CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains the procedures used in conducting the research. The topics that will be discussed in this chapter are research design, research object, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis. All of those topics will be explain in this below

3.1 Research Design

According to Ary (2010:426), the research design is the researcher’s plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some groups or some phenomena in its context. In general, the research is typically classified into two broad categories, namely: quantitative and qualitative research.

In conducting this research, researcher uses qualitative research. According to Ary (2002), descriptive research is designed to obtain information concerning with current phenomenon status and determining the natural situation as it exists at the time of study. The phenomenon which the writer take in this research is about paraphrase text using paraphrasing tool, it’s one of application in internet. Many application about paraphrase in the internet, but the researcher choose one of them it’s “YouParaphrase.com”. So, with that application the researcher will paraphrase spoof text and will get the grammatical error of YouParaphrase.com as paraphrasing tool of spoof text.

In this research, the researcher uses the descriptive qualitative research design. The purpose of this research is the researcher wants to describe the errors
that “Youparaphrase.com” as paraphrasing tool produced and the most dominant errors found in the spoof text on “Reader Digest” magazine. Besides, this research does not concern on numbers or statistical computation, but this research concerns on the quality of using words and description.

### 3.2 Research Object

The way of design a qualitative research by selects the object. Object is anything that is visible or tangible and is relatively stable in form. Research object is important elements for conducting any research because it helps in determining the possibility of conducting the research. Basically, those wide points of every last bit researches will be with affirm those unwavering quality from claiming existing information furthermore should find the deviation of existing learning on help new learning in the existing information.

In this research, the object is spoof text in “Reader Digest” magazine. That spoof text that will be paraphrase with application that called “YouParaphrase.com” as paraphrasing tool.

### 3.3 Research Instrument

In qualitative research, there are two kinds of instruments such as primary instrument and secondary instrument. According to Ary et al. (2010: 424), in qualitative studies, the human investigator is the primary instrument for the gathering and analyzing data. It means that the researcher collects the data by herself or himself. However, the researcher still requires another instrument as
secondary instrument. Hence, the secondary instrument of this research is document analysis.

According to Ary (2006: 29), document or content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behaviour. Document analysis can be-written or text-based artifacts (textbooks, novels, story, transcripts, letter, email-massages, etc.) or non-written records (photographs, audiotapes, videotapes, computer images, website, virtual world settings, and so on).

Therefore, the reason of the researcher chooses document analysis because, the researcher analyses use “YouParaphrase.com” as paraphrasing tool for spoof text on “Reader Digest” magazine. Therefore for secondary instrument, the researcher use document analysis to collect the data, and analyzed data.

3.4 Data Collection and Data Analysis

The source of data in this research is “YouParaphrase.com” as paraphrasing tool. The researcher took the data from spoof text in “Reader Digest” magazine. (Ellis & Barkhuizen, as cited in Taher, 2011) said that when conducting an error analysis, there are some steps that are included in the process. In collecting data the researcher has to consider what the purpose of the research. Then the researcher tries to collect relevant data for the research’s aim and research questions.

The researcher collects the data and analyses the data through the process as follows:

1. Reading the story on the “Reader Digest” magazine,
2. Researcher took one most funny story from three story on the “Reader Digest” magazine,

3. Retyped the story of “Reader Digest” magazine into Microsoft word,

4. Open “YouParaphrase.com” as paraphrasing tool in internet,

5. Copy-paste from Microsoft word into “YouParaphrase.com” as paraphrasing tool,

6. Read after using “YouParaphrase.com” as paraphrasing tool,

7. Classifying the data into several criteria such as omission error, addition error, misformation, and misordering,

8. Preparing the data to be analyzed,

9. Making a table to put the result,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Before use “YouParaphrase.com”</th>
<th>After use “YouParaphrase.com”</th>
<th>Types of Error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Describing the errors of “YouParaphrase.com”,

11. Transfering the result into the table,

12. Drawing the conclusion.