CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter particularly reflects the method which researcher used. It deals with several points such as research design, research object, data collection (methods, instruments and purposes), and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

To know a phenomena in our surrounding deeply, we need to do a research in order to get more informations about the phenomenon, so that it will gain our understanding. Creswell (2012 : 3) states that “research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue.” In the process of research, the researcher must be able to develop a research design to organize the research process. It is called research design.

Research design is determined based on the purpose of the study. This study was designed as a qualitative research. Creswell (2012 : 16) states that “a central phenomenon is the key concept, idea, or process studied in qualitative research”. Indeed, qualitative research is a study of phenomenon which needs to explore to get more information.

In this qualitative research, the researcher presented the data and research in the form of qualitative descriptive. Analysis of this type of research was done with words to describe conclusions, so the qualitative study obtained the descriptive data. The research design that the writer used in this study is to justify the data that the writer used into sentences. Using qualitative research made the
writer more critical in explaining a problem that cannot be explained by using numbers.

3.2 Research Subject

To collect the data, the researcher needs a source which the researcher used to gather information related to the topic. This study used students’ work as a source in collecting data or information. The students’ work was obtained by the researcher in giving a test that was provided by the researcher. Moreover, in this study, the researcher involved 31 students as the subject.

3.3 Data Collection

“Collecting data means identifying and selecting individuals for a study, obtaining their permission to study them, and gathering information by asking people questions or observing their behaviors” Cresswell (2012 : 9). The appropriate methods in collecting the data is needed as well as the research instruments that is used. In this study, the researcher used three methods. They were test, document analysis, and questionnaire.

3.3.1 Techniques and Instruments

a. Test

There are several kinds of data collection methods to gather a data that can be used in conducting a research. One of them is a test. In this research, the researcher used objective test on the use of determiners that focused on articles and quantifiers in order to know the students’ understanding and ability in using determiners. The students were intended to write a short paragraph that consisted of quantifiers and articles on it.
The instrument that the researcher used in this study was the same as the method that was a test. The use of articles and quantifiers put into a paragraph containing *a, an, the, any, some, much, many, a lot of, plenty of, a little and a few*. Indeed, the students should generate a short paragraph by adding those quantifiers and articles mentioned before. The worksheet can be seen in Appendix 1.

b. **Document Analysis**

Document refers to “a wide range of written, physical, and visual materials” (Ary, et. al., 2010 : 442). Ary et. al. (2010) also classifies document into four categories. They are public records, personal documents, physical material, and researcher – generated documents. It can be in the form of writing, journal, photograph, newspaper, transcripts, and others.

In this research, the researcher used the students’ work in the form of writing composition in which the researcher got by giving students a writing test at the beginning. The writing test used was in form of descriptive writing. It dealt with a descriptive text about describing person, or animals, or things. The researcher expected to get the data of students’ errors and the dominant error in using determiners. This method is used to answer the first and second research questions.

c. **Questionnaire**

Questionnaire is a form containing a set of question, especially, one addressed to a statically significant number of subjects as a way of gathering information for a survey (Ary, et.al., 2010 ). Moreover, Ary et., al. (2010) mentions two types of questionnaire. They are unstructured or opened form and
structured or closed form questionnaire. Unstructured or opened form is a questionnaire that allows respondents to complete the form freely to reveal their opinion about a topic. While structured or closed form questionnaire is a questionnaire which contains a list of questions and a multiple answer that should be choosen by respondents.

In this research, those two types of questionnaire were used to obtain information about the causes of students making errors in using determiners. Before doing this method, the researcher provided an intruments in collecting the data that was questionnaire guideline which contained a list of questions related to the topic. The questionnaire can be seen in Appendix 2.

3.4 Data Collection Procedures

The researcher cooperate with the teacher to collect the data. In collecting the data, the researcher employed the following procedures, as follows:

1. Giving a test

   The test was accomplished by the eighth grade students of SMPN 8 Malang along with the teacher’s and researcher’s agreement ahead. Therefore, the researcher conducted the test at a time and class which was agreed by teacher. When giving the test, worksheet given to the students of which consisting a picture provided by researcher. The researcher gave 45 minutes to finish the test.

2. Distributing Questionnaire

   After finishing the test, students collected the answer sheet to the researcher. Therefore, the researcher gave students questionnaire that should
be finished in twenty minutes. Before finishing the questionnaire, the researcher explained the rule briefly.

3.5 Data Analysis

The data of this study was students’ composition written by the Eighth Grade students of SMPN 8 Malang. The data was analyzed through three stages demonstrated by Ary et al (2010). They are familiarizing and organizing, coding and reducing, interpreting and presenting:

1. Familiarizing and Organizing

In this stage, the researcher required to catch the content of data in which the researcher had. As it is explained by Ary, et., al. (2010; p. 481) that “the researcher should become familiar with the data through reading and rereading notes and transcripts, viewing and reviewing videotapes, and listening repeatedly to audiotapes.” To make it easier in analyzing data, the researcher organized the data in the form of written text that would be necessary for the analysis. The data was acquired by giving a test and questionnaire to the students.

2. Coding and Reducing

The next step, the researcher required to label into some categories. In this case, the researcher analyzed the result of tests and questionnaire. Afterward, in the reduced stage, the researcher started to divide the data specifically. They were error in using determiners, the dominant error which was done by students, and causes of students making error.

3. Interpreting and Presenting
In the third stage, the researcher interpreted and presented the whole data which had been collected in the form of descriptive analysis. It contained the result of the study and related theory.

4. Drawing Conclusion

In the end, the researcher also got the conclusion from the results’ study and wrote it in the form of paragraph about students’ error, the dominant errors made by students, and causes of students making error.