

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. Research Method

The researcher took the title “Error Analysis on Student’s Construction of Passive Voice”. This study intend to know how far the student’s error in changing active to passive voice at the First grade of Senior high School.

Due to this paper which is written through qualitative technique, the source of the data was taken by library research and descriptive explorative analysis. The elucidation of theories from library research and the sources of data involved are: books, e-book, website information, and material of English subject taught at the first grade of Senior High school.

The writer will take the case of study as one of the instrument used. According to Nunan that “A case of study is what you call a case, in case, in case you don’t have anything else to call it”¹ and this book explained that the defining of case study is should not be equated with observational studies as this would rule out historical case studies, that case studies are not simply pre-experimental, and that case study is not a term for a standard methodological package.²

In doing so, the writer intend to use qualitative research to complete this study, such as explained by Nunan that “the qualitative case study can be defined as an intersive, holistic,

¹ David Nunan, *Research Methode in Language Learning*, (Newyork: Cambridge University Press,1992), p. 74

² Ibid

description and analysis of a single entity, phenomenon, or social unit. Case studies are particularistic, descriptive and heuristic and rely heavily on inductive reasoning in handling multiple data source.³ It means that the writer uses this method.

B. The Place and Time of Research

In this research the writer took place in MA Daar Et-Taqwa on Jl. Petir Tunjung Kp. Cigodeg Ds. Tambiluk Kec. Petir kab. Serang. The reason for choosing this school is easy to be reached and the researcher wants to give contribution to this school. The researcher took time to this research on March 2016 until this research is finished.

C. The Instrument of The Research

According to Abdul Halim Hanafi, "Research instrument is so important tool in the research because it will dig data needed to solve research problem to reach research goal effectively and efficiently."⁴

Kinds of instruments are test and non test. Based on Hanafi's opinion, the writer can say that the test instrument is research tool which has true-false answer because it will measure students' comprehension toward a knowledge. While, non test instrument is used to look for representation or perception of respondent about a problem.⁵

The writer uses a writing test as the instrument for collecting the data for the test. The teacher explains about

³ Ibid, p. 77

⁴ Abdul Halim Hanafi, *Metodologi Penelitian Bahasa Untuk Penelitian, Tesis, dan Disertasi* (Jakarta: Diadit Media Press, 2011), 111.

⁵ Ibid., 112-113.

passive and active voice to the students. After that, the writer ask the students to change the sentence from active and passive voice.

D. Population and Sample

1. Population

Some scientists give opinion about population. According to Irawan in Hanafi, he says that, “Population is all element explained by researcher in the research.” While according to Suharsimi Arikunto in Hanafi, “Populasi adalah totalitas subjek penelitian.”⁶

Population is all cases, situations, or individuals who share one and more characteristics. The population of this research is the students of *MA Daar Et-Taqwa* especially the first grade students, from cross major. It is 100 students’ population. Looking at the number of population, its enables, and the writer does not take all of them as a respondent, because whether the writer takes all of them, it will take long time and much cost for finishing this study. So the writer takes sample from the population above for the research.

2. Sample

According to Hanafi in *Metodologi Penelitian Bahasa*, sample is part of population will be source of data and it can be representative the number of population.

Taking sample in quantitative and qualitative research is different. As we know in quantitative research, there are two samples desaign, as follows: probability sampling and non-

⁶ Ibid., 99-100.

probability sampling. While in qualitative research there is many ways to take sample. They are extreme case, typical case, maximum variation sample, homogeneous sample, and chain sample.

On taking samples, the writer will use the homogeneous sample method that stated Setiyadi, he says in his "*Metodologi Penelitian Untuk Pengajaran Bahasa Asing Pendekatan Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif*" books, ". . . homogeneous sample chooses certain group in population. The researcher specializes to a group in population."⁷ This way has purpose to describe certain group deeply. On taking a sample the write just will take 20 % from the population, 20 students.

E. The Technique of Data Collection

To get data about student's error in writing English, the writer does several steps as follows:

a. Interviews

A technique used by a researcher to get the data from the teacher of English and also students. Through this technique, the researcher gives questions to teacher and students to get the data about teacher's learning activity in the class room and student's construction of passive voice.

b. Test technique

The researcher gives a written test to the students after the students get the explanation about passive and active

⁷Ag. Bambang Setiyadi, *Metode Penelitian Untuk Pengajaran Bahasa Asing Pendekatan Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif* (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2006), p. 49.

voice from their teacher. The test will be presented to those students at the first grade as the sample of research. It is used to find out errors are made by the students. It is also used to know what types of errors made by the students.

F. The Technique of Data Analysis

In this study, the writer will focus on error analysis of students' writing in changing active to passive voice. Therefore, in analyzing the data, the writer uses error analysis method from Ellis in Tarigan that consists of some procedure includes the following steps:⁸

- a. Collection of sample of learner language. The writer will collecting the data of student's error in changing active to passive voice passive at the First grade of Senior High School.
- b. Identification of error. After the data is collected, the writer will identifyng the error.
- c. Explanation of error. The writer will explaining or describing the fault location, cause errors, and giving the right example.
- d. Classification of error. The writer will classifying errors that occurred and determining into what classification error that occurred.
- e. Evaluation of error. After finding the error, the writer will evaluate and correct the error and when it can eliminate errors by designing the right materials, a good handbooks, and good teaching techniques.

⁸ Tarigan, *op.cit.*, 70.

a. Test

1. Quantifying the Error

After she identifies and classifies of error which is found, she quantifies of errors made by the learners. In quantifying error, she uses percentage of tendency normality test, as follow:

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

Note:

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of Error

N = Number of Error

100 = Permanent Number

2. Analyzing Source

In the last step, the researcher tries to analyze what is caused the students make the error. She tries to interpret from the result of observation and test. Both will give important information to inform why the students make the errors.