

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. Research Method

In this research the researcher will use case study method. According to Nunan “the qualitative case study can be defined as an intensive, holistic description and analysis of a single entity, phenomenon, or social unit. Case studies are particularistic, descriptive and heuristic and rely heavily on inductive reasoning handling multiple data source”.¹ It means that a case study is a detailed study of one or at most a few individuals or other social units, such as a classroom, a school, or a neighborhood. It also can be a study of an event or an activity. The researcher uses this method to analyze student's ability in constructing conditional sentence. It is appropriate to use case study as method to collect the data based on observation and test.

¹ David Nunan, *Research Method in Language Learning* (USA: Cambridge University Press, 1992), 77.

B. Setting of Research

1. Place of Research

The research will be conducted in SMAN Cahaya Madani Banten Boarding School which located at JL. Raya Pandeglang - Labuan KM. 3 Kuranten Kabupaten Pandeglang, Banten. The reasons for selecting the school are:

- a) The location of the school is near with the place of researcher.
- b) The students still not understand about conditional sentence, it enables the researcher to conduct the research based on their problem more effectively.
- c) Lesson English uses in this school as their subject at learning teaching activities.

2. Time of Research

The research about students' ability in constructing conditional sentence at second year students of SMAN Cahaya Madani Banten Boarding School will be held on the first week of October 2017.

C. Participant

This research uses random sampling for selecting participants. According to Arikunto, the population is all members of the research subject.² The steps in simple random sampling comprise the following:

1. Define the population.
2. List all members of the population.
3. Select the sample by employing a procedure where sheer chance determines which members on the list are drawn for the sample.³

Based on the step above, the researcher takes population in the second grade of SMAN Cahaya Madani Banten Boarding School in the academic year of 2017/2018. And that consist of six classes. In this research, the researcher only takes one class to be analyzed, that is XI IPA 2 that consists of 21 students. But, for the sample the researcher only take 15 students from the population.

² Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2013), 173.

³ Ari Donal, Lucy C. Jacobs, Chris Sorensen, Asghar Razavieh, *Introduction to Research in Education 8th Edition* (USA: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2010), 150.

D. Instrument of Research

In order to collect the data, the researcher will use observation; it is used to observe the teaching learning process that is organized by the English Teachers, then the test; it is used to know the students' ability in constructing conditional sentence type 1, 2, and 3. In the other hand, the researcher also will find out what the difficulties of students do in constructing conditional sentence.

E. Technique of Collecting Data

In completing the data, the researcher will use some techniques such as observation and test. The completely explanation as follows:

a. Observation

The researcher will follow the class to observe the student activities at the classroom when the students learning Conditional Sentence.

b. Test

The researcher gives instruction to the students to construct 15 conditional sentences (five sentences in conditional sentence type 1, five sentences in conditional sentence type 2 and five sentences in conditional sentence type 3). The aspects that the researcher want to analyze where the students' ability and the students difficulties in constructing conditional sentence.

F. Technique of Analyzing Data

After the data is collect, the researcher use corpus linguistic method in data analysis. The researcher collecting the students' test of conditional sentence and analyze the error with interpreting. A corpus is a collection of texts, written or spoken, which is store on a computer. In the past, the term was more associate with a body of work, for example all of the writings of one author.⁴ And the researcher will apply written text by corpus analysis with much different kind of assessment such as grammar, verb and

⁴ Anna O'keefe, et al., *From Corpus to Classroom, Language Use and Language Teaching*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007), 1.

punctuation. And here, the researcher also analyzed using the percentage formula as follows:⁵

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

Where:

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of students error

N = Number of sample

⁵ Anas Sudijono, *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan*, (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo, 2014), 43.