

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH**

#### **A. Method of The Study**

The writer takes the title: “An Error Analysis of Past Tenses in Writing Narrative Text”. In this case, the writer uses case study method. Methodologically, David Nunan said that “The case study is a ‘hybrid’ in that it generally utilizes a range of methods for collecting and analyzing data, rather than being restricted to a single procedure.”<sup>1</sup>

Case study here is formed as qualitative descriptive data. The qualitative case study can be defined as an intensive, holistic description and analysis of a single entity, phenomenon, or social unit.<sup>2</sup> The writer identifies and classifies the past tenses errors in students’ writing narrative text. It is analyzed through identification, categorization, description, classification, calculation, description and interpretation, and the last is conclusion.

#### **B. The Place and Time of Research**

The research takes place at Al-Mubarak Islamic Boarding School where is located at Jln. KH. Abdul Latief No. 07 Sumur Pecung Serang-Banten. The writer conducts research on August 2016 for 2 weeks. The writer does research concerning with the third grade of Junior High School students’ errors of past tenses in writing narrative text. The writer chooses third grade students of MTs Al-Mubarak because the distance between her house and the school is near. The

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<sup>1</sup> David Nunan, *Research Method in Language Learning*, (USA: Cambridge University Press, 1992), p. 74.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 77.

writer also wants to know “Are balance between speaking and writing skill in that school?” especially writing text like a narrative text because Al-Mubarak seems good and very popular in society’s mind.

### C. Sample

According to Abdul Halim Hanafi in his book on the title “*Metodologi Penelitian Bahasa*”, “Sample is part of population that will serve as a source of data that can represent the amount of the existing population.”<sup>3</sup> Whereas sample based on Victorianus Aries Siswanto is “The majority of the population whose characteristics are going to be investigated.”<sup>4</sup> Based on the sample’s definitions above, it can be concluded that sample is the majority part of population that will be researched to produce data of a research.

The writer uses probability sampling with systematic random number system. Amount or population of third grade of Al-Mubarak Junior High School is 107 students. The writer uses 20 students as sample of this research by taking 5 students of every third grade exactly IX A, B, C and D. 14 students are females, 6 students are males.

The students of IX A are DA, AEC, AMR, FR, and AMS. The students of IX B are WR, MS, MIS, RN, and H. From IX C are FF, PSK, CV, AMN, and DL. The last is IX D, the students are SWIF, MFA, MDK, MF, and II.

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<sup>3</sup> Hanafi, Abdul Halim, *Metodologi Penelitian Bahasa*, (Jakarta: Diadit Media Pers, 2011), p. 101.

<sup>4</sup> Siswanto, Victorianus Aries, *Strategi dan Langkah-Langkah Penelitian*, (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2012), p. 43.

#### **D. Technique of Data Collecting**

To get data for this research, the writer uses test and interview as instruments. The writer gives the students a test of making a composition of narrative text to know their capability in writing narrative text, and interviews or asks them about their errors to know the cause of the errors they did.

#### **E. The Instruments**

1. Test
  - a. Make an English narrative text by free title.
  - b. The amount of narrative text is at least 1 paragraph, and a maximum is 3 paragraphs.
2. Interview
  - a. Why did you do these errors?
  - b. How should these sentences/words be?
  - c. Why did you use only simple past tense, or others in your writing?
  - d. What is simple past tense, or others? .

#### **F. Technique of Data Analyzing**

In this research, the writer uses qualitative research. The qualitative research has descriptive characteristic. Therefore, the writer uses the qualitative descriptive analyzing method. The descriptive qualitative describes and interprets the result of data.

The writer uses the technique of data analyzing in writing as follows:

1. Sample collecting

In this case, the writer gives the students a test to make a composition of narrative text, and interviews them. The data is collected from the students' result test and their answer of interview. The result test and interview are the evidences for the research.

2. Identifying errors

Identifying and describing kinds of errors that are made by the students.

3. Classifying errors

The data is classified based on error type.

4. Calculating errors

Calculating total of students' error made based on frequency of wrong answer.

5. Analyzing errors and the source

Analyzing data and finding out the location of errors, the cause of errors, and giving the right example.

In this case, the writer calculates percentage of the students' incorrect answer. It means calculating from frequency of all the students' incorrect answer and dividing with number of total error. The writer uses the formula as follow:

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

Notes : P = Percentage

F = Frequency of wrong answer

N = Number of total errors