

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. The Method of Research

The writer uses case study method. In this research the writer analyzes phenomena of research subject by collecting, identifying, describing, classifying, and correcting of the students language errors. A case study may involve more than one subject, it may be based on particular groups, organisations, or events. According to Louis Cohen, et al., “Hitchcock and Hughes (1995: 316) Suggest that case studies are distinguished less by the methodologies that they employ than by the subject/object of their inquiry (though, as indicated below, there is frequently a resonance between case studies and interpretive methodologies).¹

The other opinion about case study, according to David Nunan he said “A case study is an empirical enquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context; when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident; and in which multiple sources of evidence

¹ Louis Cohen, *et al.*, *Research Method in Education*, Sixth Edition (New York: Routledge, 2007), 253.

are used (Yin 1984: 23)".² To know the students do must writing and to know the dominance types of errors. After that, the writer describes the number of errors in the table form as the recapitulation of the errors the table form a students have made. The writer will describe errors in each sentence and give the reconstruction of whole composition.

B. The Place of Research

The writer takes in SMAN 1 Baros as the place of research. It is located in Jl. Raya Pandeglang 15 Km from Serang City; Baros, Serang-Banten.

C. The Instrument of Research

The writer used writing test as the instrument. It is the instrument that can be used to collecting data of research. The writer give question to the students of SMAN 1 Baros, and the writer ask the students to write about descriptive text in the available paper. From the result of data collected the writer to find actual problem the types errors made by students in writing.

² David Nunan, *Research Method in Language Learning* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1992), 76.

D. The Population and Sample of Research

The population of this research are the students of SMAN 1 Baros from the First Grade students at academic year 2015-2016. Their total number is 20 students. It is only part of them will be choose as the research sample above.

E. Technique Collecting Data

The technique in taking the data of research the writer does following steps, as follows:

1. Observation

The writer used observation to collect data about SMAN 1 Baros, its curriculum, condition of teachers, educational facility, method of teaching, strategy and material of teaching.

2. Test

In this research, the writer used written test that is in the form the students to write about descriptive text in the paper available.

3. Interview

Interview has an essential source of information for the case study, the researcher can get more factual information from the informants.

4. Documentation

Documents used to support and add to find out error made by the students from other sources. It is important used to the specific details correct from describe language error recapitulation.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the writer uses qualitative research. The writer using is descriptive analysis technique (percentage), the percentage from the frequency of information and number of made error by the students uses formula, as follow:

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

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of Error

N = Number of Error

100 = Permanent Number