CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Method of the Research

Research is an academic activity and as such the term should be used in a technical sense. According to Clifford Woody research comprises defining and redefining problems, formulating hypothesis or suggested solutions; collecting, organizing and evaluating data; making deductions and reaching conclusions; and at last carefully testing the conclusions to determine whether they fit the formulating hypothesis.[1] Research simply means search for facts - answer to questions and solutions to problems. It is a purposive investigation. Research in common parlance refers to a search for knowledge. Once can also define research as a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic. In fact, research is an art of scientific investigation.[2]

This research is belongs to qualitative research. Qualitative research is defined as the research that focuses on note of words than numbers. According to Praticia Leavy qualitative research is a way of learning about social reality. Qualitative approaches to research can be used across the

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[1] C.R Kothari, *Research Methodology: Methods and Technique (second revised edition)*, (New Delhi: New Age International Publisher, 2004), 1.

[2] C.R Kothari, *Research Methodology: Methods and Technique (second revised edition)*, (New Delhi: New Age International Publisher, 2004), 1.

disciplines to study a wide array of topics.[3] And the writer uses Descriptive Analysis as the methodology of this research; she uses the Contrastive Analysis study to contrast between Indonesian and English language. Systematically, she conducts this research by: *first*, compiling the data or theories supporting this study; books and other materials had topic related to this writing are examined -the theories related to Contrastive Analysis and the declarative sentences of both languages are presented. *Second*, analyzing the data obtained followed by contrasting process of declarative sentences between Indonesian and English language, pattern by pattern. *Next*, providing instrument (35 Indonesian sentences) as representative of the categories. *Then*, taking data in determined school, she asked the respondent (26 Indonesian learner) to translate the sentences (instrument) into English –the target language. *Finally*, analyzing the students' answers, their translation, and followed by giving conclusion.

B. Objective of the Research

The objective of the research is to find out both differences and similarities of declarative sentences in the native language (Indonesian) and the target language (English) and also to find the errors made by Indonesians students in making English declarative sentences. In other words, the objectives of this research are:

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[3] Praticia Leavy, *The Oxford Handbook of Qualitative Research*, (United States of America: Oxford University Press, 2014), 2.

1. To know the differences and similarities between Indonesian and English declarative sentences based on Contrastive Analysis

2. To describe the the errors happened among Indonesian students in making English declarative sentences

C. Population and Sample

The population of this study is all students of Senior High School I Malingping; and the sample is 26 students at the second year, the Science Program. They are as the respondents who translated the Indonesian sentences provided into English language. Next, their answers are examined to find out the errors that they do more. These data support this study.

D. Time and Place of the Research

This research is held at Senior High School 1 Malingping, which lies at Jl. Raya Bayah Km. 4 No. 39 Malingping 42391. The writer took the data supported this research in the school. This school is a national school. The time in doing the research is on July 13, 2018 until September 2, 2018. In that time firstly the writer went to the school to get permission and then continued to the activity of teaching process, and next taking the data.

E. Instrument of the Research

The instrument of this research is test. The writer made thirty five Indonesian declarative sentences (Source Language) which represent from each pattern or category of declarative sentences used as the test item. Then she asked the students to translate the sentences into English language (Target Language).

These sentences are representative from each declarative sentence pattern with five sentences for every category. There are seven categories provided as described in the previous chapter, they are Transitive, Bitransitive, Intransitive, Nominal, Adjectival, Prepositional, and Numeral category, so the test items consist of thirty five sentences.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

In analysing the data, the writer uses translation method, exactly translation equivalence that it as the TCs for grammatical studies. As discussed in the previous chapter, translation equivalence considered as the best TC for CA, in view of it embraces both semantic and pragmatic equivalence. The writer used this technique, since it can find out the errors that made by the learners as one of phenomenon of language interference or language transfer happened, exactly, in the level of syntax, constructing the sentences.

However, there are some steps of data analyzing process the writer did, they are: *first*, she analyzes the students' answers, their translations in every single sentence. *Then*, she describes the errors found in the sentences made by them. *Next*, she classifies the error items per category, *and then* she calculates the error frequency using statistical method, according to Anas Sudjiono it is called relative frequency distribution whose formula as follows:[4]

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[4] Anas Sudijono, *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan*, (Jakarta: PT. RajaGrafindo Persada, 2006), p. 43.

$$P = \frac{F}{N}X100\%$$

F = frequency of errors occurred/the wrong answer

N = number of sample observed

P = percentage