

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This chapter discuss about methodological foundation of research. This study discusses an analysis of students' errors in using personal pronoun in descriptive text. This research using qualitative research. According to Bodglan & Biklen, qualitative research is descriptive research because the researcher proved the data by using words or pictures than number.¹ In addition, Evelyn said, Qualitative research is about explore, describe, and study social phenomena involving people or cases of interest. What is meant by qualitative research is about describing, exploring, and learning about social phenomena of interesting people.² Moreover, Gay in Kartika (2019) said, descriptive research determines and describes things as they are.³

Based on some definition above, the researcher conclude that qualitative research is research whose data description uses

¹ Bodgan and Biklen, *Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to Theory and Methods*, 5th ed. (Boston: Pearson Education Inc, 2007).

² Kharisma, "The Students' Obstacles in Identifying Narrative and Descriptive Text."

³ Kartika, "An Analysis of The Students' Ability in Writing Descriptive Text at The Seventh Grade of MTs Sunan Ampel Parengan Tuban."

word descriptions, pictures and other documentation rather than numbers.

B. Place and Time

The research took place at SMPIT Bina Insani Al Barokah-Pandeglang. The school was located in Jl. Salmin no 1 Rt 01/01 Kp. Kadomas, Kec. Pandeglang, Kab, Pandeglang-Banten 42218. The time of research is start from 5th August to 26th August 2021.

C. Respondent

The respondents in this research are the students of SMPIT Bina Insani Al Barokah-Pandeglang. As for the sample in this study was the eighth grade with a total of 12 from 26 students and all of them were women.

D. Instrument

This study using observation, interview and documentation as instruments. Observation is the activity of a process or object with the intention of feeling and then understanding knowledge about a phenomenon based on previously known knowledge and ideas, to obtain the information needed to continue a research. In this case, Researchers will observe the learning process of students

with teachers in the classroom. And record activities or events that occur during the learning process as data to be presented.

Interview is a question and answer activity orally to obtain information. The form of information obtained is stated in writing, or recorded in audio, visual, or audio visual form. In this case, the researcher will take several students to be interviewed, namely to get any data that makes students make mistakes in the use of personal pronouns.

Documentation is a way of providing documents by using accurate evidence from recording certain sources of information from essays/writings, wills, books, laws, and so on.

The researcher creates data display to provide readers to an understanding of the results. The data views are an organized collection of information that allows drawing and taking action, after analyzing all the data found from students' task (descriptive text). This study represents the result of the analyses by making a description of students' errors in using personal pronoun in descriptive text.

In this case, the researcher will give task to the students in form of fill in the blank. This task is about descriptive text which is

has not personal pronoun in the text, and then the students have to complete the text by using correct pronoun.

Respondent	Types of Errors			
	Omission	Addition	Misformation	Misordering
R1				
R2				
R3				
R4				
R5				
R6				
R7				
R8				
R9				
R10				
R11				
R12				
Total				

E. Technique of Data Collection

In order to collect the data, the researcher uses Observation, Interview and Documentation.

1. Observation

Observation is a way to observe or something as an object seriously and continuously carried out by researchers. According to Arikunto in Kartika (2019) said, Observation is an effective way to complement research with observational instruments. A form contains the phenomenon to be described.⁴

In this study, the researcher is a non-participant observer. As a non-participant observer, the researcher came to observe the teaching and learning process in the classroom several times during the research period to see, hear, and take field notes about what happened during the teaching and learning process. The researcher focused her observations on teaching personal pronouns in writing descriptive texts.

Researchers observed the teacher in front of the class and the interaction between students and teachers from the beginning to the end of the lesson. The researcher also observed the teaching and learning process to collect data about teacher strategies, student responses, and class activities until the researcher collected sufficient data that represented how to

⁴ Ibid.

teach personal pronouns in descriptive texts. After observing the class, the researcher wrote descriptive and reflective notes in the field notes. The observations themselves include teaching techniques of personal pronouns and descriptive texts in class, teaching materials, and types of media used in class.

2. Interview

The interview is an activity of verbal questioning between the interviewer and the interviewee to obtain information. According to Cohen in charisma (2019), interviews allow participants to discuss their interpretations of the world in which they live and to express how they view situations from their own point of view.⁵

In this case, the object of interview is the students of eight grade at SMPIT Bina Insani Al Barokah-Pandeglang with the total 12 from 26 students. The interview will conduct in the school face to face with the object. The purpose of this interview is to find out what causes students make errors in using personal pronoun.

⁵ Kharisma, "The Students' Obstacles in Identifying Narrative and Descriptive Text."

3. Documentation

The documentation method is a method of collecting data that produces important records relating to a thorough problem, so that complete, valid and not based data will be obtained.⁶ Documentation is the process to get the data in the form note, picture, book, newspaper, etc. in this case the researcher will ask the students to write descriptive text about three paragraphs at least two to five sentence each paragraph.

F. Technique of Data Analyzing

In this stage the researcher follows the procedures in errors analysis by Ellis' theory. The procedures are:

1. To Collect the Samples of Learner Language

For the first step the researcher must ensure the number of students who will be sampled in the study. And then, the students will be given the examination to get the data.

2. Identification of Errors

In this step the researcher will recognize the students' errors from data collection. Thus, the researcher will compare

⁶ Muttaqin Arif, Yoesoef Anwar, and Abdullah T, 'Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Kolaboratif Dengan Teknik Three Step Interview Terhadap Prestasi Belajar Mata Pelajaran Sejarah Siswa Kelas Xi Sma Negeri 1 Sigli Tahun Ajaran 2017/2018', *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa (JIM)*, 3.2 (2018), 20.

the sentences made by students with the correct sentence in target language.

3. Description of Errors

Description of errors is done after identification of errors. The researcher classifies the errors based on the surface taxonomy in Dulay's theory. The errors are classified into four kinds: omission, addition, misformation, and misordering. In this step, the researcher explains about how and why the use of personal pronoun being erroneous.

4. Explanation of Errors

In this step, the researcher will explain why the errors occur. This explanation concerned on the sources of error.

5. Evaluation of Errors

In the last step is evaluation of errors. In this step, the researcher must be deciding the criteria of errors which will be corrected because some errors can be considered more serious than other. The aim of this step is to distinguish the which error will be corrected.⁷

⁷ Rod, *The Study of Second Language Acquisition*.

G. Validity of Data

In every research validity research is needed. Trustworthiness is another name of validity in qualitative research. According to Pilot & Beck in Connelly (2016), The trustworthiness or thoroughness of a study refers to the degree to which it refers confidence in the data, interpretations, and methods used to ensure research quality. And the trustworthiness divides into four kinds are: credibility, dependability, confirmability, and transferability.⁸ While Creswell said, Validity tests are used to determine whether the findings are accurate from the point of view of the researcher, participant, or reader of an account. The term validity in qualitative research can be referred to as trustworthiness, or credibility.⁹

So that, to make this research valid and credible, the researcher the researcher used data triangulation based on the theories used by the researcher. The researcher compared the research results with the theories used in this study. The theories in this study are focused on the types of errors and sources of errors in the theory of error analysis. There are four types of errors based on

⁸ Lynne M. Connelly, "Trustworthiness in Qualitative Research," *MEDSURG Nursing* 25, no. 6 (2016): 435.

⁹ Creswell John W, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, (z-Lib.Org).Pdf, 3rd edn (London: SAGE, 2009).191.

Dullay's theory. The types of errors are misformation, omission, addition, and misordering.