

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the writer provided some methods of this study, such as types of study, subject of the study, research instruments, methods and techniques of data compilation, methods and techniques of data analysis, and methods and techniques of reporting the data analysis.

3.1 Type of the Study

The type of this study is qualitative study which relies heavily on verbal description (Perry, 2005: 75). Based on the objectives of the study, the writer used descriptive method because this method described students' grammatical errors in writing procedure text systematically and clearly.

3.2 Subject of the Study

The subject of this study was the tenth grade students of SMAN 2 Kupang in the school year 2018/2019. The total number of all of the tenth grade students were 389. There were 12 classes of the tenth grade which consisted of 7 classes of Science class, 4 classes of Social class and 1 class of Language class. The writer chose Science 5 class of the tenth grade that consisted of 35 students because students' grammar ability is quite good. However, the writer only took 20 students by preparing 35 pieces of paper 15 of which written "NO", while 20 papers were written "YES". Every student that got the "YES" paper could join the test.

3.3 Research Instruments

Research instruments are the devices used in obtaining or collecting the data. Research instrument or devices, in general, include questionnaire (close and open forms) and tests (Perry, 2005:122 - 129).

In this study, the writer used test, by preparing two topics of procedure text. The topics are “How to make a glass of ice tea” and “How to send photos using bluetooth”. Students were asked to choose one of these topics then, the writer gave them 60 minutes to write down a procedure text at least 3 paragraphs or more.

3.4 Methods and Techniques of Data Compilation

In gathering the data, there were six steps that needed to be followed. The steps are explained in details below.

1. Getting the permission letter from the Dean of Teacher Training and Educational Science Faculty of Widya Mandira Catholic University.
2. Getting permission from the headmaster and English teacher of the researched school
3. Making an appointment with the English teacher of SMAN 2 Kupang about the time for taking data.
4. Giving explanation about procedure text to students.
5. Giving instruction to students to compose a procedure text based on the given topics.
6. Collecting students' compositions.

3.5 Methods and Techniques of Data Analysis

In this part, the writer analyzed the collected data by following several steps, as follows:

1. Reading students' worksheets carefully and looking for the error in their writing.
2. Marking the errors by underlining or rounding the wrong parts of the sentence.
3. Classifying students' errors in the procedure text using surface strategy taxonomy.
4. Identifying the most common error encountered by the students.
5. Describing, explaining, interpreting, and then concluding. The conclusion goes in line with the topic specified in the problem statement.

3.6 Methods and Techniques of Reporting the Result of the Data Analysis

Reporting the result of the data analysis in the scientific academic writing can be technically presented in formal, informal, or combination of two ways (Sudaryanto, 1993: 145). Presenting the result of the data analysis formally is done by showing figures, graphics, tables, diagrams, statistics, or formula while presenting the informally is done in forms of narrative explanation and verbal description. The presentation of the data of this study was done formally and informally.