

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The type of this research is qualitative method. It means the research uses to uncover trends in thought and opinions, and dive deeper into the problem. Qualitative research has some purposes; they are: describing, and reporting the creation of key concept, theory generation and testing (Cohen, 2007:168, cited on Adib, 2012: 24).

To know the errors, the researcher uses qualitative descriptive. Qualitative research involves the process of finding, classifying, and drawing the result. It means the researcher has to outline the grammatical errors in speaking to get the result from the test.

The purpose of this research was to describe students' grammatical errors on speaking, especially the second semester students of English Department, UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

B. Research Setting

The location of research is at English Department of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty, Antasari State Islamic University, Banjarmasin which is located on A. Yani Street km. 4,5 Kebun Bunga, East Banjarmasin, South Borneo, Indonesia. The study was done by the researcher from March 11th 2019 until May 11th 2019.

B. Population & Sample of the Research

1. Population

Sugiyono (2008: 115) state that population is a region of generalization consisting of objects / subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics. determined by researchers to be studied and then concluded. In this research, the population of this research is the second semester students of English Education Department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Total of the second semester students are 130 students.

2. Sample

Sample is a subject of individual from a given population. According to Arikunto (2013:174) that sample is a part of population that researched. In determining total of sample, Bungin (2010: 105, cited in Sultoni 2015: 40) suggested to use formula of Slovin.

The formula of Slovin:

$$n = N / (1 + Ne^2)$$

n = Number of samples

N = Total population

e = Error tolerance

That means, the total of sample that taken are

$$n = 130 / (1 + 130 \times 0.20 \times 0.20)$$

$$n = 130 / (1 + 5.2)$$

$$n = 130 / 6.2$$

$$n = 20.9 \text{ become } 21$$

Based on the statement above and because the total of population were 130 students or more than 100 students, so the researcher took samples 15% (21 students from 130 students). The researcher used Probability sampling with simple random technique because the population is Homogeneous.

No	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D
1.	A.S	An	A.Z	Fz
2.	Mo	HU	M.M	In
3.	N.Yf	HH	M.Z.A	Nz
4.	Sf	Mr	N.H.P	Tm
5.	N.Yn	Mu	M.M.I	Ym
6.		K.N		
Total	5	6	5	5
Total Samples				21

3. Technique of Data Collection

The procedure and technique of collection data that are used by the researcher in this research consists of:

a) Oral Test

Through oral test, the researcher found the grammatical errors in students' speaking.

In this research, the researcher used oral test to collect data by giving some questions. The questions based on materials in UPB, grammar course and silabus of speaking 1 that the students learned. There are 7 questions of test which

consists of 3 questions about describing people and daily activity, 2 questions about telling experiences and 2 questions about planning in the future.

4. Data Analysis

Sugiyono (2008:240) states that data analysis is a process of bringing the order, structure, and interpretation to the mass of collected data (as cited in Adib, 2012: 27). Data analysis means here is to find out and set result data from oral test to increase the researcher about the study and made it easy to understand by the reader of this study. After collecting data, the researcher analyses the data. In analyzing the data, the researcher used some steps in order to analyzed the data easily.

1. Finding grammatical errors in students' speaking

In this step, the researcher found out students' grammatical error in speaking by correcting the grammatical errors on the transcript (see appendix 3).

2. Classifying the mistake

The researcher classified the mistakes into types. (1) omission, (2) addition, (3) misformation, and (4) misordering. After the researcher found grammatical errors in students' speaking, the researcher classified the grammatical errors based on the types.

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

The researcher drew a conclusion based on finding and classifying. In this step, the researcher had to make a valid conclusion in the form of the brief

description of students' grammatical errors in speaking by making a table based on grammatical types.

The researcher used the formula by Annas Sudjono (2010: 4) to have the frequency and percentage of errors (as cited in Bayinah, 2013: 30):

$$P = F/N \times 100\%$$

P = Percentage of error

F = Frequency of false answer

N = Number of students