

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Research Design**

Research design refers to the plan used to examine the question of interest. To fulfill the above aims, qualitative method has been chosen for this research. Creswell (2007, p. 1) defined qualitative research as an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions on inquiry that explore a social or human problems. A qualitative descriptive is intended that the results of research in the field of course be noted and recorded in accordance with the title, and then the data is accurately described so that the reader can understand the language and become more apparent.

In this study, the researcher will test the research subject to get the data. The test is done once to know whether there are any errors or not, both it is about the organization and grammatical. Finally, the errors that have been collected were analyzed to determine the problems or errors with Oshima and Hogue theory for analyzing errors in coherence.

In coherence, the analysis broken down into four types of coherence occurrence, they are repeating key nouns, using consistent pronoun, using transition signals, and the last is arranging the ideas in logical orders. Furthermore, to know the frequency of each error type, the writer used descriptive analysis technique (percentage).

## **B. Research Setting**

The research is conducted in English Department of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty at Antasari State Islamic University academic year 2016/2017. This college is located in A. Yani street, Km.4,5 Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. The researcher chose to do the research in this place because the researcher found the problem there, exactly for the fourth semester of English Department.

## **C. Subject and Object of Research**

In this study, the writer gained the data from writing test of the fourth English Department of UIN Antasari Banjarasin academic year 2016/2017. Which in this semester, the students are studying paragraph writing subject, that consist of 160 students. However, the writer used random sampling to gain the sample. According to Arikunto (2006, p.139) “random sampling is a method used for selecting the sample based on the number of research subject which are not the same”.

It means that the sample taken based on the total of the research subject. “If the subject less than 100, then it is better to take all the subjects, so the research is called as population research. If the subject more than 100, then it can take 10% - 15% or 20% - 25% or more than 25% of the existing populations” (Arikunto, 2006, p.112). This means that the population research is used if the subject is less than 100, and the sample research is used if the subject is more than 100. Based on the

explanation above, the writer took 20% of the number of the students. Then, the corpus of this study was 30 students' texts.

#### **D. Data and Source of Data**

Arikunto (2006, p.129) states that "the data resource is the subject from which the data can be found". It means that the data which used or found by the writer is called data source.

##### **1. Data**

The data of this research are writing texts made by research subject (the fourth semester of English Department students).

##### **2. Source of Data**

The data are got from the fourth semester students' writing of English Department.

#### **E. Data Collection Procedure**

Data Collection is a series of interrelated activities aimed of gathering good information to answer the question (Creswell, 2007: 118).

To collect the data, the researcher uses writing test (making a paragraph), which the topic of their writing given by the researcher and based on the instruction given by the researcher. The topic is "Things Around Us". After that, the researcher will analyze their writing based on the classification of error in writing organization, both in coherence and text structure, and then interpret the result of the analysis.

## **F. Data Analysis Procedure**

After the data has been collected, the researcher analyzes whole data. Data analysis in qualitative is going on while the process of data collection. The researcher will use these data analysis procedures according to Miles and Huberman (in Sugiyono, 2010, p. 89) to find the result of the research.

### **1. Data Collection**

The first step of data analysis is data collection. In this research, the researcher uses test. There are 30 paragraphs that be analyzed in coherence and text structure.

### **2. Data Reduction**

According to Miles and Huberman (in Sugiyono, 2010, p. 89), data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcription.

After collecting the data, in this step the researcher continues the research by selecting and simplifying the data that has been got before by classifying errors that made by the students. The classifying errors is according to Smalley's theory for text structure error and Oshima and Hogue's theory for coherence.

### 3. Data Display

The data that has been reduced will be displayed by the researcher in organized and compressed information and it will be led to the conclusion. In this step, the data will be displayed in some types; matrices, graphs, charts, or even networks. The function of the display is to perform the data become understandable, readable, accessible, compact, and organized the information that got from the data.

### 4. Drawing the Conclusion or Verification

After the data displayed, the researcher would be able to interpret the data and reach the conclusion and verification. So that, the data can be learnt easily by readers from the case for themselves or to apply to a population of case.

Finally, the last procedure is evaluation of the error. To do the last step which is quantifying each percentage of problems in writing organization, the formula below is used:

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

Note:

P. Percentage;

f: Frequency of a type of error;

n: Number of total errors occur.