

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

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's Thesis).

The term of uncover trends shows that the research uncover trends especially on students' grammatical errors in speaking, and the most common students' grammatical errors in speaking.

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 study was conducted through qualitative method. Qualitative research is aimed at gaining a deep understanding of a specific organization or event, rather than surface description of a large sample population. It aims to understand how the participants derive meaning from their surrounding and how their meaning influences their behaviour. The qualitative method investigates the why and how of decision making,

not just what, where, and when. Hence, smaller but focused samples are more often used than large sample.

In the conventional view, qualitative methods produce information only on the particular cases studied, and any more general conclusion are only preposition (informed assertion)

In reporting the data, the researcher uses descriptive method. Descriptive research is the research that tries to give solution for current problems based on the data, presents the data and interprets them.

B. Research Setting

The research took place at Language Association of Al-Falah Islamic Boarding School Banjarbaru, South Kalimantan on A. Yani Street Km. 23. The researcher chose students of generation VI that consist 13 students. The researcher conducted the research on November 4th, 2017 until January 4th, 2018. This place was chosen because the school has language association that the researcher got interested to investigate.

C. Subject and Object of The Research

1. Subject

The subject of this research was students who are staying at Language Association of Al-Falah Islamic Boarding School Banjarbaru, South Kalimantan. They are generation VI at the language association whom had been chosen which consist of 13 students.

2. Object

The object of this research is students' grammatical errors in speaking at Language Association of Al-Falah Islamic Boarding School Banjarbaru, South Kalimantan, and the most common students' grammatical errors in speaking at Language Association of Al-Falah Islamic Boarding School Banjarbaru, South Kalimantan.

D. Source of Data

In this study, the source of data is students who are staying at Language Association of Al-Falah Islamic Boarding School Banjarbaru, South Kalimantan as the object of the research. There are 13 students. They are going to do a test, and the researcher will get the data from that test. The test was oral. students are going to answer the questions, and students' answer is going to be recorded. Then it's going to be written as transcript.

E. Research Instruments and Design Measurement

The instrument that researcher used in this research is oral test. Oral test is a spoken form test. The examiner pose questions to students in spoken form. Students have to answer the question in such a way as to demonstrate sufficient knowledge. The researcher will examine students' grammatical errors in speaking by giving students 10 questions of oral test.

By 10 questions, the researcher will measure students' grammatical errors in speaking by finding out. The whole sentence that is talked by student is going to be considered. Then, the researcher will count the total of students' grammatical errors in speaking, and the researcher will make the table of the total of errors.

F. Data Collecting Procedure

The researcher uses three techniques of data collection in this research as follow:

1. Observation

This technique is used to get the data about specific problem of research subject and object. It means the researcher observed directly at Language Association to gain a better specific problem. In collecting data, the researcher came to Language Association for several times, and paid attention to students' speaking at Dormitory. The researcher sometimes joined to talk with students. In this observation, the researcher used observation field note to find students' grammatical errors in speaking.

2. Interview

This technique is used to gain the deep information about grammatical errors in speaking at Language Association of Al-Falah Islamic Boarding School Banjarbaru, South Kalimantan. The researcher asked what kind of grammatical that was difficult for them.

Also, the researcher asked to the leader of Language Association about students' grammatical errors in speaking.

3. Test

This technique is used to know students' grammatical errors in speaking through oral test. The test had 10 questions which were given orally. Students should answer the questions given. The questions are about daily life that hope, it could be an authentic test.

G. Data analysis

Data analysis is a process of bringing the order, structure, and interpretation to the mass of collected data (Sugiyono, 2008:240, cited on Qowimul Adib's Thesis). Data analysis means here is to find out and set result data from oral test and interviews to increase the researcher about the study and make it easy to understand by ourselves and others. After collecting data, the researcher analyses the data. In analysing the data, the researcher used some steps in order to analysed the data easily. The steps are as following:

1. Finding Students' Grammatical Errors in Speaking

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

2. Classifying the mistake

The researcher classified the mistakes into types. (1) Tense, (2) Verb, (3) Liking Verb (to be), and (4) Adverb. After the researcher found out students' grammatical errors in speaking, the researcher classified students' grammatical errors in speaking based on its types.

3. Drawing conclusion

The last step would be drawing a conclusion based on the 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. Then the researcher described students' grammatical errors in speaking.