

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

This chapter presents the methodology of research, research method, setting of research, instrument of research, population and sample, data and source data, the technique of data collecting, technique of data processing and analyzing.

A. Research Method

The researcher took the title “The Error Analysis in Changing Active Voice to Passive Voice at Fifth Semester of English Department Students at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin ”. This study intend to know how far the error analysis in changing active voice to passive voice at fifth semester of English department students at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

Due to this paper which is written through qualitative technique, the source of the data was taken by library research and descriptive explorative analysis. The elucidation of theories from library research and the sources of data involved are: books, e-book, website information, and material of English subject taught at the fifth semester of English department students at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

The researcher will take descriptive analysis qualitative is a method that aims to describe or give an overview of an object of research that investigated through sample or data that has been collected and made generally accepted conclusion.

In doing so, the researcher intend to use qualitative research to complete this study, such as explained by Creswell that “ the qualitative research is an interpretative research, with the inquirer typically involved sustained and intensive experience. (Creswell, 2014, p.254) It’s mean that researcher uses this method.

B. Setting of Research

This research took place at English Education Department, Tarbiyah and teacher’s training faculty, UIN Antasari Banjarmasin on A. Yani street km. 4,5. The researcher took the English Test question of the fifth semester English Department students.

C. The Instrument of The Research

According to Abdul Halim Hanafi, “Research instrument is so important tool in the research bacause it will dig data needed to solve research problem to reach research goal effectively and efficiently.” (Hanafi, 2011, p.111)

Kinds of instrument are test and non test. based on Hanafi’s opinion, The researcher uses a writing test as the instrument for collecting the data for the test. The researcher explains about active and passive voice to the fifth semester English department students at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. After that, the

researcher ask the students to change the sentences active to passive voice.
(Hanafi, 2011, p.112-113)

D. Population and Sample

1. Population

Population is all individuals becoming the subjects in the research. The number of population in the research was great. It must be consider the ability of population. Because it would influence whether the result of the research was good or bad. The population of this research is the fifth semester English department student at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. So the researcher takes sample from the population as seen in table 3.1

Table 3.1 Population of the fifth semester English department students

English Department Students	A Class 2016	B Class 2016	C Class 2016	D class 2016	E class 2016
English Department Students of Fifth Semester	35	33	36	36	21
Total	161				

2. Sample

There were five classes of fifth semester English department students at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Each class consisted more 30 students except one class consisted 21 students . So the total number was 161 students. The data were gotten from part of population by using random sampling. This technique is taking part of population or sample at random. It means that all individuals in the population get the same chances to be selected to become the members of sample. The total sample of this research was 25 students. Each class of fifth semester English department students of A class, B class, C class, D class, and E class was taken 5 students as seen in table 3.2

Table 3.2 Sample of Research

Class	Student	Total
A Class 2016	5	25
B Class 2016	5	
C Class 2016	5	
D Class 2016	5	
E Class 2016	5	

Sugiyono (Sugiyono, 2013, p.118) defines sampling as the technique to take the sample. It means that sampling is the way to select the sample of

research. For example, population 500 ($N = 500$) and sample is taken 50 ($n = 50$) and $k = 10$

The formulate in taking systematic random sampling:

$$k = N/n$$

The researcher used systematic random sampling to take the fact that the number of population is large enough because there are 5 classes in the fifth semester English department student at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The researcher did the way to get sample with counting. Every class is consisted 36 students and total of English Department students are 161. So, $36/161 = 5$. Respondents are divided in each class and then taken 25 students.

E. Data and Source of Data

a. Data

The data is about error analysis in changing active voice to passive voice at fifth semester English Department students of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. It contains the errors of students in changing active voice to passive voice essay test.

The data of this research were the results of the test given by the researcher containing active voice sentences that must be changed by the students into passive voices. The students' answers were used by the researcher to be analyzed. The source of the data was tests which were given by the

researcher to the 25 students. The test consisted of 30 sentences essay that must be changed into passive voice which have to finish by the students. The researcher used essay test consisted of 5 tenses, they are : simple present tense, simple past tense, present perfect tense, simple future tense, and present continuous tense.

b. Source of Data

- 1) Respondents : 25 students of the fifth semester English Department students of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.
- 2) Document : All of written report and important document.

F. The Technique of Data Collection

To get data about student's error in changing active voice to passive voice, the researcher uses type of technique :

1. Test

Brown (Brown, 2004, p.3) defines a test as a method of measuring a person's ability, knowledge, or performance in a given domain. Test also defines as the series of questions which is used to measure the skill, knowledge, or performance in a given area. Test is a series of questions or other instruments, which are used to measure the individual or group skill, knowledge, intelligence, capability or talent.

The researcher used essay test consisted of 30 questions. Related to passive voice which focused only in some tenses, such as : simple present tense, simple past tense, present perfect tense, simple future tense, and present continuous tense.

The researcher took the students' answers of the test. In the process of collecting data, the researcher collected the students' answer of the test to be read attentively and underlined the errors in order to find and identify the erroneous sentences to be analyzed. The data were taken from a test that was conducted by the researcher to the students. Then the researcher giving the worksheets containing the questions to the students and explaining some rules to the students how to do test

The types of the test were essay test items. According to Dullay's (Dulay, 1982, p. 151) theory and Azar's (Azar, 1992, p. 276-283), misformation could be classified into several groups:

- a. Past Participle
- b. Be
- c. Addition
- d. Word Omission
- e. Subject – Object
- f. By Phrase
- g. Singular – Plural

There were seven types that was allocated in this research that portrayed the essay test, which about the types of errors commonly made by the students in using passive voice and common error made by the student in each tense.

Finally, the researcher gave time to the students to do those all questions with the available time and collected the students' answers as the data to be analyzed.

G. Technique of Data Processing and Analyzing

1. Data Processing

Data processing is divided into some phrases as follows:

a) Editing

Thus technique is used in the purposes of reexamining all the collect make certain whether they are already complete or not. In this process, researcher recheck all the documents, clarify and control data.

b) Coding

The researcher classifies all the data that had been edited accordance with their kinds and matter by making certain codes collected data. the researcher uses coding to make easier in data analysis.

c) Tabulating

The researcher tabulates all the collected data based on the frequency to compute each certain answer by using the following formula:

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Number of one type of errors} \times 100\%}{\text{Total number of all of errors}}$$

d) Data interpretation

The data are described by the researcher's interpretation without changing the meaning of the data.

2. Data Analysis

Before all of the collected data has reported, the researcher analysis descriptively and qualitatively. The analysis helps the researcher to highlight some important conclusions from this research. The conclusion is reached by inductive way. The researcher analysis about the error analysis in changing active voice to passive voice at fifth semester of English Department students at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin and used essay test consisted of thirty items for the question. From thirty items the researcher can get the data and analysis about the error in changing active voice to passive voice (Amelia, 2013)