

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The type of this research is a field research. It means the writer does the research at the university directly to know the students' ability and the most difficulties on using causative verb. This research has a purpose to know more about the students ability on using causative verb and the most difficulties on using causative verb.

To know the students ability of using causative verb, the writer uses quantitative approach. Quantitative involves the process of collecting, analyzing, interpreting and writing the result (Creswell, 2009, p.24) it means the writer have to count the students achievements to get the score from the test.

In conducting the data, the writer 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. In concluding the research the writer use deductive method, a deductive method is concerned with developing a hypothesis (or hypotheses) based on existng theory, and then designing a research strategy to test the hypothesis (Wilson, 2010, P.7).

B. Research Setting

This research takes place in English Department of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty at Antasari State Institute for Islamic Studies academic year

2015/2016. This college is located in A. Yani street, Km. 4,5 Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan.

C. Population & Sample of the research

1. Population of research

The population of this research is all of the sixth semester students of English Department at IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin academic year 2015/2016. There are five classes of sixth semester students, consist of 160 students. To know the total number of population can be seen in the following table :

Table 3.1. The population of the sixth semester students' of English Department at Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin academic year 2015/2016.

Academic Year	Classes	Total
2015/2016	A	30
	B	34
	C	33
	D	34
	E	29
TOTAL		160

2. Sample of the Research

The researcher takes the sample of population by using purposive random sampling for this research. According to Creswell (2009), random sampling is a procedure in quantitative research for selecting participants.

It means that each individual has an equal probability of being selecting from the population, ensuring that the sample will be representative of the population. The

random sampling is when the researcher assume they can use their knowledge of the population to judge whether or not a particular sample have already been determined the population.

According to Arikunto (1996), he says that “ the population is more that 100 is taken sample between 10-15 % and 20-25 % or more than 25 % is good”.

In line with the explanation above, the researcher decide to take 25% of total students in sixth semester students. There are five class of sixth semester students, consist 160 students, so the researcher takes 40 students in this research with 8 students for each class. In this research, the technique used in taking sample is purposive random sampling technique. Purposive random sampling means here is said by Sugiyono (2010, P.24) “*Sampling purposive adalah teknik penentuan sampel dengan pertimbangan tertentu*”.

To know more about that, it can be seen in the following table :

Table 3.2 Sample of sixth semester students’ of English Department at Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin academic year 2015/2016

Academic Year	Classes	Number of Students	Sample
2015/2016	A	30	8
	B	34	8
	C	33	8
	D	34	8
	E	29	8
Total		160	40

D. Research Instruments and Design Measurement

The instrument that researcher used in this research are written test and documentary. The researcher will examine the students ability by giving them 40 items in multiple choice test, every right answer of multiple choise test will be scored 2,5 and wrong answer will be scored 0. Total point is 100.

The types of the test can be seen in the following table.

Table 3.3 The Type Distribution of Item Test

No.	Types		Causative Verb	Total item test		Number
1	Active	Bare-Infinitive	Make	4	20	1,7,13,19,
			Have	3		2,8,14,
			Let	3		3,9,15,
		To-Infinitive	Got	1		4,
			Allow	1		10,
			Require	1		16,
			Motivate	1		20
			Encourage	1		23
			Hire	1		26
			Convince	1		29
			Permit	1		32
			Assist	1		35
			Force	1		38
2	Passive		Have	5	20	5,11,17,21,24,27,30,33,36,39
			Get	5		6,12,18,22,25,28,31,34,37,40

Mean of the score is got by the pattern below :

$$M = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

M = Mean score

$\sum X$ = Accumulative Score

N = Number of respondent

The students's score will be categorized into five level based of David Harris as follow (David P. Harris, 1969, pg.9).

80 – 100	: Exellent
70 – <80	: Good
60 – <70	: Fair
50 – <60	: Low
0 – <50	: Verry Low

E. Technique of Data Collecting

To collect the data in this research, the writer use some techniques which covered of :

a. Written Test

Written test technique is used to collect the data of the students' ability in using causative verb on multiple choice form and what is the most difficulties causative verb for the sixth semester students of English Department at IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

b. Documentary

This technique is aimed to look for all written reports or documents which perhaps keep some of detailed record of the description about university, head of the faculty, lecturer, students, etc.

c. Interview

Interview is done to the lecturer of grammar 3 as secondary data. This technique is aimed to look for additional information for this research.

F. Data processing and Data Analysis Procedure

1. Data Processing

Data processing is divided into five phases as follows :

a. Editing

This technique is used in the purpose of re-examining all the collected data to make sure whether they have already been completed or not.

b. Coding

The writer makes certain code on all collected data to classify them into each category.

c. Frequency computation

After each data are coded and classify properly, then each answer given by respondents is computed and presented in the table of frequency.

d. Tabulating

The writer tabulates all the data based on the frequency computing of each certain answer by answer the following formula :

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100 \%$$

P = Percentage

F = frequency of answer from the respondents for each item question

N = Number of respondent

e. Data Interpretation

The writer interprets the percentage of students' score in using causative verb test by using the following categories :

80 – 100 : Excellent

70 – <80 : Good

60 – <70 : Fair

50 – <60 : Low

0 – <50 : Verry Low

2. Data Analysis

All the collected and processed data then analyzed descriptively and quantitatively. Data analysis in a process by which data simplified into a form can be read and interpreted easily.