

CHAPTER III

THE METHOD OF THE STUDY

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher used descriptive analytical research. Descriptive analysis is a method in which the researcher collects the data needed, and then analyze the data. Hence, the writer did some procedures. The students were given essay test, the essay is about Indonesian text which is translated to English. They had to write based on their ability. Then the writer analyzed students' test through classifying the errors based on Azar(1999) classification; ponoun, Tense, Preposition, sentence pattern, spelling and punctuation.

In this study, the researcher researches kind of errors on the students' writing of translating "school,idol,and animal" that is done by ten graders of MAN 3 Amuntai.

B. Research Setting

The research was conducted at MAN 3 Amuntai, at the ten graders. The school is located at Jl. Gaya Baru Simpang Tiga, No 13, Kecamatan Amuntai Selatan, Kalimantan Selatan. The research was conducted in Monday and Tuesday, by observed the students for the ten graders at MAN 3 Amuntai .

C. Subject and Object of the Research

1. The subject of this Research are 20 students in MAN 3 Amuntai.
2. The object of this Research is the kind of errors and cause of errors made by students in translating descriptive text about *school ,idol, and animal*”

D. The Data and the Sources of Data

1. The Data

Richards, and Ricard (2002: 142) state, data is information, evidence or facts gathered through experiments or studies which can be analyzed in order to better the understanding of a phenomenon or to support a theory.

There are three classes of the ten graders at MAN 3 Amuntai; XA class, XB Class and XC class (. All of them are as the total number of population in this research that is about 83 students. The researcher took probabiliy technique and determined sample random sampling took only 20 students (as number of students at ten graders in X class) as the sample of this research.

In this research, the data are students’ errors and cause of errors in translating text of A School, Idol, and animal that was done by the ten graders of MAN 3 Amuntai.

2. The Sources of Data

The source is a place from which something comes or is obtained (Hornby, 1995: 1136). According to the meaning of the data and source

above, the sources of data is places from which something comes or is obtained and furthermore it is taken as data in a research or something which can be as object of research. The sources of data are important in doing research because without the sources of data, the research does not have the good quality and validity. In this research, the sources of data were taken from the works of ten graders of MAN 3 Amuntai by translating descriptive text about *school, idol, and animal*”

E. The Technique of Collecting the Data

Collecting data is a part of a process of supplying the primer data for necessary of the research. Collecting data is the systematic and standard procedure to get the needed data. There is connection between the methods of collecting data with the research problem that will be solved. The collected data must be valid enough for used. The validity of data can be increased if tool and quality of taking the data is valid enough.

The first, the researcher prepared the instrument of the test. Second, the researcher asked permission to the headmaster of MAN 3 Amuntai to do the research. Next, researcher gave the test to the students, but before the students write the test, the researcher gave the explanation and instruction first to the students how to do the test. After that, the data was collected. After the data has been collected, the researcher identified

students' errors based on Azar's grammatical errors classification to find the most common errors and find the causes of errors. The last after got the result the data is interpreted.

In collecting the data, the researcher used Indonesian essay test method. The method means that the way of collecting the data by translating test in writing form in accomplishment, then, it is impossible to use other techniques such as interviewing or literature method. In this research, the writer collected from the students' work. with the title "*school, idol, and animal*".

F. The Technique of Analyzing the Data

The data available in this research are analyzed by using descriptive qualitative analysis. It means that the researcher tried to give the description of what types of grammatical error that the students made when they compose the translate descriptive text and give explanation what cause of errors are.

In this research, the researcher analyzes the data by using the steps as follows:

1. The data are collected from the students' work. The researcher identifies the errors in translating descriptive text of a *school, idol, and animal*
2. The data are written on pieces of paper.
3. The researcher reconstructs the erroneous sentences.

4. The researcher compares between the erroneous sentence and the reconstruction.
5. The researcher describes the differences of the errors.
6. The data are classified according to the kind of errors and cause of errors.

G. The Instrument of the Research

1. Observation

Observe the process of learning and material English in ten graders class, Amuntai. Observe the condition and general description of the research location.

2. Test

The writer gave the task for the students' class X A, B, C in different time. The students did the task in the classroom. The students are given 60 minutes for Translating descriptive text about depend the title.. The researcher classified the grammar errors into five aspects: Sentence Pattern (subject and verb), Tenses, Pronoun, Preposition, Punctuation and Spelling.

3.Documentary

- a. Brief history at MAN 3 Amuntai.
- b.The number of teachers, and Administration staff.
- c.number of students.
- d. Facilities and Infrastructures.

H. The Technique of the Data Analysis

The researcher calculated the errors using simple statistic formula. And the data will be explained in description analysis. Then, the writer used book and other materials such as the data from internet which have topic related to this study that support to the discussion.

The writer used descriptive analysis technique (percentage) with the percentage from the frequency of information and divided with number of cases.

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

Notes:

P: Percentage

F: Frequency of wrong answer

N: Number of sample.