CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research is a descriptive quantitative research. This research will be qualitative research. Qualitative research is to explore the phenomenon of the problems from the perspective of different education students (Cresswell, 2012, p. 16). And according to Noor (2012), descriptive research is a research that describes an event, a phenomenon happening now. Descriptive design collects information about variables without changing the environment or manipulating any variables, so they do not look at possible cause and effect. They are different from observational designs in that do not include comparison groups. According to Grove, Burns, Gray (2013), descriptive design “may be used to develop theory, identify problems with current practice, justify current practice, make judgments, or determine what others in similar situations are doing”.

It means that descriptive research is related with the condition occurs at that time, uses one variable or more and then investigates in fact. Noor (2012) also adds that there are some ways to do this type of research such as: formulating problem, collecting information, selecting the data collection. Data collection technique is obtained by observing, managing data and giving conclusion. According to Williams (2007), descriptive research is research design used to examine the situation involving identification of attributes of a particular phenomenon based on an observational basis. So, this type of
research is used to describe and interpret the data being studied based on fact that is supported by accurate theories. Therefore, the aim of this research describes the students’ errors using personal pronouns in narrative text.

B. Time and Location of the Research

This research was conducted on May 2019. The research was conducted at the eighth grade of Junior High School 40 Pekanbaru.

C. Subject and Object of the Research

1. The Subject of the Research

The subject of the research was the eighth grade students of Junior High School 40 Pekanbaru in academic year of 2018/2019.

2. The Object of the Research

While the object of this research was the students’ errors using personal pronouns in writing narrative text.

D. Population and sample of the research

1. Population of the research

The population of the research is the eighth grade students of state Junior High School 40 Pekanbaru in academic year of 2018/2019. The total populations of the eighth grade students of state Junior High school 40 Pekanbaru are 173 students that can be seen in the following table:
Table III.1
The Total Population of the eighth grade students
Of state Junior High School 40 Pekanbaru

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classes</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII A</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII B</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII C</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII D</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII E</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Sample of the research

Fraenkel & wallen (2009, p.91) stated that a sample in a research study is the group on which information is obtained. In this study researcher used purposive sampling technique. Besides, Sugiono (2009, p.68) demonstrated that Purposive sampling or another word census is to determine the sample of chose one of the populations is used as sample. The researcher chose the class of VIII.A consist of 34 students as the sample of population, because this class was the excellent class. It can be proved from the mean that got by all of the students that still have highest from other student.

E. Technique of Collecting Data

In this research, the researcher will use document of techniques in collecting the data. The document is the result of writing narrative text that has been done by the English teacher of eighth grade of State Junior High School 40 Pekanbaru. The document will be analysed to obtain the errors who students do when they use personal pronouns in writing narrative text.
This technique will help the researcher to gain the information that related to purpose of the research. Sudaryono (2017, p. 219) states that document is to get data of students from the place of the research. In addition, Creswell (2012, p. 223) states that the sources of documentation will provide valuable information in helping researchers understand about the problems of the research. So, the document has to relevant to the research that will help the researcher to gain the information.

F. Technique of Analyzing the Data

In this study, the researcher was needed by two grammatical analyses to identify students’ errors using personal pronouns in narrative text to avoid bias in these research findings. Furthermore, they identified students’ errors based on surface strategy taxonomy in students’ using personal pronoun in narrative text by underlining the errors and giving mark Omission, addition, misformation, and misordering.

Hence, to analysis students’ errors using personal pronouns in narrative text, Corder in Ellis (1999, p. 48) suggests that the following steps in error analysis research:

1. Collecting the data of the sample.
2. Identification of errors.
3. Description the errors.
4. Explaining the errors.
The research calculated each percentage of students’ errors using personal pronouns in narrative text by using a formula from Sudjono (2007, p.43) as follows:

\[ P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% \]

- \( P \): Percentage of the students.
- \( F \): Total score of respondents.
- \( N \): Total number of respondents