

CHAPTER III

METHODS OF THE STUDY

This chapter describes the research approach, the population and sample, the technique of data collection and the technique of data analysis.

3.1. Research Approach

This research uses a qualitative approach. Moreover, According to Bogdan et al (1992 :02), qualitative research refers to describe people, places and conversation and not easily handled by statistical procedure. In addition, Bogdan et al. (1992 : 29) also says that qualitative research has five characteristics. Firstly, the natural setting of qualitative research as the direct source of data and the researcher as the key instrument. Second, description of the data. Third, concerning to qualitative research process rather than outcomes or products simplification. Then, analyzing of qualitative research of data inductively. Finally, the essential of “Meaning” in the qualitative approach. Ragin in Neuman (1991:148), states that qualitative research tends to use a case-oriented approach. Thus, they put together the data into discussion of their significance, rather than into tables and chart with numbers. In this case, the writer looks into the problem of errors in writing IV made by D3 Students of the English Department of the Faculty of Letters of Airlangga University.

3.2. Population and Sample

In this study, the writer used sample from all the students in class A of D3 English Department of Airlangga University who took writing IV. The number of the students who took writing IV in class A of D3 was 24 students. The data which the writer got in writing IV in class A were taken from students essay of writing IV in even semester 2007.

3.3. Technique of Data Collection

In order to get the data, first the writer asked the lecturer who taught writing IV in class A and borrowed the assignment of writing IV. This class was taught by Mrs Wigati. Second, their work were collected for quizzes before mid-term test and the data were collected in hand writing form in Mrs Wigati class. Third, after borrowing the assignment, the writer made copy on them. Next, the writer analyzed the data step by step based on *Fundamentals of English Grammar* (third edition), by Betty Schramper Azar, published in 2003 and other grammatical books as additional. Finally, the writer classified the data based on the five types of errors, namely *Agreement, Tenses, Passive Sentences, Preposition and Article*.

3.4. Technique of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer identified and analyzed the errors orderly. Then, she categorized them into the the five types of errors, namely Agreement, Tenses, Passive Sentences, Preposition and Article.

The next step, the writer interpreted the grammatical errors and used two tables to show the frequency of each errors and the percentage that is used based on the formula proposed by Arikunto (1992 : 195-196) :

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

Where :

F = the number of errors in each type

N = the total number of error

n = the result