CHAPTER III

METHODS OF THE STUDY

3.1 Research Approach

The method used in this study is the qualitative method. According to Moleong (2003:3), qualitative method is a research procedure which produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and behavior, which can be observed. A qualitative researcher interprets data by giving them meaning, translating them, and making them understandable.

3.2 Population and Sample

The populations of this study were the English Department students of Airlangga University who took Writing II. The writer used 20 students' work of 26 students in regular class by using random sampling.

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

In collecting data the writer did three steps. First, she collected 26 students' work in Writing II. She only chose regular class which was taught by Drs. Amir Fatah. The lecturer asked them to make critical essay and then their work was collected for the final test of the odd semester 2006/2007. The writer took their work on April 14, 2007. The second step was choosing 20 of 26 work. For this step, the writer used random sampling. And the last, she analyzed four types of errors made by students.

The procedures of data collection were:

a.   Collecting the work of students who followed Writing II in regular class. Their work was submitted for the final test.

b.   Choosing 20 of 26 students' work.

c.   Analyzing four types of errors made by the students.

3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer did four steps. The first step was identifying errors in the work of students. Because she found many errors, she did the next step, categorizing them into four types (articles, agreement, passive sentences, and tenses). After categorizing the errors, she also made correction and gave explanation on each error. The third step was interpreting the data. In this step, the writer used two tables to show the total of errors and made them in percentage. The percentage of errors can be done by using the formula proposed by Arikunto (1992:195-196) as follows:

$$\frac{F}{N} \text{ x } 100\% = n\%$$

Where F = the number of errors in each type

N = the total number of errors

n = the result

The last step was making a conclusion.

The procedures of data analysis were:

a. Identifying errors in the work of students.

b. Categorizing errors into four types (articles, agreement, passive sentences, and tenses).

d. Interpreting the result.

e. Making a conclusion.