

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter of the researcher presents the method used as a reference in conducting research. These methods include Research Method, Research Setting, Research Participants, Instruments and Data Collection Techniques, Research Data Validity, Data Analysis Techniques, and Research Ethical Considerations.

A. Research Method

Researchers used qualitative methods in this study. Qualitative research is research that used to examine events that occur naturally. Qualitative methods tend to be natural in finding sources of data.⁶⁴ In qualitative research, the problem that brought up is still temporary and dynamic. This is because problems in qualitative research can develop or change according to the situation and condition of the research object. Therefore, in-depth exploration of the research object is needed so that researchers get clear data.⁶⁵

In line with this method, Keshavars states that errors are made by learners naturally without their realizing it.⁶⁶ In the process of leaning a language, errors are a commonality. Errors made by the learner can be a source of experience as well as knowledge in language learning. For L2 learners, errors that are learned can improve the development of the L2 language system.

B. Research Setting

The research is conducted at Wustha Madinatul Qur'an Winong, Pati. Researcher conducts research at Wustha Madinatul Qur'an Winong because Wustha Madinatul Qur'an is a religion-based junior high school with more religion-based subjects than other junior schools. The researcher wants to know the students' ability to use english article in writing recount texts in religion-based schools. Researchers will start to investigate the topic in July 2022.

⁶⁴ Salim, dan Syahrul, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Citapustaka Media, 2012), 23.

⁶⁵ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015), 205.

⁶⁶ M. Hussein Keshavarz, *Contrastive Analysis & Error analysis*, 60.

C. Research Participants / Subjects

Researchers conducted research participants at Wustha Madinatul Qur'an Winong, Pati. Wustha Madinatul Qur'an Winong consists of five classes, namely class 7 boys with a total of 21 students, class 7 girls with a total of 22 students, class 8 boys with a total of 9 students, class 8 girls with a total of 7 students, and class 9 girls with a total of 7 students. The subjects of this study were grade-9 girls. Based on interviews with the English teacher, the researcher chose grade 8 because they had received English lesson material about recount text and the results of this study could be used as material for evaluating the learning of recount text material.

D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

To collect qualitative research data, the researchers used some instruments such as observation during the learning process, interviews, and documentation of students' prosedur text writing.

1. Observation

To understand the learning situation and assess the level of effectiveness of learning, researchers often use data collection techniques by means of observation. Observation is a very important technique in qualitative research. Observations are used to observe complex interactions in natural social settings. The role of the researcher as an observer can use the sense of sight to observe the research object.⁶⁷ In this research, the researcher uses participatory observation in conducting observations. Researchers make direct observations of the research object without being involved in the activities carried out by the research object. During the observation process, the researcher observed the learning process in the English article material and the writing of the recount text for class 9 Wustha Madinatul Qur'an Winong.

2. Written test

Test is a method of measuring a person ability, knowledge, or performance in a given domain.⁶⁸ With the test, researchers analyze students' ability to use English

⁶⁷ Catherine Marshall and Gretchen B. Rossman, *Designing Qualitative Research* (United State of America: Sage Publication, 1989), 278-279.

⁶⁸ H. Douglas Brown, *Language Assessment Principles and Clasroom* (United States of : Pearson Education, 2004), 3.

article in recount text. This research uses written test as instrument and collecting data. The written test aim to find the data of the students' errors using English article in the students' recount text writing at Wustha Madinatul Qur'an Winong. The written test is conducted for 8th grade students of Wustha Madinatul Qur'an Winong with 7 students at Wustha Madinatul Qur'an Winong. Students are asked to write a recount text of at least 15 sentences. The researcher determines the topic used in writing the recount text, namely the experience of each student on vacation. Students are given 90 minutes to write the recount text.

3. Documentation

Documentation is a secondary instrument to support the main data in the form of documented information. Document data can be in the form of photos, archives, autobiographies, record notes, worksheets, and so on.⁶⁹ The credibility of research results from observations and written test will be strengthened if they are supported by documentation. The documentation in this study is the result of student worksheets, attendance list, material, and RPP (plan of learning execution).

E. Research Data Validity

According to Sugiono, to test the credibility of the data, researchers can use several methods, namely extended observations, increased persistence, triangulation, discussions with colleagues, negative case analysis, using reference materials, and conducting member checks.⁷⁰ In this study, researchers used a triangulation in validity data. Triangulation is technique of testing the validity of the data obtained by utilizing other data collection techniques. In testing the credibility of triangulation, it is divided into three types, namely triangulation technique, source triangulation, and time triangulation. Triangulation technique is a data testing technique by testing data from the same source using a different technique.⁷¹ Source triangulation is a data testing technique by checking data through various sources. While the time triangulation is a data testing technique by checking research

⁶⁹ Rifa'i Abubakar, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*, (Yogyakarta: Suka-Press, 2021), 85.

⁷⁰ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, 275.

⁷¹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, 274.

data through other techniques in different situation or times.⁷² From the several types of triangulation above, the researcher uses a triangulation technique to test the credibility of the data.

In addition, this research uses two investigators for checking the error identification. The researcher as the first validator and the English teacher as the second investigator. Then, the results of articles error identified by the first investigator are compared with the second investigator.

F. Data Analysis Technique

Qualitative research data can be analyzed using various techniques, one of which is the qualitative analysis of Miles and Hiberman's with interactive models. According to Sugiyono, qualitative data analysis with interactive models is divided into three parts, namely: data reduction, data display, and conclusion.⁷³ In this study, after the data have been collected then the data will be analyzed by using several steps:

1. Data Reduction

Data analysis was carried out after the research data was collected. The data that has been collected is reduced to obtain important data that is in accordance with the research pattern and theme. In the process of data reduction, researchers select, define, classify, and code the data that is important for research. Based on the purpose of qualitative research, the data reduction process in this study was carried out by defining students' errors and the causes of students' errors in using the English article in the students' recount text writing at Wustha Madinatul Qur'an Winong.

2. Data Display

Presentation of data in qualitative research can be done by forming brief descriptions, relationships between categories, flowcharts, charts, etc. The purpose of displaying data is to make it easier to understand research data and perform further data analysis. The reduced data is presented in the form of a pattern. The presentation of data that is often used in qualitative research is called narrative text.

3. Conclusion

The conclusion of qualitative research comes in the form of new findings that have never existed before. Data

⁷² Salim, dan Syahrul, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, 272.

⁷³ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, 246.

for qualitative research conclusions is temporary. The findings are said to be credible if they are supported by strong data. The conclusion of this study relates to students' errors and the causes of students' errors in using the English article in the Students' Recount Text Writing at Wustha Madinatul Qur'an Winong.

G. Research Ethical Considerations

The following are some of the ethical considerations applied in this study:

1. Ensure that the research object participates voluntarily in the research and is aware of the associated benefits and risks.
2. Protect the privacy and confidentiality of individuals against the object of research.
3. To support research data, researchers can use the real name of the research object by considering the confidentiality of research data during the research process.

