

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Type of The Research

The method of this research is qualitative research. It is based on the research focus; to analyze the grammatical errors of ELT Department students of IAIN Walisongo Semarang. Qualitative research is an approach to the study of social phenomena; its various genres are naturalistic and interpretative, and they draw on multiple methods of inquiry. Some characteristics of qualitative research are: take places in the natural world, uses multiple methods that are interactive and humanistic, it is emergent rather than prefigured and fundamentally interpretative.¹ Qualitative research has some purposes, are; describing, and reporting the creation of key concepts, theory generation and testing.²

The term of naturalistic shows that the research is natural, on the normal situation without manipulate the condition, emphasize on the natural description. The process of taken data or phenomena called as “taking of the data naturally”.³

Kind of this research is case study. Case study is the comprehensive explanation about some aspects of individual, group, organization (community), program, or social situation.⁴ Case study in this research is researcher wants to analyze directly the grammatical errors of ELT

¹ Catherine Marshall, et. al. *Designing Qualitative Research*, 3rd ed, (United States of America: Sage, 1999), p. 2-3.

² Louis Cohen, et. al. *Research Methods in Education*. Sixth ed. (USA and Canada: Routledge, 2007), p. 168.

³ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2008), p. 8.

⁴ Deddy Mulyana, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2008), p. 201.

Department Students of IAIN Walisongo Semarang in the academic year of 2011/ 2012.

Besides, this research also can be called as qualitative research type descriptive. Descriptive research hasn't purpose to test the certain hypothesis, but just describes some variable and condition naturally.⁵ Thus, descriptive qualitative method in this research has purpose to describe about the grammatical errors of ELT Department students of IAIN Walisongo Semarang systematically and accurately based on the reality.

B. Time and Place

The researcher conducted the research on ELT Department of Tarbiyah Faculty of IAIN Walisongo, Semarang. This research was conducted at 1st until 11th of May 2012

C. Source of Data

The source of data was the subject where the data can be obtained in detailed, those data were the field data, and they are:

- a. Data from speaking class of 2010 ELT Department Students of Tabiyah Faculty of IAIN Walisongo.
- b. Data from the grammatical curriculum they have got in IAIN.

D. Focus of the Research

Sugiyono defines that a focused refer to a single a cultural domain or a view related domains.⁶ This research is focused on the analyzing of grammatical errors of ELT Department students of IAIN Walisongo Semarang, includes the caused. The participants of this research are ELT Department students of IAIN Walisongo Semarang in the second year.

E. Technique of Collecting Data

The methods will be used by the researcher to get the data in this research is as follows:

⁵ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Manajemen Penelitian*, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2007), p. 234.

⁶ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* p. 208-209.

1. Observation

Observation can be defined as the systematic noting and recording of events, behaviors, and artifacts (object) in the social setting chosen for the study. The observational record is frequently referred to as field notes-detailed, nonjudgmental, concrete descriptions of what has been observed.⁷

Observations enable the researcher to gather data on: the physical setting, human setting, interactional setting, and program setting.⁸ By doing observation, the researcher can see and record the students' speaking class and the process of learning speaking directly.

2. Interview

Kahn and Cannel describe Interview as conversation with a purpose; it may be the overall strategy or one of several methods employed in a study. Interviewing varies in terms of a priori structure and in the latitude the interviewee has in responding to questions. An interview is useful way to get large amounts of data quickly.⁹

In this research, researcher will do the interview with the students to show their errors and ask them to find the correct one.

⁷ Catherine Marshall, *et. al. Designing Qualitative Research*, p. 107.

⁸ Louis Cohen, *et. al. Research Methods in Education. Sixth ed.* P. 396-397.

⁹ Catherine Marshall, *et. al. Designing Qualitative Research*, p. 108.

3. Documentation

Documentation is the past event note. Document usually written note, picture, or monumental creation from someone.¹⁰ By this method, researcher seeks the data about the grammatical errors of ELT department students of IAIN Walisongo Semarang.

F. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis can be defined as the process of bringing the order, structure, and interpretation to the mass of collected data.¹¹ In this research, researcher will use qualitative data analysis. Qualitative data are analysis without using number. We get the qualitative information from data such as journal/ diary entries, interviews, classroom recording of interaction among ourselves and/or the students and observation notes.¹²

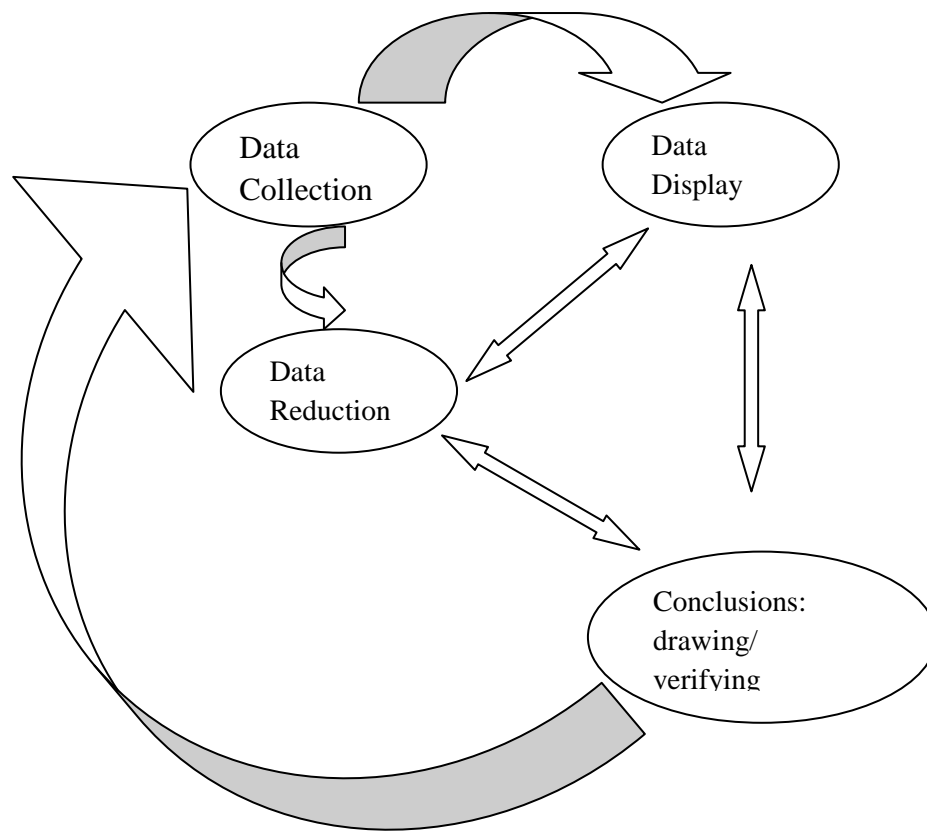
There are some processes in data analysis; the first process is recording their speaking to know find there are some errors or not. Data analysis on the field was done when collecting data and after collecting the data. The activities on the qualitative data were done interactively and continue until complete. There are three activities on data analysis; data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/ verification.¹³

¹⁰ Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan (Pendekatan Kuantitatif Kualitatif), Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2008), 4th ed, p. 240

¹¹ Catherine Marshall, et. al. *Designing Qualitative Research*, P. 150.

¹² Anne Burns, *Doing Action Research in English Language Teaching*, (New York and London: Routledge, 2010), P.106.

¹³ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif*, p. 245-246.



Picture 1: Component on the data analysis (interactive model)

These are clear explanation about data analysis process of this research;

a. Reduction of the Data

Reduction of data is the beginning step which has to do in analysis of the data. Reduction refers to resume the data, choosing main things, focusing on the important things, look for the theme. Therefore, data that was reduced will give clearer drawing and make the researcher easier to collect the next data.¹⁴

Next steps from these activities are selecting, focusing, and make simpler the data, abstracting, and transforming raw data that were written on the field note that together with the record. Reduction steps in this research are:

¹⁴ Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: ALFABETA, 2008), 4th ed, p. 92

- 1) Resume the result of documentation
- 2) Classify the result of documentation and interview the students about their errors.
- 3) The result of interview and documentation changed to be good language, then it is transforming into the note.

b. Display the Data

After reduction the data, next step is display the data. Display the data is the collection of information which arranged and gives possibility to get the conclusion and take the action. By displaying the data, the data will be organized, arranged. Therefore, it will make easier to be understood. On the qualitative research, displaying data can be done on the short description, draft, flowchart, etc.¹⁵

Some activities of display the data on this research are:

- 1) Display the documentation and interview data that was done and has been arranged into written text.
- 2) Display the data from the observation about the grammatical errors analysis on speaking competence of 2010 of ELT Department Students of IAIN Walisongo Semarang.

From display the data, researcher can get the conclusion in order to answer all about the research questions in this research.

c. Conclusion Drawing/ Verification

The next step after displaying data is conclusion drawing/ verification. Verification refers to the process which are able to answer research questions and research objectives. Beginning conclusion is still temporary, and will be changed if there isn't strong proof that support on the next step in collecting data. But, if the beginning conclusion is supported by valid proof and

¹⁵ Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, p. 95

consistent, when the researcher backs to the field, so the conclusion is credible.¹⁶

On this research, withdrawing the conclusion is doing by comparing between observation data, documentation data, and interview data. Observation data will be forceful by documentation data and interview data. Thus, the researcher will get conclusion about the grammatical errors of ELT Department students of IAIN Walisongo Semarang in the academic year of 2011/ 2012.

¹⁶ Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, p. 99.