CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

3.1.   Research Design

The researcher uses descriptive qualitative which is designed to get information to conclude the nature of a situation and to describe what exists in a current study objectively. Ibrahim stated that descriptive research is a research which controls and interprets about condition and phenomena such as relation, point of view, attitudes, process, and the influences of condition[1]. Donald supported that descriptive qualitative is designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena[2]. In other words, in qualitative, there is no manipulation to gain the data from the participant.

3.2   The Location and Duration of the Research

This research was conducted at the Institute Islamic college (IAIN) Parepare by focusing on the Writing of fifth-semester students as the research respondents. Then, the duration of this research was about one month. The researcher chose fifth-semester students because they will prepare for the Community Development Program next year, therefore they should have good competence to teach effectively. The morphological errors they committed were assisted them to greater learning and understanding of the English language.

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[1] Nana Sudjana, *Penelitian dan Penilaian Pendidikan* (Bandung: Sinar Baru Algensindo, 2009),p. 65.

[2] Donald Ary, *An Introduction to Research in Education*, (New York: Holt Rinchard & Winston, 1972), p. 259.

3.3   Variable of the Research

The research consists of one independent variable namely students' morphological error in writing narrative composition.

3.4   Population and Sample

3.4.1   Population

The population in a study is the entire study, having certain characteristics as objects or research targets. Arifin states the population or universe is the whole object that is rotated, whether it consists of people, objects, events, values as well as things that happen[3]. Based on this understanding, the population of this study was the fifth-semester students of the English Education Program of IAIN Parepare in the academic year of 2019/2020. The number populations of the students were 139 students.

3.4.2   Sample

The method of sampling used in this research is purposive sampling. The researcher used purposive sampling to take a sample from the population. According to Best, purposive sampling is a sampling technique that researchers do not consider strata, random or area when they handpick a subject. This sampling was chosen based on some considerations such as the limitation of time, energy, and money. As a result, by using purposive sampling, the researcher decided the sample of the research which was the fifth-year students from the English Education Program. Considering English Education students are prepared for the Community Development Program next year, therefore they should have good competence to teach effectively. The research will take one class which has 30 students. The college

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[3]Zainal Arifin, *Penenlitian Pendidikan Metode dan Paradigma Baru*. (Bandung: Remaja Rosda Karya. 2012). p.215

students of the class wrote narrative texts, and then those were analyzed by the researcher in this research.

3.5   Instrument of the Research

The researcher arranges and makes the instrument of the study that used to collect the data. Instruments of study are used in this research as follows:

3.5.1   Writing Test

Test is a set of questions and exercises used to measure the achievement or capability of the individual or group. To obtain the data needed, the researcher employed writing as an instrument of the research. The researcher gave the task for the students to the fifth-semester of the English Education Program. The text of writing required the students to make a narrative composition based on personal experience that they like most by their own words. The researcher distributed the paper (Writing test) to students and gives time to make a personal experience for 60 minutes.

3.5.2` Textual Analysis

Textual analysis is a qualitative method for gathering, processing, and interpreting text data. The textual analysis allows a researcher to quickly obtain relevant insights from unstructured data such as survey responses, reviews, or the test result from the research.

The textual analysis refers to a data-gathering process for analyzing text data. The qualitative methodology examines the structure, content, and meaning of a text, and how it relates to the historical and cultural context in which it was produced. To

do so, the textual analysis combines knowledge from different disciplines, like linguistics and semiotics.[4]

3.5.3 Interview

Sugiyono stated that interview is a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic[5].

The interviews for this research were formed in open-ended format questions or unstructured interviews. Open-ended interviews are likely the most popular in qualitative research. The interview occurs when the researcher asked some students open-ended questions and recorded their answers. The researcher asked open-ended questions so that the students can best voice their experiences unconstrained by any perspectives of the researcher or past research findings. It is because an open-ended response to a question allows the participants to create the options for responding[6]. The interviews were aimed at obtaining useful detailed information about the research focus.

The interview did with the fifth semester students, the amount of 30 students. The interview was done after the students finished the test given by the researcher. This interview conducted to gain a spoken response from the participants. the interviews conducted in the classroom of IAIN Parepare.

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[4]Paolo M. Pumilia-Gnarini , et al., eds, *Handbook of Research on Didactic Strategies and Technologies for Education: Incorporating Advancements (2 Volumes)*, (IGI Global: USA, 2012) (https://www.igi-global.com/book/handbook-research-didactic-strategies-technologies/66392

[5]Sugiono. *Metode penelitian keantitatif, kualitatif dan R&d.*(Bandung: Alfabeta, 2008). p. 231

[6] J. Creswell, *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing among Five Tradition.*, (Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage1998).

The content outline of the interview is described in table 3.2 with the number of items for each topic.

Table 3.2. Content Outline of Interview

No	Observed Object
1.	The activities and process were done by students in writing the narrative composition.
2.	The perception of the Students on the problem faced in writing the narrative composition.

3.6 Procedure of Data Collection

Conducting research needs a process or some steps. The researcher uses some procedures to collect the data. The procedures are elaborated below:

The procedures were firstly in the researcher to choose the subject of the research. The subject was students of the fifth-semester of the English Education Program of IAIN Parepare. Then, the researcher used writing as an instrument. The researcher distributed the paper (Writing test) to students and gave time to write a personal experience for 60 minutes. Next, the students" writing was collected by the researcher. Then, the researcher did the interview to collect the data which is used as supporting data to complete the research. The researcher then transcribes the conversation of the resource persons (persons interviewed) which are recorded. The next step was the researcher reduce and refine the data she has got the interview by developing categories, themes, or other taxonomic classes that interpret the meaning of the data. Then the next step the data obtained from the students would be to identify the error morphology. The final step was to verify the data obtained from students and make conclusions of data findings.

3.7   Technique of Data Analysis

In data Analyzis the types of English morphological errors made by students. There are four steps to error identification. First, the researcher was identification of errors underlying the errors made by the students in their writing. Second, the researcher was classification of errors. Third the researcher explained the errors in the students' written and the last, the researcher calculates the frequency of each type of English morphological errors by using the formula below:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \ X \ 100\%$$

When:

P = percentage of each error

F = Frequency of error

N= Number of Sampel[7]

In this research, the researcher used Miles and Huberman's theory in analyzing the data of Interviews, so there are three steps to do. Data reduction becomes the first step to do in analyzing the data. The second, the researcher took a conclusion and action after analyzing data. After finished doing data reduction and data display, the last steps to analyze the data in this research were drawing a conclusion.[8]

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[7]Anas Sudjiono, *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan*, (Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, 2007), p.40

[8]Sugiono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif,* (Bandung: CV. ALFABETA, 2012), p. 95