

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter clarifies research design, location, and duration of the research, participants, instrument, and technique of collecting data, and procedure of collecting data and technique of data analysis.

A. Research Design

This research applied descriptive qualitative method. It means that descriptive is a research design where the writer presenting the data using a description. So, this descriptive research is taken in a form of written data that is from the error made by students in spelling, capitalization, and punctuation marks to be collected, analyzed, and interpreted in the form of verbal description/words.

B. Location and Duration of the Research

The location of this research was held at IAIN Parepare. The researcher needed time to ask permission to carry out the research, choose the sample of the research, get the data from the students, and collect the data to complete the finding of this research. So, this study was conducted for a few weeks.

C. Participants

The researcher limited the unit of analysis of this study which focused on Spelling Capitalization, Punctuation Marks that students made.

This research took place in especially of the members of LIBAM IAIN Parepare. It has consisted of 60 members which join the Quarantine and Training of Trainer 2020. The researcher's reason took this organization to be a participant because it has some students who have a different major. All of the students were given an equal chance to be included in the 30 participants.

D. Instrument and Technique of Collecting Data

Data collecting is a process to collect the primary data for doing the research. In this research, the technique of collecting the data started by asking the students to make a good spelling, and capitalization, also put correct punctuation marks in a descriptive text. Therefore, the researcher met the participants of the research directly outside the classroom.

- Instrument Test

The Test is a series of questions or other instruments that is used to measure the intervals or group skill, knowledge, intelligence, and capability. Here, the researcher used descriptive text as the instrument of the research. The test was given to know and to identify the errors made by students

E. Procedure of Collecting Data and Data Analysis

The process of data analysis was started when the researcher collected the data. The researcher collected the data step by step. The process of the data analysis was elaborated based on Corder, states that there are a five-stage process of Error Analysis (EA) which consists of:¹

1. The collection of errors:

After reading the whole result of descriptive text made by students' then the researcher will be collect the errors by taking a note.

2. The identification of errors:

Identification of error is the next step after doing the collection of error, the researcher will identify the errors to be classified into the types of errors.

3. The description of errors:

The next step is the description of errors. After making the

¹ Corder, "Error Analysis and Interlanguage," *Hong Kong: Oxford University Press*, 1987.

identification of errors, the researcher will describe the error by giving the characteristic of the error.

4. The explanation of errors:

The next step is the explanation of the errors, the researcher will explain the errors one by one and giving an argument as why it can be detected as errors.

5. The evaluation of errors:

The last step is evaluation of error. After getting the list of errors, the researcher will evaluate and give a correction.

According to James proposes five categories of errors which include grammatical errors (adjectives, adverbs, articles, nouns, possession, pronouns, prepositions, and verbs), substance errors (spelling, capitalization, punctuation marks), lexical errors (word formation and word selection), syntactic errors (coordination/ subordination, sentence structure, and ordering), and semantic errors (ambiguous communication and miscommunication).²

Based on the explanation above the researcher limit the unit of analysis of this research only to substance errors (spelling, capitalization, and punctuation marks).

² James C, "Errors in language learning and use: Exploring error analysis," *New York: Routledge*.