

### **III. RESEARCH METHODS**

This chapter presents the research methodology that serves as the channel for arriving at the research objectives. This research include the research design, the subject of the research, the data collecting technique, and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

In this research, the researcher used descriptive method. Descriptive research is concerned with providing descriptions of phenomena that occur naturally, without the intervention of an experiment or an artificially contrived treatment (Seliger and Shohamy, 1989:116). This method is intended to describe a phenomenon or problem in learning English.

In addition, Leedy (1974 : 79) states that descriptive method is a method of research that simply looks with intense accuracy at the phenomena of the moment and describes exactly what this research has observed. In this way, the data gathered from students' writing were analyzed in order to conclude it. The description in this research is about students' errors in using simple past tense in spoof text.

In describing the problem of this research, document analysis or context analysis was used by the writer to analyze the errors in spoof writing, in relation to the use

of simple past tense. So the analysis is based on the data took from the students' writing.

### **3.2 Subject of the Research**

The subjects of this research were the students of the first semester in the second year of learning year 2011/2012 of SMA N 1 Labuan Ratu Lampung Timur.

There were five classes and each class consisted of 30-35 students. But the writer used only one class as the sample of the research, based on cluster random sampling. This cluster random sampling was carried out by using lottery. Then she got class XI IPA 1 that consisted of 31 students.

### **3.3 Data Collecting Technique**

The writer applied only one data collecting technique; the aim was to accurately get the data from the students' errors. The technique was writing task.

#### **1. Writing Task**

The writer used guided writing task to collect the data. The writer explained a little bit about spoof text, about language feature of spoof text, and generic structure of spoof text. The writer asked the students to make a spoof writing based on guiding questions that have been given by the writer. The students could develop their writing based on the guiding questions, or they also might use their own ideas.

The paragraph should contain approximately 100-150 words. The writer gave 90 minutes, based on the time commonly used in doing the test. By having the guiding questions, the students expected to be able to express their ideas and feelings.

### 3.4 Data Analysis

The steps of the data analysis are as follows:

1. Collecting the data from the students' work.
2. Identifying students' errors.

Analyzing the errors by underlining the errors item, and classifying the errors based on surface strategy taxonomy and communicative effect taxonomy. The writer identified the students' errors by underlining and give initial code:

a. Surface Strategy Taxonomy

Omission (OM)

Addition (AD)

Misformation (MF)

Misordering (MO)

b. Communicative Effect Taxonomy

Global Error (GE)

Local Error (LE)

In this step the writer used interrater as the checking technique. The writer checked the students' writing task to gather with the interrater

3. Classifying errors to find out frequency of errors, each error would classify by using surface strategy taxonomy and communicative effect taxonomy.
4. Calculating the percentage of students' errors in every type of errors both of Taxonomy. There are six errors calculated. Based on surface strategy taxonomy namely: the percentage of omission, percentage of addition, percentage of misformation, and percentage of misordering.

The writer calculated the percentage of students' errors based on Surface Strategy Taxonomy by using this following formula:

$$\text{POM} = \frac{\text{Total omission}}{\text{Total Errors}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{PAD} = \frac{\text{Total Addition}}{\text{Total Errors}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{PMF} = \frac{\text{Total Misformation}}{\text{Total Errors}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{PMO} = \frac{\text{Total Misordering}}{\text{Total Errors}} \times 100\%$$

The calculation of errors based on communicative effect taxonomy namely: percentage of global error (PGE), and percentage of local error (PLE) through this following formula:

$$\text{PGE} = \frac{\text{Total Global Errors}}{\text{Total Errors}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{PLE} = \frac{\text{Total Local Errors}}{\text{Total Errors}} \times 100\%$$

5. The last step is putting them into percentage of frequency of occurrence for each type of error based on surface strategy taxonomy and communicative effect taxonomy. With formula:

$$\frac{\text{Total Errors}}{\text{Total words}} \times 100\% \text{ (Nation, 1981: 58).}$$