

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

3.1. Research Method

The research was categorized as qualitative descriptive research. Creswell (2012, p.32) said that qualitative descriptive research is handled for explore and understand the meaning individual or group for social humans' problems. It can be written or spoken data that is got from observation a person or behavior categories and patterns of research. Also, Sugiyono (2016, p.13) defines that qualitative descriptive research method is a method of the research that is more emphasis in meaning, inductive, conducted on natural object condition and used word and sentences to present the source of data. In addition, Moleong (2017, p.6) states that qualitative research that intends to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subject such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, and also holistically, and by means of description in the form words and language, on a special natural context and by utilizing various natural methods.

From theory above, the researcher assumed that this research was suitable with the characteristic of qualitative descriptive research. Therefore, the researcher would apply this approach in this research.

3.2. Place of the Research

This research will conduct at SMPN 1 Abung Selatan, North Lampung. This school is located on Jalan Raya Kalibalangan, Kotabumi, North Lampung. In addition, SMPN 1 Abung selatan North Lampung as a place to conduct

research because it has become a good school and has A accreditation in North Lampung.

3.3. Data Source

In this research the data would be taken from the students. The data sources in this study would be taken from the class VIII of the SMPN 1 Abung Selatan. Consist of seven classes the total number of students were 224 students in SMPN 1 Abung Selatan but the researcher would take the student of class VIII B consist of 32 students because after the researcher conducted interviews with several grade VIII students the researcher focused on conducting research in grade VIII B because from the results of the data the researcher saw that errors in writing recount text most often occurred in grade VIII B.

Meanwhile, the researcher used a purposive sampling technique to obtain the information and data needed by the researcher. According to Sugiyono (2016, p. 248), purposive sampling is a sampling technique with certain considerations. To start the research, researcher took 10 students of class VIII B consisting of 32 students as a source of data to be studied. The researcher chose 10 students based on the scores of the writing task they had implemented. The researcher took samples by grouping them into recount text with low students' scores, the detail can be seen below.

TABLE 1
SAMPLE OF RESEARCH

No.	Gender	Table of Students
1.	Male	10
2.	Female	22
TOTAL		32

3.4. Research Instrument

Research instrument was a tool used by the researcher to measure the variable. Arikunto (2010, p.203) said that research instrument is a tool to collect data to make work easier and get good results. The instrument is the generic term that researchers use for a means of measurement device (survey, test, questionnaire, document, etc). Research instrument is a tool for measuring, observing, or documenting the data (Cresswell, 2008:P 151). According to Sugiyono (2012:222) instrument in qualitative descriptive research, the instrument or research tool is the researcher himself or human instrument. The function of human instrument to define the focus of research, selecting informants as data sources, collecting data, assessing data quality, analyzing data, interpreting data and drawing conclusions on the findings. In that human instrument assisted by using a data card. The instrument that will be applied in this research is test writing recount text.

a. Researcher

One of the characteristics of qualitative research is the existence of researcher. Thus, the main instrument used in this study was the researcher. The ability of researcher to determine the quality of research. The more knowledge and information possessed by researcher, the higher quality of research to be determined and achieved. In addition, data will determine and achieved used semi structure interview and questionnaire.

b. Documentation

Data in qualitative research are mostly obtained from sources human

resources or human resources, through observation and interviews. Other sources that are not from humans (non-human resources), including documents, photographs and statistical materials. Documents can be composed

in the form of diaries, meeting minutes, periodic reports, activity schedules, government regulations, statutes, student report cards, official letters and so on. In addition to the forms of documents mentioned above, other forms are photographs and statistical materials. Using photos will be able to reveal a situation at a certain second so that it can provide descriptive information that was in effect at that time. Photos are made with a specific purpose, for example to depict joy or sadness, joy, enthusiasm and other psychological situations. This data is very helpful for researchers in analyzing data, with these qualitative documents data analysis will be more in-depth according to research needs. In this study, researchers used documents of students' work in writing recount texts. The researcher would collect students' assignment in writing recount text to answer the questions about what forms of students' errors in writing recount text at the VIII B SMPN 1 Abung Selatan Academic year 2022/2023.

TABLE 2
GUIDLINE OF TEST STUDENTS DIFFICULT IN WRITING

Variable	Aspect	Indicator
	Omission	Omission errors are characterized by the absence of items that must appear in a well-formed utterance.
	Additional	Additional errors are items that do not have to appear in well-formed utterances.

Student Error in Writing Recount Text	Selection	Selection error is a situation where the learner makes mistakes in pronunciation, morphology, syntax, and vocabulary due to the wrong selection of phonemes, morphemes, structures, or vocabulary items.
	Ordering	ordering errors are characterized by the incorrect placement of morphemes or groups of morphemes in an utterance.

3.5. Data Collection Techniques

To collect data, the writer uses field research and to get the results from the field research the researcher deals directly with the students of class VIII-B. where the author gives a written test to students to find out how far students can makerecount texts with good grammar. And also asked English teacher to find out their background knowledge, curriculum and methods used in teaching and learning English.

3.6. Data Analysis Techniques

Analysis of the research data was carried out through five stages, namely introduction, description, explanation, evaluation, and correction. These stages can be explained as follows:

1. The recognition stage includes the activity of identifying writing, errors made by students.
2. The description stage includes description activities or

characterization of previously identified students error data.

3. The explanation stage (explanation) includes the activity of explaining the data on students writing errors that have been described.
4. The evaluation stage includes evaluation activities on errors in students' writing.
5. The correction phase includes the activity of correcting errors in students writing