

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the method of the study, composed of research design, research subject, research instrument, technique of collecting data, technique of data analysis and technique of data validity.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher uses a qualitative descriptive method to gain the result of the student's error in writing the recount text. The researcher makes an effort to clearly and in-depth define each type of student's difficulty in writing a descriptive text and the elements that contribute to that difficulty without using any numerical data. According to Sitorus & Sipayung (2018:85), Descriptive qualitative refers to a natural human phenomenon or behavior. The information from the study would be presented in line with the events that happened there. Therefore, the researcher intended to analyze her research in words and make it more detail and display by text.

3.2 Research Subject

The researcher choose class of X IPA 1 from SMAN 1 Indrapuri academic year 2023-2024 as the research subject. The class consist of thirty one students that will be analyze about the students error in writing recount text.

3.3 Research Instrument

The writer administered tests to the pupils in order to gather data. Writing recall texts served as the test's instrument. She assigned a writing assignment for a recount

paragraph that described their memorable experience. She then gave each pupil their test paper.

Following the completion of the assignments, the writer collected the papers and circled the words that needed correction. The writer then instructed them to gather the papers once more and edit the words that were circled. Following the collection of all the data, the writer conducted an analysis. According to Arikunto (2013: 203), a research instrument is a device or facility the researcher utilizes to collect data to make their work easier and produce better results. In this study, the researcher employed students writing sheet instruments to gain the data.

3.3.1 Students Writing Sheets

Researchers will use student writing sheets as instruments for this research. The student's writing sheet contains their name, class, subject, topic about writing recount text and the adjusted time allocation. In writing stories from recount text, the author will ask students to choose one of the three themes that have been determined by the author, namely "The first day in SMAN 1 Indrapuri", "The first day going on holiday", and "The first time you study online because of the pandemic". After distributing one worksheet to each student, the researcher will then explain a few instructions to tell the students several things they need to know, such as how to write, how many paragraphs are needed to write a recount text and so on. The trial test in this research was used to determine students' errors in writing recount text, namely errors in omissions, additions, substitutions and permutations. Then, the students' written sheets will be analyzed by teacher researchers.

3.4 Data Collecting Procedure

To conduct research requires a process or several stages. The researcher carried out several procedures to conduct his research as a process. The procedure will be outlined below:

1. Before conducting research, the researcher has prepared instruments or tests for students. The instrument consists of instructions for composing recount text.
2. The researcher came to the school to ask permission from the school principal who was authorized to allow the researcher to conduct research. After obtaining permission, the researcher was allowed to meet the English teacher to arrange a time to conduct research.
3. The researcher conducted his research in class, and he got that class as his research sample. Before giving the writing test the researcher witnessed the teaching and learning process. The English teacher provides an explanation to students whose topic is recount text. After explaining the material, the researcher provides instructions and guidelines on how to carry out the writing test.
4. Next, the researcher collects the students' written tests and checks them by circling the wrong words or sentences.
5. Next, the researcher analyzes the writing test to find the errors that the writer wants to research based on the classification of errors by grammar that are most commonly made by students based on Keshavarz's (2012: 105) error classification.

6. He calculated the total errors by arranging them in a table based on error classification, then he made the results of the total errors into percentages and graphs.
7. The researcher analyzes and classifies sources of errors based on Keshavarz's, (2012: 105) theory and then explains the sources of errors made by students. The total number of error sources is presented in tables and converted into percentages and graphs.
8. Then he interpreted all the data descriptively.
9. The final step is to conclude the research results.

3.5 Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis is carried out after the data have been collected to examine all the collected data. Qualitative descriptive research was performed in this study. In order to obtain the qualitative outcome, the data would be computed and organized using the following formula in a percentage table:

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

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of Error occurred

N = Number of cases (total frequent / total individual)

The researcher performs data reduction, display, and conclusion drawing/verification using the Miles and Huberman model (Onwuegbuzie & Weinbaum, 2016:273):

3.5.1 Data Reduction

After collecting the student's worksheets, the researcher will check the worksheet individually. Then, the student's writing will be scored using the essay rubric to find what kind of structure is being errored by the students. After that, the researcher will focus on the answer to the interview to find another probability that could be an error in the students writing recount text.

3.5.2 Data Display

In this step, the data from the reduction stage, the results of the written test, will be presented in chart form to understand the data picture. Next, the data results will be presented through a brief explanation in several paragraphs. Then researchers find it easier to analyze.

3.5.3 Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The last step is analyzing the data by giving a conclusion or verification. The researcher checks both data results and matches them to get the final result. The result can be produced in the form table, chart, or paragraph based on what the researcher finally finds.

3.6 Triangulation Technique

For data validity, this study used the "triangulation theory" method, which means the researcher only relied on the theory that supported the research to examine the data collection results. Triangulation is a way to acquire accurate data using several approaches and a source of information other than the data for cross-referencing or verification. It seeks to reduce research bias (Bachri, 2010:56). Additionally, it is one way to prevent the researcher's manipulation of the data results.