

## **Chapter III**

### **Research Methodology**

#### 1.1 Research Design

According to Nazir (1983), research design is the whole process required in a research planning and implementations. Alwasilah (2002) defined that one purpose of qualitative method or study is to acquire descriptive data. The qualitative itself has meaning that the researched data is described through the hope of word, not in number describing.

Therefore, descriptive research is research that intends to make representation (description) about the situations or events. To making percentages of analysis result, the writer also use quantitative data to analysis the percentage of data. According to Sugiyono (2002:7) quantitative data is data in the form of numbers or qualitative data formed by numbers. In addition, quantitative descriptive analysis (QDA) is based on the principle of panelist's ability to verbalize perceptions of a product in a reliable manner. The method embodies a formal screening and training procedure, development and use of a sensory language, and the scoring of products on repeated trials to obtain a complete, quantitative description.

Based on explanations above, the writer decided to use quantitative descriptive method. The method of quantitative descriptive is research on data collected and expressed in terms of numbers, although the form of qualitative data

as well as supporters. The descriptive method used to describe, to clarify and mentioned errors.

## 1.2 Procedures of Data Collection

Arranging the instrument is an important thing in conducting the research. In conducting this research, the writer used a test. In this case, the writer used open test which provides the opportunity for respondents to answer with their own sentences and understanding.

First, the writer came into a class and explained what the students have to do. Then, the writer distributed the paper test and gave the students 90 minutes to made 5 passive and 5 active sentences in past and present tense. Last, the writer collected the test from the students.

## 1.3 The Technique of Analyzing Data

1. The writer gave the students test related to active voice into passive voice
2. The writer read the test result one by one
3. The writer looked for the errors that made by the students, identified the error, explained the errors by making table, made errors evaluation and calculated the error in percentage. Formula that writer used:

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

F = frequency

P = percentage

N = total errors.

There are four kinds of errors that can be analyzed, those are to be, verb form, tenses and preposition. There are 4 colors in 1 table, pink for the correct answers, yellow for unclear sentences so the writer couldn't analyze the sentence, blue for passive or active voice sentence that still has errors and green for the right sentences for sentence that written in wrong tense.

### 3.4 Population and Sample

The writer chose the population of this research to second grade students of SMA Pasundan 8 Bandung. The writer used one class as the sample for measuring their understanding in active and passive voice in past and present tense.