

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF THE STUDY**

This chapter explains: (1) method of the study, (2) operational definitions, (3) subject of the study, (4) technique of collecting data, (5) research instruments analysis, and (6) technique for analyzing data.

#### **3.1. Method of Research**

This study was use qualitative research, and the method to analyze the data was descriptive. This method tried to solve the problem nowadays, which had actual characteristic. Because of this characteristic, I did not use the hypothesis as temporary answered to solve the problem. The work way of descriptive qualitative is collecting, arranging, and interpreting the data.

Qualitative research is concerned with description. According to Lambert and Lambert (2012), qualitative research is a comprehensive summarization, in everyday terms of specific events experienced by individuals or groups of individual.

Every research had its own method which depended on the aim of the research and the nature of the topic. The researcher classified and identified the students' errors based on the Surface Strategy Taxonomy proposed by Dullay, Burt and Krashen in 1982. The description in this research was about the students' translating transitive phrasal verb in simple sentences. The analysis was based on

the data taken from the students' translating transitive phrasal verb in simple sentences.

### **3.2. Operational Definitions**

The title of this research is "The Eleventh Year Students' Errors in Translating Transitive Phrasal Verbs in Simple Sentences at SMA Dharma Bakti Palembang". It is required to operationally define some key words that appear in the title of the research. The key words are *error*, *translating*, *transitive*, and *phrasal verbs*.

#### **1. Errors**

An error is systematic and noticeable deviation from the standard rules, which are reflected the students repeatedly incorrect translation, which reach more than 50% and which is caused by lack of learning. Mistakes refer to deviation made by the learner, which is caused by lack of attention, fatigue, carelessness, or some other aspect of performance.

#### **2. Translation**

Translation is rendering of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. In other explanation, translation is the process of changing speech or writing from one language (SL) into another language (TL).

#### **3. Transitive verb**

A transitive verb is a verb that is followed by an object. In other words, a transitive verb is a verb which takes an object. In this study, transitive verbs refer to the phrasal verbs that followed by an object.

#### **4. Phrasal verbs**

Phrasal verb is a verb that consists of a verb and particle, the particle of the phrasal verb can be an adverb or preposition, which can influence the meaning of the verb.

### **3.3. Subject of the Study**

According to Fraenkel, Wallen and Hyun (2011), population is the larger group to which one hoped to apply the results. Creswell (2012) states that population is a group of individuals who had the same characteristic. For example, all teachers would make up the population of teachers, and all high school administrators in a school district would comprise the population of administrators. As these example illustrated, population could be small or large. The populations of this study were all of the eleventh grade students of SMA Dharma Bakti Palembang.

According to Creswell (2012) sample is a subgroup of a target population that the researcher planned to study for generalizing about the target population. Fraenkel, Wallen and Hyun (2011) state that a sample in a research study is the group on which information is obtained. In this study, I used convenience sampling. According to Sedwick, P (2013), convenience sampling is a sampling technique which is easily accessible to the researcher. Its chosen this technique because to

decrease the biased sample, moreover, this technique represents the population. And this sampling technique, I chose for this research because in Pandemi online learning its difficult to contact the others teacher for became the sampling of the research.

**Table 1. Sample of the Research**

No	School	Class	Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
1	SMA Dharma Bakti Palembang	XI	13	17	30

*Source: Staff Administration of SMA Dharma Bakti Palembang 2020*

### **3.5 Technique of Collecting Data**

#### **3.5.1 Instrument**

This research used test as an instrument test to collect the data. According to Arikunto (2006:150) test is several questions or task and other material to measure ability, knowledge or skill on individual or group. The test in this research was in form of sentence translation test that consist of 20 items. The test was designed by a sentence which contains phrasal verbs which must be translated by the students. The test items were compilation from some books namely, "Essential Idioms in English" by Robert J. Dixson (2003), "Fundamental of English Grammar" by Betty Schramper Azar (2003), "English Grammar in Use" by

Raymond Murphy (1998), "Ultimate Phrasal Verbs" by Carl W. Hart (2009). The researchers choose these books because these books are familiar and good.

### **3.5.2 Analyzing Types of Errors**

After collecting the raw data from the students there was some step that should be followed to analyze data. The step was adapted from Ellis (1994). There were some steps of analyzing the data that should be followed:

#### **1. Identifying the Errors**

In this step, the researcher identifies the student's test that the researcher has given to find out what type of errors made by the students in using the phrasal verb. And the most typical errors made by students. The researcher has compared the errors of the phrasal verb with the correct phrasal verb. The phrasal verb refers to the oxford phrasal verb dictionary.

#### **2. Describing the Errors.**

After identifying the errors then researcher described and classified the errors into the appropriate categories. It followed the theories of Dulay.et. all (1982) surface strategy taxonomy consists of omission, addition, misformation, and misordering.

#### **3. Explaining the Errors**

In this step, the researcher analyzed what condition that made the students made such errors. Based on the data analysis, the errors were

interpreted to find the causes of errors based on Dulay's (1982) theory in his book *Language Two* he defines errors caused by some factors that were fatigue, inattention, and errors resulting from lack of knowledge of the rules of the language.

#### 4. Quantifying the Errors.

After the whole data were checked, the percentage of students' error could be calculated the formula was:

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

P = Percentage of each error

F = the frequency of each type of error

N = the total amount of phrasal verb error.

#### 5. Drawing Conclusion

In the last step, conclusions drawn based on the analysis. The researcher interprets and presents the result of analysis then the conclusion would be written in the form of a brief description.