

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

This chapter, the writer tries to discuss methodologies used in this research. It means that, in this chapter, the writer explains how she uses and analyzed the data. The methodologies include research design, time and place of the study, data of the research, participants, research instruments, research procedure and data analysis technique.

3.1. Research Design

This research belongs to descriptive research by using qualitative design. It is because the objective of the research is to unpack the grammatical overgeneralization made by the grade nine students who learn in SMP Citra Indonesia School as they acquire the English language as the target language for their communication and learning process. What becomes the case is the grammatical overgeneralization of grade nine students and how such these overgeneralizations occur related to the concept of second language acquisition.

The researcher claimed this research belongs to descriptive research which is one line with Shomamy (2009, p. 117) who stated that a descriptive research is a study which investigates utilize existing data or a non-experimental research with a preconceived hypothesis. Furthermore, the purpose of the study is to analyze grammatical overgeneralization of writing I, writing II and writing III from students of SMP Citra Indonesia. The reason why the researcher conducts

the investigation of grammatical overgeneralization is just because she believed that grammar contain valuable information on the strategies that learners use to acquire new language.

In analyzing grammatical overgeneralization in writing I, writing II and writing III, the researcher uses content analysis method. Krippendorf (2004, p. 22) defines content analysis is a research method for making replicable and valid inferences from data to their context, with the purpose of providing knowledge, new insights, a representative of facts and a practical guide to action. It is used to analyze the content of documents or data based on the theory. The researcher described the student's grammatical overgeneralization of writing texts, analyzed the data, and finally inferred the causes they committed those overgeneralization or errors.

3.2. Participants of The Study

This research invites three of grade nine students who learn in SMP Citra Indonesia School sector V Bintaro Jaya as the participants in this research. The writer chooses grade nine students of SMP Citra Indonesia because they practice English language both in the process of teaching and learning and in their communication. It means that the students are bilingual students. However, this study chooses grammatical overgeneralization through their English learning. This grammatical overgeneralization is one way how to know the understanding of second language acquisition concept among the students who communicate English as the target language.

In gathering data from the participants or grade nine students of SMP Citra Indonesia particularly in doing some interview, the students are cooperative. They are ready to answer some questions asked by the researcher related to grammatical overgeneralization.

The data is taken from the grammatical overgeneralization analysis from their writing texts and the interview among the students to know deeply about their grammar overgeneralization. The following is the detail information about the participants (*to see further see appendix 1*).

Table 3.1 Participant of the Research

No	Name	Birthda y	Main Numbe r	Gende r	Religio n
1.	David Gabriel	Jakarta, 9 April 2003	1516701	Male	Christia n
2.	Alfi Zackri Zacky A.Fen	Jakarta, 29 July 2003	1516702	Male	Islam
3.	Andhika Febriand a Utomo	Jakarta, 20 February 2003	1718901	Male	Islam

3.3. Time and Place of the Study

This research takes setting place in SMP Citra Indonesia Bintaro Jaya, sector V. This school is a non-government school. The research takes grade nine students as the participants of the research. The reason why the research takes

them is just because they are bilingual students who practice English both in the school and in their home. This research is conducted in academic year 2017–2018.

3.4. Data and Data Resource

Since this study belongs to qualitative research, the data in this study is mostly in the forms of words not in the numbers. They are words, phrase and sentence. It is one line with Miles & Huberman (2003, p. 181) who claimed that Qualitative data is usually proceed in the form of words and their description.

There are two kinds of data in this study. They are students' writing texts (writing I, writing II and writing III) and interview.

1. Writing texts

The data of writing texts are obtained within different texts. The writing texts are conducted by the students during August–November 2017 when the students review kinds of text (recount text, descriptive text and narrative text) in grade nine in second term of academic year 2017–2018. For the detail, the data from written text is in appendix 2. Writing texts are conducted to measure students' mastery particularly in grammar field.

2. Interview

The data is also obtained through interview among the grade nine students of SMP Citra Indonesia. The interview is done to know deeply about grammar field which related to grammatical overgeneralization among them. The data from

the interview enrich the whole data in this study besides obtained from the writing texts.

3.5. Research Instrument

Since this research belongs to qualitative one, the main instrument is the researcher herself. This is one line with Bogdan & Biklen who stated that the key instrument in qualitative research is the researcher (2002, p. 27). To unpack grammatical overgeneralization of grade nine students of SMP Citra Indonesia, the writer proceeds data collection until data analysis and interpreted by herself actively and accurately. Furthermore, in conducting the study, the researcher used *document analysis* from writing texts (writing I, writing II, writing III) and *interview*.

1. Document Analysis

Document analysis is conducted to analyze students' written text to find out grammatical overgeneralization more detail which component related to grammar field. The researcher uses document analysis in this study as content analysis in this study. The students' written text involved writing I (recount text), writing II (descriptive text) and writing III (narrative) which the students have already written in first semester of academic year 2017–2018 (*see appendix 2 for detail text*).

2. Interview

While the second research instrument is interview. To get more data about grammar overgeneralization, the writer does interview with grade nine students of

Citra Indonesia. The main goal is to know deeply about all items related to their grammar overgeneralization (*see appendix 3 for detail interview*).

3.6. Research Procedure

The data of the research are collected qualitatively to answer research questions in this research. Qualitative belongs to the data related to the *analysis* of the *written texts* (Writing I, Writing II, Writing III) of grade nine students to unpack the grammatical overgeneralization made by the students and how the researcher *interviews* the students to reveal kinds and reasons of their grammatical overgeneralization.

Furthermore, the writer does some procedures in this research. They are (1) collecting the data related to grammatical overgeneralization which include students' writing texts and interview, (2) identification of grammatical overgeneralization or errors, (3) analyzing the errors into grammatical field such as tense, auxiliary verb and plural, (4) explanation of grammatical errors within the evaluation about them

3.7. Data Analysis Procedures

Analyzing data is done to simplify data to be readable and interpretable data which later would be used as to draw conclusion. In analyzing the data of the research, the researcher does some steps such in these following steps:

- 1) Assembling the data

Assembling data is the first step to analyze data in this research. The researcher gathers all the data obtained from written texts and interviews. After gathering the data, the researcher will compare and construct the data.

2) Coding

Coding is used as process of attempting to reduce the large amount of data that may be collected to more manageable categories of concepts, themes or types. It means that by using coding, the researcher is ease to classify data. After scanning the data, the researcher coded the data to identify the data more specifically. These codes which are shown in this research were obtained based on the writing text analysis. The followings are the detail codings in this research:

Table 3.2 Coding

No	Coding	Description
1.	PR	Present Tense
2.	PA	Past Tense
3.	PAC	Past Continuous Tense
4.	PL	Pluralization
5.	Aux	Auxiliary Verb

3) Comparing the data

After the researcher coded the data, she compared the data before and after the action. The aim of the comparing data is to see whether the data are repeated

or developed across different data collection techniques. This process has not interpreted yet but it merely displayed and described the data.

4) Interpreting

After the researcher does description, coding, and comparing the data, she tries to think deeply about the data. It is highly important to have good interpreting about the materials related to grammatical overgeneralization from the main data (written texts and interview among the students).

5) Reporting

The final stage of this process is reporting the finding of the data. Since the data has been systematically collected and analyzed, it is needed to be shown in a report.