CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter includes research method, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Method

The writer used the descriptive qualitative research method. The type of this study was content or document analysis because the writer analyzed descriptive paragraph and did not deal with the data that are in form of number or statistic but data that are in the form of word (Ary et al., 2002, p.25).

Ary et al. (2002, p. 425):

The qualitative research deals with data that are in the form of words, rather than numbers and statistics. The data collected are the subjects' experiences and prespectives; the qualitative research attempts to arrive at a vice description of the people, objects, events, places, conversations, and so on.

In this study the writer analyzed the descriptive paragraph written by K-Pop Fandom Malang members and tried to show the participants' errors when writing the descriptive paragraph. On the other hand the writer calculated the errors and made corrections.

3.2 Data Source

Arikunto (2002, p. 108) says that population is a set (or collection) of all elements possessing one or more attribute of interest. It means population is a number of individuals which have at least one characteristic in common. The writer took the data from the descriptive paragraph made by K-Pop Fandom Malang Community randomly. The object participants used by the writer were members of K-Pop Fandom Malang Community. The writer chose them as the object participants because they use English when they enjoy the K-Pop music, movies, news and chat with K-Pop lovers from other countries such as Singapore, Malaysia, and even Korea in a daily basis.

The writer only took 30 people of more than 2000 members because the active ones are less than 60 members or 57 people to be exact . The writer finally picked the chosen 30 members by randomly contacted them on their Facebook and asked them one by one whether they were able to help and be the participants of this research. Since the write chose the participants randomly, the writer did not have any detail specifications on how the participants were required to be chosen except one condition which their age was not less than 15 and not more than 1. After contacting the members of K-Pop Fandom Malang Community who were willing to be the participants, the writer made an appointment with 30 members to meet in a place where was compatible to do the test.

3.3 Data Collection

The crucial step in doing a research is collecting the data. In this study, the writer used a test as the instrument of collecting data. Here, the writer used descriptive paragraph to test the participants' ability in English to describe what they are interested in.

In this research, the writer used the basic guidelines offered by Gay and Diehl (1992, p. 140), 10% is the minimum sample of amount of the population, in this case K-Pop Fandom Malang has more than 2000 members but only 57 members who are active so 30 members as the participants were sufficient enough for this type of study. The writer took the data by asking those 30 members who have been chosen randomly to write a descriptive paragraph. The 30 participants were 15 to 19 years old. The descriptive paragraph which they had to write was about K-Pop idol group or singer that they are interested in. Before starting the test, the writer gave the example of descriptive paragraph to the participants which they had to write to avoid the misunderstanding. In this test, the participants were given an hour to finish the paragraph.

In this study, the writer's steps to do the test were as follow:

1) Giving one blank paper one by one to the participants.

2) Letting the particpants finish the paragraph within 60 minutes.

3) Taking the papers back after the time is up.

3.4 Data Analysis

After the data were collected, they must be analysed to achieve the intended objectives. The techniques to analyse the data are descriptive statistics and error analysis. Based on the descriptive method applied in this study, the writer used the following procedures in analysing the data of this study:

1) Identifying the errors from the participants' answer sheet.

2) Classifying errors based on the theory od Dulay (1982).

3) Defining the errors based on their type.

The data are put in a table below:

Table 3.1 Sample Table of Error

NO	Code	Error Words, Phrases, and Sentences.	Omm	Add	Misform	Misorder	Correction
1.							
2.							