CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This is a descriptive research. According to Sugiyono (2014:7), descriptive research is research that describes a phenomenon, an event using both quantitative and qualitative data. This research using a mix methode approach. According to Cresswell (2010:5), mix methode research is research approach that combining qualitative research and quantitative research. Qualitative research is used by the researcher to get the data which is intended to compare data from students' perceptions. Quantitative research is a research method that emphasizes the aspect of objective measurement of social phenomena. The purpose of quantitative research is to develop and use mathematical models, theories, or hypotheses related to natural phenomena.

This research aims to explore students' difficulties in the mastery of simple present tense at the SMPN 15 Pontianak. Quantitative approach is used by researchers to measure the students' level mastery of simple present tense. The quantitative method is used to describe the characteristics of the data.

B. Population and Sample

1. Population

   The population is all research objects consisting of humans or events as data sources that represent certain characteristics in a study. According to Sugiyono (2017:80), the population is a generalization area that consisting of objects, subjects that have quality, and certain characteristics that determined by the researcher for the study and then make the conclusion. In this study, the target of the population is students of eighth grade SMPN 15 Pontianak. The total number of the population is 212 students, consist 7 classes. The researcher chose the

eleventh-grade students because they had studied about simple present tense.

2. Sample

The sample is part of the population. According to Sugiyono (2017:82), a sample is part of the population' total characteristic that had by the population. The technique of sampling is cluster random sampling. According to Sugiyono (2017:83), cluster sampling (area sampling) is used to detemining the sample if the object of the research is very large. The reason the researcher use cluster random sampling because it is more effectively with large numbers of cluster. In addition, the researcher will give opportunities for each member of the population to be selected as the sample.

Based on the result of using cluster random sampling, there are three classes selected as the sample in this research; VIII A, VIII C, VIII G. From the three classes, the researcher choose 5 students from each class by randomly. So, the total of sample in this reseach is 15 students of eight grade students.

C. Technique and Tools of Data Collection

1. The technique of Data Collection

In this research, the researcher used measurement test and interview as the technique of collecting the data. According to Ross (2005:33) as cited in Damayanti (2018:25), measurement test is a process the assign a numerical ddescription to some attribute of an object, person, or even. Measurement test is the way that used to know how well the students in mastering simple present tense. In this research, the researcher used a grammar test as the tool of the measurement test.

The interview is the way that used to collect the data of the research. The interview is used as a data collection technique if the researcher will conduct preliminary studies to find the problems to be researched, and also researchers want to know the things from the

respondents who are more profound and the number of responses is little/small (Sugiyono (2017:194)).

2. Tools of Data Collection

In this research, the researcher used a grammar test and interview guide. According to Ary (2010:201) as cited in Damayanti (2018:26), a test is a set of stimuli presented to an individual in order to elicit responses on the basic of which a numerical acore can be assigned. In this research, thr researcher used grammar test about simple present tense. The form of this grammar test was multiple choices. The grammar test was used to know how well the students' mastery of simple present tense. The grammar test was distributed to the students at SMPN 15 Pontianak and then was collected to see the answer. The interview guide was used to know the difficulties of the students in mastering simple present tense. In this research, the researcher had been interview 5 students of the sample. Interview had been done with the students by indirect communication.

D. **The technique of Data Analysis**

1. Analysis of the Test

The student's mastery of simple present tense analyzed by calculating the students' score using the following formula:

$$\text{Score} = \frac{The\ number\ of\ right\ answer}{The\ number\ of\ question} \; x \; 100$$

After that, the scores were classified into five categories. The researcher used five categories according to Arikunto (2009:245):

Table 1.1 The Students Mastery Category

Score	Category
85-100	Excellent
70-84	Good
55-69	Fair
40-54	Poor
00-39	Very Poor

2. Analysis of the Interview

    After conducting the interview, the researcher used qualitative analysis to analyze the data. The researcher analyzed the data by using data reduction, data display, drawing and verifying conclusion. According to Miles and Huberman, (1994) as cited in Sugiyono (2017:247-252), there are three main components in analysis the data. It explained as follows:

a) Data Reduction

    In this research, the researcher focused on reducing and transformation of field note from interview. The first step in reduction the data was to identify the data ecquired. The researcher transcript the field note from interview. The second was to give choose the data that choose and focus on needed data. The last step was to make summarizing of the data.

b) Data Display

    After reduce the data, the researcher interprete the data. The descriptions based on the data collected through interview transcript. The data was described by narratively. It means that the data draw and explain in the form of words, sentence and paragraph. The first step in data display was interpreting the data. The researcher provide the question and answer of the interview transcript in the form of sentences and paragraph. Then, the researcher interprete the data based on the researcher mind own.

c) Drawing and Verifying conclusion

    The third activity in analysis the data was drawing conclusion and verification. The researcher draw conclusion in the last research. In conclision, the researcher give the result of the analysis based on the problems statement from the entire data.

E. Research Procedures

    In this study, there were several stages of researchers in completing this thesis, following the stages and their explanations:

1. Planning for making proposals

    The preparation stage was the initial stage in conducting research. The steps taken at this stage are making a proposal containing a research design, in this step the researcher was guided by a supervisor who was then approved and can then be developed by the author both by the theory and research used methods.

2. Developing instrument

    After the proposal was approved based on the problems found, the researcher chose eighth-grade students at SMPN 15 Pontianak as samples in this research. At this stage, the author prepared a test sheet to be distributed to students.

3. Collecting Data

    The data collection method was carried out in two ways: primary data was obtained directly through measurement techniques and using a grammar test instrument. As well as secondary data obtained through an interview guide

4. Analyzing data

    In this stage, the researcher used quantitative analysis and qualitative analysis. The test analyzed by quantitative analysis. The interview analyzed by qualitative analysis.

5. Reporting

    The researcher compiled a report on the results of data collection, namely the results of the students' grammar test and the result of students interview. After the preparation of this report, the results obtained in compiling reports on matters relating to the aims and objectives of the research were then compiled systematically.