

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the background of the study, research question, research objectives, methodology of research, the technique of collecting data and data analysis.

A. Background of Study

English has been one of the international languages. In Indonesia, students not only learn English at school but also learn it in the course. Students who learn English only at school without learning it in the course tend to underestimate English subject. Moreover, it makes them get difficulties to learn. As a result, students make mistakes or errors in studying English.

Errors in speaking were found in the students speaking performance. The grammatical errors were found specifically in the students speaking performance. Grammar was known by students. However, the students could not apply English word correctly. They get confused when applying grammar in speaking. For example, the students should say “commentators” rather than “commentator” for two people. The error occurred in singular and plural nouns. It is a problem that needs to be researched.

According to Allchin (2000:1), error is common in specific practice. It means that error can be found in practice such as conversation, public speaking, and speech. Therefore, it is important to analyze the grammatical error in speaking especially in English language.

The students must face some difficulties and learn more about grammar to be implemented correctly in their speaking performance. According to Wilcox (2004:1), “grammar is the least likely to arouse excitement and the most likely to fall haphazardly in speaking”. Moreover, Gerot (2011:2) states that “grammar can be defined as a theory of language, of how language is put together and how it works”.

The examples of the students’ error in grammar are as follows:

Table 1.1 The Examples of the Students’ Error in Grammar

No	Students’ error	Correct
1.	another countries	Another country
2.	Allah who have	Allah who has
3.	To other country	To other countries

There are a number of researches about grammatical errors in speaking, especially related to singular and plural forms of noun. First, a research by Qowimul (2012) investigated grammatical error analysis on speaking competence of English department student. Second, Ghofur (2008) researched error analysis on students’ speaking performance.

This research is different from the previous research. The above research investigated the grammatical errors in speaking in general. On the other hand, this

research investigated the grammatical error in speaking specifically to the singular and plural nouns.

Based on the phenomena explained above the researcher would like to propose research entitled “AN ERROR ANALYSIS IN USING SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS IN SPEAKING’ (A Descriptive Study at Al-Ihsan Islamic Boarding School Bandung).

B. Research Question

What types grammatical errors in singular and plural nouns are made by the students of Al-Ihsan Islamic Boarding School when speaking?

C. Research Objective

To describe the grammatical errors in singular and plural students’ speaking errors by students of Islamic Boarding School Al-Ihsan Bandung.

D. Research Significances

The result of the study has some significance in term of practice and theory.

1. Practical Significances

The present study is important for the following parties. First, for students, this research may help them know their grammatical error in speaking. Second, for the readers, this research provides information about the error in speaking which should be avoided.

2. Theoretical Significances

The present study is important for the following parties. First, for teachers, the research are hoped to enrich consideration of the teacher and

his/her insight for teaching to the best students in speaking especially singular and plural nouns.

E. Research Methodology

This section explains the research design, site, and participants.

1. Research Design

This research used qualitative data collection. According to Creswell (2014:204), “qualitative data collection is more than simply deciding on whether you will observe people with questionnaire or interview”. The qualitative research was used to describe the students’ grammatical errors in speaking which happened in the research site.

2. Research Site

The research was conducted in Islamic Boarding School Al-Ihsan which is located at Jl. Cibiru Hilir Rt/Rw 01/03 Cileunyi, Bandung 40614. The researcher takes that location because the students of Al-Ihsan can speak English with the particular criteria needed in the research. It means some of them can speak English without grammar.

3. Research Participants

The participants of this research were nine students of Islamic Boarding School Al-Ihsan. They were chosen based on purposive sampling. The participants were believed to give information related to the phenomena occurred. According to Kurniawati (2016: 200), to understand the phenomenon, the researcher purposefully or intentionally selects individuals and site.

a. Population and Sample

According to Sugiyono (2014: 297), the population as generalization consists of object and subject have quality and characteristic which constant by the researcher to be learned and take the conclusion. So, the researcher takes population from Students Al-Ihsan Bandung because they have quality and characteristic to be developed speak.

b. Purposive Sample

The technique of sampling is a purposive sample. According to Creswell (2015: 407), purposive sampling to understand phenomena central. The researcher can choose the place. The researcher takes only nine students as the sample of this research, they consist of three levels. The first level is low students in speaking, the second level is middle students in speaking and the third level is high students speaking.

4. Kind of Data

The data are collected to answer the researcher questions. There are two data to collect. Firstly is primer data which is needed to answer the research question. Secondly is secondary data to support the researcher which is found in the place or in Al-Ihsan.

F. Techniques for Collecting Data

The techniques of collecting data are observation, questionnaire, and documentation.

1. Observation

Marshal (1995; in Sugiyono, 2014: 226) explains that the researcher can observe and learn about the behavior and the meaning existed in subjects' behavior. The researcher took observation at Al-Ihsan Islamic boarding school when students were performing speech. The benefits of observation are to get information about singular and plural nouns in students speaking performance. The aim of the observation is to get data to be analyzed.

2. Questionnaire

Questionnaire was used to gain information from the respondents after the researcher did the observation at Al-Ihsan Islamic boarding school Bandung. The reason for using questionnaire was to get a lot of information and it was relatively easy to be answered by respondents. The questionnaire was used by the researcher to gain information about grammatical error in speaking and factor of error by students of al-Ihsan.

3. Documentation

Documentation was done while doing observation. The document usually was written in form of note, picture, or monumental creation for someone, (Sugiyono, 2008: 24). In this research, the document was in form of videos and the transcription of the speech.

G. Data Analysis

According to Creswell (2009: 185), there are four stages on analyzing a qualitative data such as organizing and preparing the data, reading through all the data, beginning the detailed analysis and interpreting the data. Here are the details of data analysis:

1. Organizing and preparing the data

In this step, the researcher organized all the data from observation, documentation, and questionnaire. To analyze the data, the researcher observed students of Al-Ihsan when they performed speaking.

2. Reading through all the data

After the researcher organized and prepared the data. The researcher read through all the data to learn general information about students' speaking errors by focusing on reading the data from the documentation.

3. Beginning the detailed analysis

The next step of the data analysis was beginning the detailed analysis of the data. This step was different with previous step because the researcher must discover the detail information from the data collection. After reading the data, the researcher began seeing the text and checking it to the dictionary.

4. Interpreting the data

In this final step, the researcher gained the interpretation or the meaning of the data itself. After gaining the meaning, the result of this research was deduced.