

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

The method used in this research is qualitative research to identify students' understanding on morphological process of derivation and inflection on The Jakarta Post article.

In qualitative research, data collection is done on natural setting, , primary data sources, and technique data collecting more on participant observation, in dept interview and documentary.¹ Therefore, researcher uses observation, interview, and test to collect data.

For this research, the writer uses participant observation specially on moderate participant. According to Sanafiah Faisal (1990) cited Sugiyono that clarify observation are participant observation, overt observation and covert observation, and unstructured observation. On the next Spradley divide participant observation into four are passive participation, moderate participation, active participation, and complete participation.²

This research uses interview, according Esterberg (2002) cited Sugiyono define interview is a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea trough questions and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction

¹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, Bandung, Alfabeta, 2016,225.

² Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 226.

of meaning about a particular topic. According to Sugiyono the technique data collecting based on reports about self-report, at least on personal language and beliefs.³

B. Participants

The sample in qualitative research is called participant. The sample in qualitative research is not called a respondent, but as a speaker, or participant, informant, friend and teacher in the study.⁴ The survey (case study) so conducted is known as 'sample survey'. Algebraically, let the population size be N and if a part of size n (which is $< N$) of this total of element or participant is selected according to some rule for studying some characteristic of the total participant, the group consisting of these n units is known as 'sample'.⁵

In this research, researcher uses probability sampling on random sampling. Probability sampling is a sampling technique that provides equal opportunities for each member of the total participant to be chosen as a member of the sample, this technique includes random sampling, proportionate stratified random sampling, disproportionate stratified random sampling, and cluster sampling.⁶

Random sampling from a finite participant total refers to that method of sample selection which gives each possible sample combination an equal probability of

³ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 231.

⁴ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 298.

⁵ C.R. Kothari, *Research Methodology Methods and Thecnique*, New Delhi, New Age International Publisher, 2004, 55.

⁶ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 218.

being picked up and each item in the entire population to have an equal chance of being included in the sample.⁷

We can define a simple random sample (or simply a random sample) from a finite total of participant as a participant which is chosen in such a way that each of the ${}^N C_n$ possible samples has the same probability, $1/{}^N C_n$, of being selected. To make it more clear we take a certain finite element consisting of six elements (say a, b, c, d, e, f) i.e., $N = 6$. Suppose that we want to take a participant of size $n = 3$ from it. Then there are ${}^6 C_3 = 20$ possible distinct sparticipant of the required size, and they consist of the elements $abc, abd, abe, abf, acd, ace, acf, ade, adf, aef, bcd, bce, bcf, bde, bdf, bef, cde, cdf, cef$, and def . If we choose one of these participant in such a way that each has the probability $1/20$ of being chosen, we will then call this a random sampling.⁸

Based on the explanation above researcher take a way that;

Note:

N : elements or total population

n : a part of size, n (which is $< N$) or member of element

N : five class on sixth grade (element; TBI 4A, B, C, D, and E) and 150

English students on sixth grade at The State Islamic University Sultan

Maulana Hasanuddin Banten (total population)

n : three class

⁷ C.R. Kothari, Research Methodology Methods and Thecnique, 60.

⁸ C.R. Kothari, Research Methodology Methods and Thecnique, 60.

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$$1/NCn = ?$$

$$NCn = 5C3$$

$$5C3 = 10 \text{ (} abc, abd, abe, acd, ace, ade, bcd, bce, bde, cde \text{)}$$

Answer :

$$1/NCn = 1/10$$

1/10 = 1 is representative of 10 people (English students on sixth grade at The State Islamic University Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten)

Participant total : $NCn =$

$$150 : 10 = 15$$

(Participant total: NCn) : N (elements) =

$$15 : 5 = 3$$

This research, researcher take 15 samples, consisting of three samples from each class.

C. The Place and Time of Study

The writer will conduct the research at the The State Islamic University Sultan maulana Hasanuddin Banten. The reason why the researcher choses the location as follows:

1. The State Islamic University Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten is one of The famous University in Banten
2. English students in sixth grade is have studied inflectional and derivational morphology.

D. The Technique of Data Collecting

For collecting the data, the researcher will use observation, interview, and test in this research samples are 15 English students on sixth grade at The State Islamic University Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Bantei, it based sampling technique on The probality sampling of random sampling.

The following is an explanation of data collection techniques;

1. Observation

Moderate participation means that researcher mantains a balance between being insider and outsider.⁹ Sugiyono define researchers in collecting data participated in participatory observation in several activities, but not all of them. In this research, researcher uses participant observation on moderate participation, sesearcher will become insider and outsider, insider means researcher will give material and discussion about morphological process on dervation and inflection to ten English student at The State Islamic University Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten. Outsider means researcher only pay attention the sample looking for words and mhorphological processes on derivation and inflection on The Jakarta Post article.

⁹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 227.

Observation sheet:

Name	:					
Class	:					
No	Aspects of observation	Rating				
		1	2	3	4	5
Introduction						
1	Students reads material of derivation and inflection from researcher.					
2	Student recalls the material in class.					
Main Activity						
1	Student explains derivation.					
2	Student explains of inflection.					
3	Student gives example derivation that produce each word classes (noun, verb, adjective, adverb).					
4	Student gives example inflection that produce each word classes (noun, verb, adjective, adverb).					
Last Part						
1	Student asks the researcher about the material.					
2	Student summarizes what has been learned.					

Description :

1 = Worse

2 = Bad

3 = Quite

4 = Good

5 = Very Good

2. Interview

Accoding to Estenburg cited Sugiyono define researchers have prepared research instruments in the form of questions and alternative answers, each

respondent was given the same question and the researcher noted it.¹⁰ according to Patton ito Mlleong cited by sugiyono define question about knowledge uses to express the informant's knowledge of a case or event that might be known.¹¹ In this research, researcher uses Structured Interview, in conducting interview, researchers have prepared research instruments in the form of questions and alternative answers. Question connect to domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, and competensial analysis, researcher uses two type of question are first question about knowledge which connect to domain and taxonomy analysis and second question about reason and argument which connect to competential analysis.

before the participant is given questions, participant look for words and morphological process on derivation and inflection on The Jakarta Post article.

Question of Interview Sheet.

Sample's Name :		
Class :		
No	Question	Answer of Sample
1	What is the reason you know process of derivation and inflection ? (if student know process of derivation and inflection)	
2	What is the reason you do not know process of derivation and inflection ? (if student do not know process of derivation and inflection)	
3	How do you study about derivation and inflection ?	
4	How is your environment in education ?	

¹⁰ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 223.

¹¹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 236.

3. Test

Perhaps the most common use of language tests and educational tests in general is to pinpoint strengths and weaknesses in the learned abilities of the student.¹² Language test can be a valuable tool for providing information that is to relevant concerns in language teaching.¹³

Researcher uses test to know students' understanding and ability on morphological process of derivation and inflection on The Jakarta Post article.

Question of Test sheet:

Sample's Name :		
Class :		
No	Question	Answer of sample
1	What words are derivation on The Jakarta Pos article ? mention , please!	a. b. c. d. e.
2	What words are inflection on The Jakarta Pos article ? mention , please!	a. b. c. d. e.
3	How are morphological processes on derivation on the word on The Jakarta Post article, the word that you have mentioned ?	a.+.....= b.+.....= c.+.....= d.+.....= e.+.....=
4	How are morphological processes on inflection on the word on The Jakarta Post article, the word that you have	a.+.....= b.+.....= c.+.....=

¹² Grant hanning, A Guide to Language Testing: Develoement, evaluation, and Research, China, Heinle Publisher, 1987, 1.

¹³ Lyle F. Bachman and Adrian S. Palmer, *Language Testing in Practice*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1996. 8.

	mentioned ?	d.+.....= e.+.....=
5	What words are processed derivation of <i>-ion, -ment</i> on The Jakarta Post article ? explain, please!	a.+ <i>-ion</i> .= b.+ <i>-ion</i> .= c.+ <i>-ion</i> .= d.+ <i>-ment</i> .= e.+ <i>-ment</i> .=
6	What words are processed inflection of <i>-s, -ed</i> on The Jakarta Post article ? explain, please !	a.+ <i>-s</i> .= b.+ <i>-s</i> .= c.+ <i>-s</i> .= d.+ <i>-ed</i> .= e.+ <i>-ed</i> .=
7	What words are processed derivation of noun, verb, adjective, and adverb on The Jakarta Post article ? explain, please!	noun:+.....= verb:+.....= adjective:+.....= adverb:+.....=
8	What words are processed inflection of noun, verb, adjective, and adverb on The Jakarta Post article ? explain, please!	noun:+.....= verb:+.....= adjective:+.....= adverb:+.....=

E. The Technique of data Analysis

To analysis data, the researcher uses “Spradley Model”, Spradley divides data analysis in qualitative research based on the stages in qualitative research as follows,¹⁴

¹⁴ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 253.

The stages in qualitative research, as follows,

1. choice social situation
2. conduct participant observation
3. record the results of observations and interviews
4. carry out descriptive observations
5. do domain analysis
6. do focused observation
7. conduct taxonomic analysis
8. make selected observations
9. conduct componential analysis
10. conduct theme analysis
11. cultural findings
12. write qualitative research reports

The Qualitative Data Analysis, As Follows,

1. Domain analysis

This analysis gets a general and comprehensive picture of the research, found various domain or categories.

The Table 3.1 Domain Analysis used on this research

Included Term	Semantic Relationship	Cover Term
	Is kind of from	Students who know the derivation words.
	Is kind of from	Students who know the

		inflection words.
	Is kind of from	Students who know the words of derivation and inflection.

Information

participant : included term

2. Taxonomic analysis

The chosen domain is further elaborated, to find out its internal structure.

The Table 3.2 Taxonomic Analysis used on this research

STUDENTS WHO KNOW THE WORDS OF DERIVATION AND INFLECTION.	
Students who know the process of derivation and inflection on the word clas.	Studentst who do not know the process of derivation and inflection on the word class.
Included term	Included term

3. Componential analysis

This analysis looks for specific characteristics in each internal structure by contrasting between elements.

The Table 3.3 Example of Componential Analysis Used on This research

Analysis domain	Taxonomic analysis		Componential analysis		
			Reason	Learnin g techniqu e	Environment in eduaction
COVER TERM	Student who knows the	Included term	?	?	?

	process of derivation and inflection on the word class.	Included term	?	?	?
	Student who do not know the process of derivation and inflection on the word class.	Included term	?	?	?
		Included term	?	?	?

4. Discovering cultural theme

This analysis looks for relationships between domains, and how they relate to the whole, and then stated to the theme or title of the research