

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

#### A. Method of the Research

This study needs to get information about the analysis of students' collocation in their writing. Thusly the researcher utilized descriptive qualitative research since its purpose was to depict the analysis of students' collocation in their writing. Moleong additionally expresses that qualitative research is research that pre-owned natural settings to decipher a particular phenomenon and done utilizing the various method.<sup>1</sup> Natural setting implies here that the researcher does not give any treatment however just put the information from the students' writing product. Qualitative researchers want to describe or describe a phenomenon the existence or describe the symbol or sign under study by the actual and in context. It cannot be led by science or theory that has in the phenomenon. Qualitative researchers want to describe or describe what a phenomenon is in existence or describe the symbol or sign

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<sup>1</sup> Lexy J Moleong, "Lexy J Moleong , *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif edisi revisi* (Bandung: RosdaKarya, 2005), P.5" (2005): 28–33.

under study by the actual and in context. It cannot be led by science or theory has in this phenomenon.<sup>2</sup>

According to Marlow, qualitative is the interpretive methodology generally uses words (qualitative data) rather than numbers or concepts that can be evaluated (quantitative data), rich description of phenomena can be produced.<sup>3</sup> According to Michael Quinn, Qualitative research is described by its points which seeing some part of public activity, and its method which in general words.

This research utilized that method since it was fitting to the objectives of the research which concentrated on the use of collocations which are generally occurred in students writing products. Because they learn collocation subject almost at the end of structure class. So why, when they have learned collocation, logically they will apply and worry about the use of collocation in their writing.

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<sup>2</sup> Yusuf Muri, *Metode Penelitian, Kuantitatif Kualitatif, Dan Penelitian Gabungan*, 2014.

<sup>3</sup> Margono, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan*, 2007.

## **B. Place and Time of Research**

### **1. Place of the Research**

The research the writers' takes location at the seventh semester students of UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten, which is located at JL. Jendral Sudirman No 30, Kec. Serang, Kota Serang-Banten. The writer chooses the location because the writer is the student there and the writer interest to find the problem.

### **2. Time of the Research**

To get the accurate and detail data, the process of collecting data will take about a week. It will start on October 2020.

## **C. Population and Sample**

Population and sample are important in leading research. According to Donald Ary, a population is characterized by all individuals of any well-defined class of people, events, or objects.<sup>4</sup> As indicated by Sugiyono, the population is groups of the subject that is controlled by the researchers to be studied and drawn the conclusions. The quantity of the population greatly affects the course of the population. The researcher will likely find some difficulties in conducting the research, for example; limited funds, energy, and

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<sup>4</sup> Ary Donald et al., *Introduction to Research in Education (8th Edition)*, ed. Chris Shortt, 8 th. (USA, 2009).

time.<sup>5</sup> To overcome these problems, the researcher may take the sample.

The Sample of this study is the students of the seventh semester who are busy with PPL activities of the English Teaching Education Department at State Islamic University of Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten (2017/2018). Their ages go from twenty to twenty-three. The English language is their foreign language while their first language is Indonesian. There are about 20 students in the writing class, there are 8 of male students and 12 of female students. The students also have been take writing 3 due the fact in writing 3, students are considered as the high level which they are instructed how to write an essay. Besides, they have been additionally learned structure 4 directly at the same semester. In this way, the writer took the whole sample to get the data.

#### **D. Technique of Data Collection**

The researcher chooses an instrument in gathering all the data, it is documentation of students' writing product.

1. Documentation of students writing product.

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<sup>5</sup> Prof.Dr.Sugiyono, "*Metode Penelitian Pendidikan (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan r & D*" (2015): 456.

Documentation is the investigation, assortment, control, preservation, preparation, use and gracefully of documents, to view to obtain descriptions and enlightened knowledge and evidence, in this case, including the helpfulness of files and libraries. According to Elizabeth and Beverley, documentation is a wide scope of written materials that can deliver qualitative information. These can be especially useful in attempting to understand the philosophy of an organization as may be required in research.<sup>6</sup> As indicated by Moleong, documentation disclosing the technique is to search for data about things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, papers, magazines, inscriptions, and agenda for information encapsulated data relating to clients under investigation.<sup>7</sup> Documentation methods in this study are planned to get the information the students through the personal book, and the study of students.

In this part, the writer will utilize the data from the italic sentences in the classification of the English collocation. The writer will break down the data by using Larson's and other pertinent theories of collocation. There are numerous references for

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<sup>6</sup> Uwe Flick, *An Introduction To Qualitative Fourth Edition*, SAGE Publications (2009).

<sup>7</sup> Moleong, "Lexy J Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif edisi revisi*, (Bandung: RosdaKarya, 2005), P.5."

dictionaries, such as; Oxford English dictionary, Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, and Oxford Collocation Dictionary to judge the collocations. Every one of them will be utilized to decide the accuracy of the collocation in the sentence in the collocation appears. In other words, the data described above will be dissected as follows.

At the point, the data was analyzed by utilizing descriptive qualitative method in which the means that were done, they were; identifying, classifying, abstracting, and making the conclusion from the analysis that had been led.

## 2. Interview

The interview is expected to get the data identified with the students' behavior and their perspective in writing. The writer will use one by one interview through Google Form application.

### **E. Technique of Data Analysis**

As indicated by Moloeng, data analysis is the way toward orchestrating the order of the data, arrange into a pattern, category, and description of the basic unit.<sup>8</sup> Meanwhile, Taylor characterized data analysis as a cycle of enumerating a formal effort to discover a theme and define a hypothesis (idea) as recommended and as an endeavor to provide assistance and theme of the hypothesis.

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<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

Whenever evaluated, basically the first definition is more engaged in arranging data while the second underscores the expectation and reason for the data analysis. Hence, these definitions can be orchestrated into: arranging data analysis process and sort the data into patterns, categories, and basic units of description that coordinate the theme and can be figured as a working hypothesis based on the data.<sup>9</sup>

The data were dissected through qualitative data analysis based on the research questions. As talked about in the data collection section, the source of data in this study was documentation of students writing products. There are some stages in analyzing the data, as follows:

- (1) Reading the sentences.
- (2) Identifying the sentences and underlining words which are classified as collocation.
- (3) Classifying the words into every type of collocation.
- (4) Analyzing them.
- (5) Finding the most dominant of the data trough of Nawawi's formula
- (6) Making the percentage of types of collocation.

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<sup>9</sup> Taylor *design action research* USA: Wadsworth Group A Division Of Thompson Learning Inc 1975. p. 79

(7) Concluding.

To get the percentage of data, the writer applies a Nawawi's method (1991) in Wulandari (2015: 29), the subsequent is the formula:

$$\frac{x}{y} \times 100\% = N$$

Noted:

Y = Total number of all data

N = Percentage of each collocation type

X = Number of each of collocation type<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Poetri Wulandari, "Wulandari Poetri, *An Analysis of Lexical Cohesion* in Selected Articles of Jakarta Globe E-Paper, (Medan: Universitass Sumatra, 2015), p. 29" (2015): 29.