CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research was a descriptive qualitative research to analyze phrasal verbs encountered in PREMISE journal. (Hancock et al., 2009) State that Qualitative research is concerned with developing explanations of social phenomena. Qualitative research is a kind of research which is not designed to use the statistic procedures. According to Bogdan and Taylor in (Rahmat, 2017) qualitative methodology is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words written and spoken of the people and the observed behavior. Qualitative research served the data in the form of word, not in the form of number, graphic, statistic or other quantitative forms. In addition, Gall, Gall, & Borg in (Nassaji, 2015) says that observation and survey tools are often used to gather data. In descriptive qualitative method is a research that describes and interprets a thing or a situation in the form of systematic report with the data obtained from several steps of observation which is presented in tabular form.

The researcher applies several steps to gather the data: they are (1) observing the journal; (2) analyzing the data by coding and marking; (3) identifying the types of phrasal verbs in the data; (4) categorizing the data in a table.

B. Subject of the research

The subject of the research was PREMISE Journal of English Education Study Program of Muhammadiyah University of Metro Volume 8 Number 1 2019.

C. Object of the research.

The object of the research was Phrasal Verb in PREMISE Journal of English Education Study Program of Muhammadiyah University of Metro Volume 8 Number 1 2019.

D. Population, Sampling and Sample

1. Population

According to Haradi Nawawi in (Margono, 2010) Population is the whole of research object consisting of humans, things, animals, plants, symptoms, test scores, or events as a source of the data that has characteristics in a research.

The population of this study were 7 abstracts of PREMISE Journal of English Education Study Program of Muhammadiyah University of Metro Volume 8 Number 1 2019.

2. Sampling

Sampling is technique to determine the sample in a study, there are various techniques in sampling, (Sugiyono, 2012). It means that sampling is done to obtain a sample of a research, in determining the sample there are various technique such as probability sampling and non-probability sampling. Non-probability sampling includes; systematic sampling, quota sampling, incidental sampling, purposive sampling, saturation sampling and snowball sampling.

In this study, the researcher used non-probability sampling especially saturation sampling technique. According to Sugiyono in (Khoerudin et al., 2017) Saturation sampling is a sampling technique using all members of the population. Saturation sampling was used by the researcher in this research to

determine the sample, because the population in this research was less than 30 populations.

3. Sample

Sample in this study were 7 abstracts from each articles in PREMISE Journal of English Education Study Program of Muhammadiyah University of Metro Volume 8 Number 1 2019.

E. Research Instrument

In this study, the researcher applies several research instruments to conduct this research. Human is a main instruments needed in qualitative research, there are also some supporting instruments used in this research.

1. The Researcher as Human Instrument

In conducting the research, the researcher has a main instrument. Sugiyono in (Alhamid & Anufia, 2019) state that Qualitative research is a human instrument, determine the focus of the research, select informant as sources of data, assess data quality, analyze the data, interpret the data and make conclusion on its findings. It is clear that in qualitative research the researcher have to determine the main discuss of the research, select the source data, assess the quality of research data, analyze the data collected, interprets the data and then making conclusions from the research. Thus, this theory would be really helpful in order to evaluate the skill and ability of researcher in conducting qualitative research.

2. Documentation

(Hancock et al., 2009) says that documentation is a wide range of written materials can produce qualitative information. Documentation used to get the information from various source, it can be in the form of picture, script or text. Documentation can be done by collecting, reading and studying the various

forms of written data such as books, magazines, or journals. In this research the supporting instrument was documentation which from several articles in PREMISE Journal volume 8 Number 1 2019.

3. **Tabulation**

Tabulation is a way of processing information or data by putting the data in a table. It refers to a table or chart in the form of rows and columns. The table should be able to summarize all data to be analyzed. (Ibnu, 2019) explains that tabulation is presentation of data in tabular form. Tabulation is a presentation that frequently used because it is more efficient and communicative. From those statements, it is clear that tabulation is the way in arranging data into rows and column to presenting data of the research. The purpose of tabulation is to present the data in such a way that they become more meaningful and easily understand by readers. In this research, researcher used tabulation. Tabulation was used to classify and to categorize the data based on the kind and characteristic found in the sentences as data source.

F. Data Collecting Technique

Based on the research instrument above, the researcher utilizes some techniques to collect the data. The first is observation, through observation the researcher will observe the subject of the study by reading the carefully and taking note the journal, especially in abstract. Next the researcher constructs the research questions and chooses the source of the data that will be analyzed. The last, after observing and construct the data the researcher classify and analyze the data in a table.

G. Data Analysis

The researcher used some ways to analyze the data, such as:

1. Identifying the data, this is the first step to analyze the data. The researcher identify the types of phrasal verbs from observation to find out kinds of phrasal verbs used in journal.

2. Categorizing the data, the researcher will categorize the data by making the data that was obtained in the previous step that's will make easier to categorize the data.

3. Calculating the data, after categorize the data researcher calculate the percentage of phrasal verbs used in the journal.

4. Reporting the result, after finish all of the steps the researcher can make conclusion.