

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. In this research researcher would like to analyze lexical Collocation In the Jakarta Post Newspaper. (Hancock et al., 2010) State that Qualitative research is related with elaborating 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) a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken by people and the observed behavior called as qualitative methodology. 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 the tools are often used to gather data observation and survey. 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.

B. Subject of the research

The subject of this research is political news in the Jakarta Post Newspaper published on 19 May – 28 May 2020. It consists of 5 news with the title : (1) 'We can turn it into an opportunity': Govt defends holding December regional elections, (2) 'It's been passed into law': Govt asks court to reject judicial review of COVID-19 Perppu, (3) Jokowi's coalition parties divided over title of omnibus bill on job creation, (4) Air Force, Navy get new chiefs of staff and (5) Concerns mount over plan to hold upcoming regional elections in December. The researcher took all of the news about politics published on 19 May 2020 – 28 May 2020 to find out more types of lexical collocation.

C. Object of the research.

The object of this research is lexical collocation. It is explained in the previous chapter how lexical collocation give a big role in online newspaper. Furthermore , the researcher relate it to the existing theory of lexical collocation.

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 are 30 Political news published on may 2020 In The Jakarta Post.

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 purposive sampling technique. According to (Kuntjojo, 2009) purposive sampling is a sampling technique that is determined by the researcher himself or based on expert judgment. The reason for using purposive sampling in this research is because by using this technique, researcher can determine a particular sample (subject) that can provide data related to this study as mentioned earlier on the subject of the research.

3. Sample

The Sample in this study are 5 political news published on 19 May – 28 May 2020 In The Jakarta Post.

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 is a main instrument. Sugiyono in (Alhamid & Anufia, 2019) state that Human is instrument in a qualitative research, determine the focus of the research, select informant as sources of data, assess the data quality, analyze the data, then 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 findings of 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., 2010) says that a wide range of written materials can Produce qualitative data is documentation. 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 is documentation which is from news in the Jakarta Post Newspaper published on 19 May – 28 May 2020.

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 a way to perceive the 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 will use tabulation. Tabulation is 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 from the news, especially in political news. Next the researcher constructs the research problem 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 researches use some ways to analyze the data, such as:

1. Identifying the data, this is the first step to analyze the data. The researcher will identifying and classifying the types of lexical collocation from observation to find out types of lexical collocation used in news.
2. Categorizing the data, the researcher will categorize the data by making the data that were 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 Lexical collocation used in news.
4. Reporting the result, after finish all of the steps the researcher can make conclusion.