

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Descriptive qualitative research is the method that uses in this research, because the researcher will describe the condition of a phenomenon. Lexy in (Riani, 2019) says that descriptive qualitative research is the research which has a purpose to understand the phenomenon of subject study, such as action, perception, motivation, behavior, etc, holistically and descriptively in words and language at a specific natural concept and used some natural method. Qualitative research refers to the meaning, concepts, definition, characteristics, metaphors, symbols and description things.

The reason why the researcher applies this method because descriptive-qualitative research gives priority to analyze the data. In this research, the researcher analyzes of using affixes in the Premis Journal of English Education Department Program, Muhammadiyah University of Metro.

B. Research Subject and Object

The subject of this research: Premise Journal Volume 9 Number 2 2020 of English Education Department Program, Muhammadiyah University of Metro .

The object of this research is components of bound morpheme especially in affixes there are derivational affix and inflectional affix. In the journal, there are 9 selected articles

A. Population and Sample

Gay in (Hidayah, 2016) stated that “population is the group of interest to the researcher, the group to which researcher would like to the result of the study to be generalization.” The population of this study are 9 articles volume 9 number 2 2020 in Premis Journal English Study Program at Muhammadiyah University of Metro.

Sampling is technique to determine the sample in a study, there are various techniques in sampling (Sugiyono, 2015). 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 research, the researcher applies purposive sampling because by using this technique. According to Sugiyono (Sugiyono, 2015) the definition of purposive sampling is as follows: Sampling technique with certain considerations. Reasons for selecting samples using the Purposive Sampling Technique is because not all samples have criteria in accordance with what the author hasdetermine, therefore the author chooses the Purposive Sampling Technique with determine certain considerations or criteria that must be fulfilled by the sample used in this study. Researcher can determine a (subject) that can provide data related to this study as mentioned earlier on the subject of the research. In this study, there are criteria used in the selection of the sample in this study are as follows:

- a. The journal used is the journal of the English study education program according to the researcher's major.
- b. Articles in journals that have the most pages so that the data obtained is maximized. Because these journals have many pages, so the researcher only choose 3 of 9 articles in Premis Journal because it is enough to get the data.

B. Research Instrument

(Sugiyono, 2015) stated that in the descriptive qualitative research, the researcher is being the main instrument. The researcher become the main role in looking for the data or information related to the research. Thus, the first thing to makes an analysis can be used on the data which the writer has got it. The instrument will be supplementary explicated as follows:

1. The Researcher as Human Instrument

In conducting qualitative research, the researcher has a role as the main instrument. Warren in (rohmah, 2017) state that verbalizes that in Qualitative research, the researcher is the instrument or the tool for designing, collecting, and analyzing research. The qualitative researcher as a human instrument is for determining the focal point of the research, selecting the informant as the data source, undertaking data collecting, measuring the data quality, analyzing the data, interpreting the data and crafting closing stages of the research.

2. Documentation

Documentation become the second instrument in this research. According to (moleong, 2002) documentation explaining the technique is to look for data about things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazine, inscription, and agenda for information embodied data relating to clients under investigation. Journal is a kind of magazine, therefore journal as the instrument of this research.

3. Tabulation

(Hasan, 2006) stated that data tabulation is the making of tables that complete a data that gives a code according to the analysis required. Making a table should be able to summarize all data to be analysed.

No.	Words	Bound morpheme	
		Inflectional	derivational

C. Data Collecting Technique

After making the research instruments, the researcher collect the data that appropriate for this research. Documentation applies collect the data. The researcher looking for the data that become main subject of this research be like book, newspaper, magazine, novel and the others.

The main data that is used in this research is PREMISE Journal of English Education Volume 9 Number 2 2020. Getting premis journal is from a website, namely *ojs.fkip.ummetro.ac.id*. After the researcher visits the website, the researcher downloads the article in Premis Journal Volume 9 Number 2 2020 that needed to collect the data. The next, the researcher continues to analyse the data after getting that article. In this step, the researcher uses the to be easier to analyze the data. The researcher makes a table of the types morpheme as the process of analysis. After collect the data, from the website the next step is the researcher analyze the data.

D. Data Analyzing Technique

(Creswell, 2012) claims that analyzing qualitative data requires understanding how to make sense of text and images so that you can form answers to your questions. In this part, the researcher will give details for resolving the problems. Data analysis will be done to analyze the whole data obtained, after the researcher collecting the data. Data analysis is a process of organizing the data in order to gain regularly of pattern and form the research. The method and technique of analyzing data means how all the data will analyzed and also to find out the solution of the problem. In analyzing data, the researcher applies some steps, there are:

1. Collecting the data

The researcher collected the data.

2. Observing the data

In this step, the researcher has to observe the object for this research. The object of this research is to find out the affixes in the journal. The researcher giving code and mark to be easier when observe the data.

Table 2. Code Of Affixes

No	Part	Code
1.	Deivational prefix	pf
2.	Derivational suffix	Sf
3	Inflectional suffix	If

3. Identifying the data

In this step, the researcher identify and classify the types of affixes. The coding that used in ths researcher, as follows on the table :

Table 3. The Percentage Of Using Affixes

No.	Type of Affixes	Premis Journal			Total	Percentage
		1	2	3		
1.	Pf					
2.	Sf					
3.	If					

4. Categorizing the data

After the researcher classify the data, the next stage is the data will be arranged. In this step, the researcher shows the percentage of using affixes in Premis Journal. According to (Laksmi, 2019) to find out the affixes from the percentage in Premis Journal was used this formula:

$$X = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

Where:

X = The Percentage Of The Obtained Items

100% = Standard of percentage

F = Frequency

N = Total number of the items

5. Explaining the data

After finish to categorize the data, the researcher give the explanation about the result and give the conclusion.