CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative, because the researcher describes Conjunction which is used in Abstract PREMISE JOURNAL. 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 uses some natural method (Lexy J, 2004). Qualitative research is a kind of research which is not designed to use the statistic procedures. In addition, Sandelowski in (Amalia, 2017) stated that the data used in qualitative research is in the form of words, sentences, discourses, pictures, diaries, memoranda, and videos. (Hancock, Ockleford, & Windridge, 2009) State that Qualitative research is concerned with developing explanations of social phenomena. The method employed in this study will be qualitative research, which is an descriptive approach. The reason is the researcher will analyze the data descriptively and the presentation of the result will be in the form of explanation of words which is supported by data presented in the form of tables.

However, descriptive-qualitative research gives priority to describe the data. In this research, the researcher analyzes the types of conjunction used in Abstract of PREMISE JOURNAL VOLUME 9 NUMBER 2 IN 2020. Furthermore, this research also analyzes and identifies the dominant types of conjunction used in abstract PREMISE JOURNAL

B.   Research Subject and Object

The subject of this research is the abstract of PREMISE JOURNAL VOLUME 9 NUMBER 2 IN 2020. This abstract is analyzed by the researcher based on the use of conjunction types and the dominant types of conjunction.

The object of this reserach is Conjunction. It is explained in the previous chapter the types of conjunction based on the expert. Therefore from its classification, the researcher classifies the types and find out the dominant types used in Abstract PREMISE JOURNAL Volume 9 Number 2 in 2020.

C.   Research Instrument

Based on (Sugiyono, 2015) in qualitative research, the researcher is the key 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. From the statement above, it can be understood that the main instrument of this research is the researcher where the researcher is the observer, interviewer and the person who collects the document of the research.

Besides the main instrument, the researcher uses supporting instruments to help the researcher to obtain the data. The researcher will use tabulation and documentation as the supporting instrument.

1.   Documentation

Document is a record of events that have passed (Sugiyono, 2015). He also added that documents can be in the form of writings, drawings or

monumental works. In this research, the researcher obtains the data in the form of JOURNAL which consists of several articles.

The Documentation is a data collecting technique which gets the information from various sources or document of something. Sugiyono in (Harwiyati, 2016) states that document is a note of the past. Document can be in the form of letter, picture, text, script, or masterpiece. Documentation can be done by collecting, reading and studying the various forms of written data (books, magazines, or Journals) contained in the library, the internet or others that may be used in the analysis of the study itself. Documentation that is used in this research is all elements of PREMISE Journal Volume 9 Number 2 in 2020.

2. Tabulation

Tabulation is the process of placing data in the form of a table which consists of data based on the analysis needed. The table should be able to summarize all data to be analyzed. The process of arranging data into rows and column is called tabulation. The purpose of tabulation is to present the data in such a way that they become more meaningful and understandable (Ahmad, 2012).

From those statements, it is clear that tabulation facilitates in arranging data into rows and column for illuminating data of the research. In this research, tabulation is a tool to separate and to categorize the data based on the characteristic found in the sentences of data source to analyze easily trough table. The tabulation uses to classify the category of the conjunction types and the total number of Conjunction for each types.

D. Data collecting Technique

According to (Sugiyono, 2015) "Data Collecting technique is the most important step, because the main aim from research is obtaining the data". (Kielmann, Cataldo, & Seeley, 2011)state that in contrast to quantitative analysis, qualitative analysis does not begin when all the data are collected, but rather is an on-going process After making research instruments, the researcher uses the instrument to collect the data. In collecting data, it needs a way to get the data. (Arikunto, 2006) argues that in applying documentation method, the researcher is looking for the data about things or variables which are in the form of notes, transcription, book, newspaper, magazine, leaves, etc.

The main data is abstract in PREMISE Journal of English Education Volume 9 Number 2 in 2020 is available in a website, namely *ojs.fkip.ummetro.ac.id.* This website happens to be the digital library of this university. Firstly, the researcher access the journal in PREMISE Journal website. Secondly, the abstract is read carefully and repeatedly in detail, and then the abstracts is trancripted into one file and finally it is described in the data analysis. In this study, the researcher uses indirect observation technique uses the internet to get the text of PREMISE Journal. The researcher identified the point that is relevant to the subject matter in order to know the conjunction in the abstract in PREMISE Journals of English Education Volume 9 Number 2 in 2020.

E. Data Analysis Technique

There are 6 steps of Data Analysis Technique for qualitative Research (Creswell, 2014) :

1. Organize and prepare the data for analysis.

In this step the researcher trancript the entire of abstract in PREMISE JOURNAL Volume 9 Number 2 2020.

2.   Read or look at all the data.

   This step provides a general sense of the information and an opportunity to reflect on its overall meaning. After trancribing all the abstracts, the researcher reads and comprehends clause by clause and the conjunction in it.

3.   Start coding all of the data.

   Coding is the process of organizing the data by bracketing chunks (or text or image segments) and writing a word representing a category in the margins. Because the researcher uses tabulation , it is needed to make coding for each types of conjunction.

4.   Use the Coding Process to Generate a Description of the Setting or People as Well as Categories or Themes for Analysis.

   Description involves a detailed rendering of information about people, places, or events in a setting. In this step, the researcher starts to note and insert the conjunction into the table,

5.   Advance How the Description and Themes will be Represented in the Qualitative Narrative.

   The result of the previous step is arranged as detail and well-structured based on the qualitative design. The researcher describes the result of analyzis and counting the percentage of its occurences.

6.   Making an Interpretation in Qualitative Research of the Findings or Results.

These lessons could be the researcher's personal interpretation. The researcher will relate the result of interpretation from the previous theories.