

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF STUDY

In this research method of study is expanded in to four points, namely (a) Type of Research (b) Time and Place of Research (c) Object of Research (d) Method of Collecting Data (e) Technique of Analysis Data (f) Data Analysis Procedures (g) Source of The Data (h) Data Collection Prosedures. The explanation of each point will be discussed further into wide explanation.

A. Type of Research

The type of research conducted by the writer is descriptive qualitative research. The writer uses documentation and literary data as a form to describe the suffixes of a word. The writer collects the data, analyzes them and concludes them without making generalization. This research is in domain of qualitative research. Qualitative research is a research that produces descriptive data, speech or word and behavior that can be observed by the subject itself. Moleong says that methodology qualitative as procedure the result of descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from person or activity which is researched.¹ This research also belongs to descriptive study since it just collects and analyzes the derivational form of nounin A Child Called ‘It’ Novel by Dave Pelzer.

The first step is collecting data. The writer will collect the data in this research from looking for English novel.

¹ Moleong, Lexy J. (1991). *Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Roda Karya Offset. p.11

The second step is analyzing data. Therefore, in this step the writer looks for the words which are added by derivational form of noun. After that, these words will classify based on the kinds of derivational form of noun.

The third step is drawing conclusion. After classifying all of the words, the writer try to make conclusion. From the classifying words, the writer could find the derivational form of noun in a word and makes the conclusion in this research.

Content analysis is used to analyze the data found. The process of qualitative content analysis often begins during the early stages of data collection. Generally it can be divided into the following steps :

1. Prepare the Data
2. Define the Unit of Analysis
3. Develop Categories and a Coding Scheme
4. Test Your Coding Scheme on a Sample of Text
5. Code All the Text
6. Assess Your Coding Consistency
7. Draw Conclusions from the Coded Data
8. Report the Methods and Findings

B. Time and Place of Research

This study conducted on the library of State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya, the allocated time needed to conduct this study about two months. The writer expected the time is appropriate in collecting the data from the relevant sources.

C. Object of the Research

The objects of this research are the derivational form of noun. The derivational form of noun are found in “A Child Called “It’ “ novel.

D. Method of Collecting Data

There are many ways to collect the data, such as: documentation, observation, test, interview, and questionnaire. In this case, the writer uses documentation through reading the material and note taking technique. According to Suharsimi a documentation method is finding data that related by using book, transcript, newspaper, magazine, ancient inscription, notes of a meeting, agenda, etc.

In this research, the writer uses the documentation to collect the data. The data is taken from English and Indonesian books. The writer takes some texts in these textbooks especially noun.

E. Technique of Analysis Data

In analyzing the data, Tesch provided eight steps to consider:²

1. Read through all the transcriptions carefully.
2. Pick one document and ask what it is about.
3. When the researcher has completed the task from much information then make a list of all topics.
4. Abbreviate the topics as code.
5. Reducing the total list of categories by grouping topics.
6. Make a final decision on the abbreviation for each category.

² Craswell, J.W. 1994. *Research Design (Qualitative and Quantitative Approach)*. London: Sage publication

7. Assemble the data material belonging to each category in one place and perform a preliminary analysis.
8. If necessary, the researcher will recode the existing data.

The writer needs some procedures that should be done to analyze the data. These steps are selecting and categorizing ³

F. Method for Verification of the Research Finding

The validity of the data is the most important in the research in this study, to find and make the verification of the research findings, the writer held some verification of the data. The data collected in this study is suitable in reality. It is to keep the data collected are true data and responsible. There are four techniques to determine the validity of data, namely credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability.⁴ To test the validity of data the writer uses them, as follow :

1. Credibility

Credibility is the same as validity in quantitative research. The integrity of qualitative research depends on attending to the issue of validity. Validity concerns the accuracy or truthfulness of the findings. The term most frequently used by qualitative research to refer to this characteristic is credibility. Credibility in qualitative research concerns the truthfulness of the inquiry's findings.⁵in acquiring the data, in this study

³Dina FitriaAmalia. *Contrastive Analysis on english and Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes in the Narrative Texts of Student's Textbooks for Senior High School*. STAIN Salatiga.published, (2013).

⁴ Sugiono, Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif Dilengkapi Contoh Proposal dan Laporan Penelitian, Bandung: Alfabeta,2010,p.36

⁵ Donald Ary, Introduction to Research in Education, p.500

the writer uses triangulation. The triangulation used is theory triangulation which involves consideration of how phenomenon under study might be explained by multiple theories.⁶in this study the writer uses more than one theoretical scheme in the interpretation of the phenomenon of derivational forms of noun.

2. Transferability

Transferability related to the questions, how far the result of the study might be applied by the other people in other context. Transferability is the external factor. Therefore, the writer is demanded to report the data conclusion clearly, systematically and acceptably. To the result of the study could be useful to researchers and readers to learn or become reference.

3. Dependability

The technique is done by reporting of interim report or ending report that get of discussion with colleague. Discussing the data and information that have been collected from the other source. The technique has purpose, they are : The writer gift the true report of the research. The result and process must be balance. In this study will give confidence to learn and understand.

⁶ ibid

4. Conformability

It is a term used in qualitative research, equivalent to validity in quantitative research, related to the degree to which findings in a study can be corroborated by others investigating the same situation.⁷ conformability in qualitative research is the same as the quantitative researcher's concept of objectivity. Both deal with the idea of neutrality or the extent to which the research is free of bias in the procedures and the interpretation of results. Because it may be impossible to achieve the levels of objectivity that quantitative studies strive for, qualitative researchers are concerned with whether the data they collect and the conclusions they draw would be confirmed by others investigating the same situation. Thus, in qualitative studies, the focus shift from the neutrality of the researcher to the conformability of the data and interpretations.⁸ In the present study, to reach conformability the writer will follow the procedure of the study scientifically.

G. Data Analysis Procedures

Donald stated that data analysis is a process where by researchers systematically search and arrange their data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learned to others.⁹

Data analysis is the most complex and mysterious phase of qualitative research. Data analysis in qualitative research is a time-consuming and difficult

⁷ Donald Ary, Introduction to Research in Education, p.638

⁸ Ibid,p.504

⁹ Ibid,p.480

process because typically the writer faces massive amounts of field notes, interview, transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflection, or information from documents, all of which must be examined and interpreted.¹⁰ It used the technique of qualitative context analysis to analyze the data, where the process of analysis is done together. The qualitative data consist of words even though numbers are described through interpretation. Hence, to know and determine their meaning need study carefully.¹¹

Meanwhile, Miles and Huberman in Rahardjo state that the analysis of the data in qualitative study uses some techniques as follows:¹²

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction is all of the data that have been collected are processed to know between the relevant and irrelevant. Therefore, data reduction is the data that have been gotten from the study and have been explained, so the invalid data are omitted. It is done in order to the data provided is appropriate with the problems in this study.

b. Data Display

Data display is the relevant data are found by the writer. The data get from the study are explained scientifically by the writer clearly by using root analysis.

c. Conclusion

Conclusion is where the writer seeks conclusion as answering for formulation of the problem. In this step the conclusion are taken by

¹⁰ Ibid, p.481

¹¹ Lexy Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, Bandung: Bina Ilmu, 1987, p.120

¹² Mudjia Rahardjo, *Pengantar Penelitian Bahasa*, Malang: Cendekia Paramulya, 2002, p.57

recheck the data reduction and data display. Therefore the conclusion taken is directed and is not deviated from the data analyzed, even if the final research is reached.

Therefore, the study applies four steps in analyzing the data collection in order to produce the findings and answer the research question. The steps that the writer undergoes in analyzing the data are as follows:

1. Listing the word of derivational form of noun in a novel entitled “A Child Called ‘It’ written by Dave Pelzer.
2. Finding out the words of derivational form of noun in a novel entitled “A Child Called ‘It’ written by Dave Pelzer.
3. Describing the derivational form of noun in a novel entitled “A Child Called ‘It’ written by Dave Pelzer.
4. Classifying the bases of roots in a novel entitled “A Child Called ‘It’ written by Dave Pelzer.

H. Source of the Data

The source of the data will be taken from a novel entitled “A Child Called ‘It’ “. The novel written by Dave Pelzer, an American. It is translated into Indonesia with the same title by an Indonesian DananPriatmoko. The English novel is divided into 7 chapters and consists of 100 pages. It contains many morphological process of transposition word. The data analyzed in this present study is morphological process of transposition word of derivational form of noun are found in the English novel.

I. Data Collection Procedures

In the study, the writer uses some procedures to collect the data. The procedures consist of some steps as follow:

1. Finding out English novel.
2. Reading English novel by scanning technique.
3. Identifying words which contain derivational form of noun.
4. Classifying the form of transposition word of derivational form of noun.
5. Presenting and interpreting the data of the research to see which productive and unproductive derivational form of noun are and then the data are presented in the table.