

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the methodology used by the researcher in the research. It includes research design, data and data source, data collection, data verification and finally data analysis.

A. Research Design

Before going further to any explanation about the methodology, it is important to know that research design has some purposes. One of those is to provide answers to research questions. As Wiersma (1995) stated that good research design assists in understanding and interpreting the results of the study and ensures that a researcher obtains usable results. This research is conducted to uncover the research problem proposed in which the data studied are in the form of written news in the online media.

The research belonged to library research. Library research is the research which materials were like novels, newspapers, textbooks, songs, magazines, movies, papers, and articles. The object of this research was News articles. According to George (2008:1), library research is not a mystery or a lucky dodge, but an investigation you control from start to finish, even you cannot usually tell what sources you will discover. It is form a structures inquiry with specific tools, rules, and techniques. On the other side, library research is a research which uses library sources to collect and analyze the data. The researcher used some books and many

sources as references. According to Zeid (2004:4), library research has the following characteristics They are the researcher study about text or number directly meaning that the data is not about knowledge from the field as case and the data is ready-made, meaning that the data do not come from the field, so the researcher does not need go to everywhere to get the data. The advantage of library research is the data is not limited by space and time and they cannot change because they are cannot be manipulated. From the statement above, this study belonged to library study because the data in this study were taken from the printed materials that were the News article from The Jakarta Post. The researcher analyzed the sentences by reading a lot to find the types of syntactic structure and its componential variety occurred.

B. Data and Data Source

Data is raw material that needs to be processed to produce information. The data of this study were the sentences of Jakarta post News article which published in 10 November 2020. totally there are 16 news published in Jakarta post

The data source of this research is The Jakarta post News that the researcher got directly from the official website of the online news media The Jakarta Post.. The sentences of The Jakarta post News Article analyzed were those which published in 10 November 2020. The sentences were in form of written document in which the researcher analyzed by reading the script.

C. Data Collection

The research was conducted through several systematic steps of collecting the data. The first step, the researcher browsed The Jakarta Post website to find the article. The next step, the researcher copying the article into Microsoft Word. Later on, the researcher systematically classifies and arranges each sentence using Chinese boxes and tree diagrams so that the data is easy to analyze, analysis in this study focused on sentences. The second, the researcher analyzes the subject in the form of documents to find the types of syntactic structure and its components that occurred. The findings are then analyzed and presented in percentages.

D. Data Verification

To verify the data, the researcher needs to explain the techniques of collecting data. The researcher also selects the technique that is possible to be applied in this research. Triangulation technique was used by the researcher in finding syntactic structures used in Jakarta Post news. According to Meijer et al (2002) "Triangulation is a concept that originated in the discipline within the field of geography concerned with land surveying. According to Meijer et al (2002: 146) as follows:

"There are four kinds of triangulation in qualitative research:

1. Triangulation by data source (data collected from different persons, or at different times, or from different places);

2. Triangulation by method (observation, interviews, and documents);
3. Triangulation by researcher (comparable to inter rater reliability in quantitative methods);
4. Triangulation by theory (using different theories, for example, to explain result);

In this case, the researcher used the triangulation by theories. The researcher can increase the depth of understanding in exploring theoretical knowledge in depth on the results of data analysis obtained. The data related to the utterance in this research were triangulated by two theories. The first theory was by Francis (1958), and second by Miller (2002). From the theories that mention before, the grand theory that the researcher choose in this research is theory by Francis (1958). The researcher chooses the theory by Francis (1958) because it has wide explanation about syntactic structures. In addition using triangulation by theory, the trustworthiness of the data was supported by reading and analyzing articles to identify and categorize the syntactic structures. The researcher takes the data from many resources to find out the syntactic structures. The resources like books, e-books, journals, and articles that related to the research.

E. Data Analysis and Interpretation

The final activities in a research are analyzing and interpreting the data collected and presenting the results. Data analysis is a process whereby the researchers systematically search and arrange the data in order to increase their understanding of the data presented and to enable them to present what they learned to others. In this activity, the researchers follow some steps in analyzing the data. Those are:

1. Reading the sentences in The Jakarta Post News article. In this first step, the researcher read the sentences in The Jakarta Post News while identifying the types of syntactic structures formed.
2. Classifying the sentence structures, in this case types of syntactic structures, into structure of predication, structure of modification, structure of complementation, and structure of coordination.
3. Analyzing the sentences based on syntactic structures. In this stage, the researcher organizes the data by coding the component of each structure. Firstly, the researcher code the subject and predicate of structure of predication. The next, code head and modifier of structure of modification and then, code verbal element and complement of structure of complementation. The last was code the equivalent unit are joined forming structure of coordination.
4. Rating the data of componential variety used in every structures in the form of percentage to know the frequencies of occurrences

$$\text{Percentage : } \frac{F}{N} = 100\%$$

P = percentage

F = number of component of each structure

N = the total number of component of each structures

Interpreting the summarized data to make conclusion