

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this chapter, the writer discuss the method used in conducting research. It consist of (1) research design, (2) Population, Sampling and Sample (3) Research Instrument, (4) Data Collecting Method, and (5) Data analysis

#### **A. Research Design**

Research design are plans and the and the procedures for research that span the decision from board assumptions to detailed methods of data collection and analysis (Creswell, 2009 : 3). The researcher design applied in this study is descriptive with quantitative approach. Cohen (2007:205) explain that descriptive research is concerned with how/what is or what exist is related or event. In this study used descriptive because the researcher describe trend in the analysis types of affixation.

In this study used quantitative approach because the reseacher analyzed types of affixation and counted the frequency of the affixation found in the reading text of textbook used by the first grade student of senior high school. Since the researcher used sample to be analyzed and the result of the sample analysis was used for generalization.

## **B. Population, Sampling and Sample.**

“Population is the group to which the researcher would like the results of a study to be generalizable. It includes all individuals with certain specified characteristic.” in Fraenkel (2005:587). In addition, Nawawi (2012:150) population is the whole research object which include human, things, animal, plants, indicators, test value or event as data source which have particular characteristic in a research. In this study, the population of this study was all reading text English textbooks for the first year student of senior high school in Tulungagung. From 60 senior high school in tulungagung but the rsecaher only find 10 schools which is used english textbook in teir teaching. English Book 1 from senior high school of boyolangu, English for Better Life from Islamic senior high school 1 of Tulungagung, Pathway to English from senior high school of Rejotangan, Be smart in English from Islamic senior high school 3 of Tulungagung, English book from vocatonal high school 1 of pagerwojo, English book from senior high school of kedungwaru, , english book from senior high schools 1 of Gondang, and three of senior high school have used the same book, namely English Zone , those are senior high school 1 of Ngunut, campurdarat and Kalidawir,

In conducting this research, sampling technique is needed to take a representative sample of the whole population. Nawawi (2012:161) describe sampling technique as the way to take the sample whose number

are appropriate to the sample size which will be used as real data source. In this study, purposive sampling was chosen as technique of choosing sample. According to Cohen (2007:115 ) in purposing sampling technique, sample is satisfactory to specific needs. As its name suggest, the sample has been chosen for a specific purpose.

The researcher chose purposive sampling because the researcher wanted to use the book which contain of rich affixes. Finally, four textbook was chosen by the researcher as the sample of this study. Those were the English textbooks namely English Book 1 from senior high school of boyolangu, Pathway to English from senior high school of Rejotangan, English for Better Life from Islamic senior high school 1 of Tulungagung and Be smart in English from Islamic senior high school 3 of Tulungagung . In those 4 English textbook, they were 44 reading text as the sample of this study. The sample is the group of participants whom the researcher actually examines in an empirical investigations in Wiersama (1991:96). The fact, the sample which was chosen by the researcher supported this research because from those books the researcher could get various type of affixation.

### **C. Research Instrument**

The term instrument in a study refers to any kind of tools used by the researcher to get the information or data. Fraenkel (2005:112) states “Instrument is the device the researcher uses to collect data”. The instrument

in this study was in the form of document. Lincon and Guba (1985:57) states that a document as “any written or recorded material” not prepared for the purposes of the evaluation or at the request of the inquirer. In this study, The document consists of reading text in which the primary data was all words of affixation in selected of sentence in all reading text in the English textbook. Surybrata (2002:39) defined “Primary data are data that collected by the reseacher though the first object directly”.

#### **D. Method of Data Collection**

Method of collecting data is the way used by the researcher to get the data. In this study, the method of collecting data is documentation. Tanzeh (2011:93) states “documentation is collecting data by looking or writing a report that available such as written material or film”.

In collecting data, the writer took these following steps:

1. Choosing 4 English textbooks
2. Taking 44 reading text from four english textbook.
3. Reading and marking the types of affixation found in the reading text.
4. Finding and listing the types of affixation
5. Classifying the form of affixation used in reading text

6. Counting the frequencies of occurrences of each type of affixation

#### **E. Method of Data Analysis**

Data analysis is some process to make a data simpler and can be understood by everyone. In general, the data analysis procedure are explained bellow:

1. Identifying the types of affixation used in reading text in English textbook for the first grade of senior high school in Tulungagung.
2. Analyzing types of affixation used in reading text.
3. Computing the frequency of occurrences of each types of affixes used in reading text in textbook for the first grade of senior high school in Tulungagung. In this stage the researcher counted the frequency of occurrences of each types of affixes which occur in 44 of four English textbook used by the first grade of senior high school in Tulunagung.

In order to make the reader easy to understand, the researcher presented the frequency of the affixation found in the reading text in the form of percentage. To find the percentage of frequency of each types of affixes, the

researcher used this formula:

Percentage:  $P =$

$P =$  Percentage

$F =$  Number of each of affixation

$N =$  The total number of affixation

This analysis would attempt to answer the question what types of affixes found and how many times they occurred in reading text in senior high school.