CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This part discusses the methodology of the research. It consists of research design, data collection, research instrument, data and data source, technique of data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This study adopted content analysis approach. Content analysis was a method used to analyze text data. Content analysis approach focused on the characteristic of the language as communication with attention to the content or contextual meaning of the text (Weber 1990). Content analysis also counted word to examining language intensely and to classified large amount text into an efficient number categories that represent similar meaning. In addition, this research also used application dictionary (English Collocation Dictionary IELTS) to helped researcher searched and checked the collocation.

3.2 Data and Data Sources

The data of the research was lexical collocation words used in the articles of published English newspaper by non-native, *The Jakarta Post*. The data took from the articles which had been published from e-newspaper of Jakarta Post Newspaper in 1st-14th May 2017. The researcher took 5 articles randomly from each sections (News, Opinion, Sports and Living) which was published in May 2017.

3.3 Research Instruments

The instruments of this research was human, application dictionary, table sheet and charts. In this research, human was the instrument who collected the data and analyzed the data. Application dictionary (English Collocation Dictionary IELTS) helped researcher searched and checked the collocation. The table sheet helped the researcher classified the data. The researcher also used charts to show the percentage of the result of data.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

Amount of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper available published in 1st-14th May 2017. There were about more than 100 articles. Those articles was randomly selected from each sections (News, Opinion, Sports and Living). Those articles was 20 selected articles which each sections (News, Opinion, Sports and Living) have 5 articles as samples. And those articles was taken from online database *The Jakarta Post* newspaper.

1. Opened *The Jakarta Post*newspaper via browser.

Access the newspaper<u>www.thejakartapost.com</u>.

- 2. Accessed the database of the articles.
- 3. Selected the article of each sections (News, Opinion, Sports and Living) randomly. Each section was needed 5 articles.
- 4. The researcher took coding based on section of the articles and date and month of the articles like the example in this articles:

Bali mynah conservation project gets international support

:

<u>Theresia Sufa</u> The Jakarta Post

Bogor, West Java | Mon, May 1, 2017 | 09:13 am

Coding for articles



5		
NA = news articles	OA = opinion article	
SA=sports article	LA = living article	
NA1= news article 1	NA2 = news article 2	NA3= news article 3
NA4= news article 4	NA5= news article 5	
OA1= opinion article 1	OA2 = opinion article 2	OA3= opinion article 3
OA4= opinion article 4	OA5= opinion article 5	
SA1= sports article 1	SA2 = sports article 2	SA3= sports article 3
SA4= sports article 4	SA5= sports article 5	
LA1= living article 1	LA2 = living article 2	LA3= living article 3
LA4= living article 4	LA5= living article 5	

Example coding for date of articles:

D0105 = date 1, month 5	D0505 = date 5, month 5	D1405=date 14, month 5
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5. Identified the lexical word by underlining

Read the selected articles. Then, notice the lexical collocation words. After found the lexical collocation words, underlining the words and then checked it

use application dictionary (English Collocation Dictionary IELTS). The findings were used as data.

3.5 Data Analysis

1. Categorized the lexical collocation which was found based on each types and each section.

 7
r = 7
L7 ⁷

2. Determined and calculated. After classified the data researcher counted the total number of every types lexical collocation (n) times a hundred percent (100%) then divided the total number of all total data (N). The formulaThe result explained what type of lexical collocation that was used and how the

- ⁴ L4 = noun + verb
- ⁵ L5 = noun + noun
- ⁶ L6= adjective + adverb / adverb + adjective
- ⁷ L7= adverb + verb

¹ L1= verb(active) + noun

² L2= verb (eradication) + noun

³ L3= adjective + noun

usage of lexical collocation in The Jakarta Post newspaper. And then, the percentage results were showed using charts.

No.			Type of lexical collocations						
			L1 ⁸	L2 ⁹	L3 ¹⁰	L4 ¹¹	L5	L6	L7
							12	13	14
1.	1. News	Data							
		Total							
		Frequency	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
2.	Opinion	Data							
		Total							
		Frequency	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
3.	3. Sport	Data							
		Total							
		Frequency	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
4.	Living	Data							
		Total							
		Frequency	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

- ⁸ L1= verb(active) + noun
 ⁹ L2= verb (eradication) + noun
- ¹⁰ L3= adjective + noun
- ¹¹ L4= noun + verb
- ¹² L5= noun + noun or noun + of + noun
- ¹³ L6= adjective + adverb / adverb + adjective
- ¹⁴ L7= adverb + verb