CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter presents research design, research instrument, data and data source, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design explained the strategy of the research, the ways or techniques that used by the researcher to finish the study. According to Kothari (2004:5) in his book about research methodology, two basic research approaches were qualitative and quantitative approaches. Qualitative approach concerned with subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and behaviour. Besides that, this approach focused to use group interviews, projective techniques, and depth interviews. While quantitative approach focused to use the formula and numeral to quantification in collecting the data.

In this research, the researcher applied descriptive qualitative approach. It meant that the researcher did not use the calculation with a formula to collect data, but it used the library studies and coded to classify the types of lexical relation. Moreover, the researcher used descriptive approach to describe the meaning of each word that was classified as lexical relations. As Kothari (2004: 2) stated that the major purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs, as it exists at present. Thus, the researcher only described and has no control over the variable.

3.2 Instrument

The instrument of this research was the researcher herself. It means that the researcher took the data of lexical relation from data source, classified and identified based on the types of lexical relation and the meaning. Besides that, the researcher used her knowledge about the topics and she is helped by some sources or books related with the topics.

3.3 Data and Data Source

Data source of this study was script of *An Education* movie. Moreover, the data of this present research was all words that contain of the types of lexical relation. The data was taken from data source that have been selected before.

3.4 Data Collection

To collect the data, the researcher used some procedures, these were:

1. Browsing in internet

The researcher searched the script on Google with the keyword "script of An Education movie"

2. Downloading the script

In this step, the researcher downloaded the script by copied it to Microsoft Word. It helped the researcher to read and to look for data easily

3. Printing out the script

In this step, the researcher printed out the script that has saved before. It helped the researcher to code the data easily.

4. Coding

The researcher was not only reading the article, but also using a coding technique to remark the data. The purposes were easier to group the data and to analyze the types of lexical relation. As Kothari (2004, p. 123) said "Coding refers to the process of assigning numeral or other symbols to answer so that responses can be put into a limited number of categories or classes".

Moreover, the researcher did two steps, those are:

- a. Giving an underline for certain words that word odds. It referred to the word that has not a relation with other words.
- b. Marking the words by using different color pens in each types of lexical relation. Kothari (2004: p. 123) also stated that one of standard method was to code in the margin with a colored pencil.

Table 3.1 Coding

No	Types of lexical relation	Codes
1	Homonym (Homo)	Homo
2	Polysemy (Poly)	Poly
3	Synonym (Syn)	Syn
4	Antonym (Ant)	Ant
5	Hyponym (Hyp)	Нуро
6.	Meronym (Mero)	Mero

Actually, the researcher found more than one pairs in every types of lexical relation. Therefore, the researcher added the serial number to code each of pairs.

3.5 Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher did some procedures. These were:

 Identifying and classifying the pairs of words which was included in the types of lexical relation

In identifying the pair words, the researcher rechecked of the pair words which related the theory. The researcher was helped by the dictionary to get an accurate data.

b. Identifying the meaning of each relation.

The researcher identified the meaning and the reason of each lexical relation. The result related with what the function or the meaning of the relation behind the words.

c. Analyzing the conceptual meaning

The researcher chose the types of lexical relation these were homonym, polysemy, synonym, antonym, hyponym and meronym.