CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

In this section, the research will be brought into the discussion about the way of processing and analyzing the object in this research. This chapter will be done to explain and describe the progress of research by means of systematic, academic, and scientific way of research. There are some points of the chapter such as research design, data collection includes data and data sources, instrument and technical of data collection, data analysis and research time frame.

3.1 Research Design

The method that is used by the writer in this study is descriptive approach. Descriptive approach is used to analyze the data that is related to structural ambiguity in the text of *The Laugh a Day Book of Bloopers*, *Quotes And Good Clean Jokes* By Jim Kraus. Alision and Bloomer, (2006:97) state that descriptive approach can be defined as description and analysis rather than counting of feature. Descriptive qualitative research is interested in understanding the meaning in which people have constructed in the term of how people make sense of their world and the experiences they have in the world (Merriam, 2009:13).

As the need of research's activities, this research does not take any concern on data counting, but it concerns on the interpretation and analysis

on the object with some helps of library research. Thus, the writer would like to apply for descriptive research method based on library research.

3.2 Data

3.2.1 Data and Data Source

The data of this study is from phrases and sentences that have ambiguous structure in the book *The Laugh a Day Book of Bloopers, Quotes and Good Clean Jokes* by Jim Kraus. There are 365 days of 820 pages that can be analyzed which sentences or phrases is ambiguous. The data of this research, then will help the writer to analyze the problems according to the problem of the study in this research. Therefore, the data source will be from library resource including books journal, thesis, and other supporting library resource related to the problems arisen.

3.3 Instrument

According to Merriam (2009:15), since understanding the goal of this research, the human instrument, which is able to be immediately responsive and adaptive, would seem to be the ideal means of collecting and analyzing data. The key instrument of this research is the researcher herself, because it is impossible to investigate the data without the interpretation from the researcher herself. The researcher herself collected, interpreted, analyzed and draw a conclusion. However, the research also needs some supporting instruments such as laptop, internet, and Corel draw to help the researcher to collect the data.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

The data will be collected through some phrases and sentences in book *The Laugh a Day Book of Bloopers, Quotes and Good Clean Jokes* by Jim Kraus. The writer decides to do several tequiques to get any data to make an accurate data analysis. The first is downloading data from the internet and text of book *The Laugh a Day Book of Bloopers, Quotes and Good Clean Jokes* by Jim Kraus into PDF file format. The writer compresses the data to Microsoft Office 2013 and print it out to make it easy to find the data related to structural ambiguity to ease the analysis. By analyzing this study, the writer steps in collecting the data according to the problem of the object. The writer uses some following procedures to collect the data:

3.4.1 Searching the Data on Google.

The writer searches the data on Google book. It is purposed to get PDF book format about *Clean Jokes*. The writer decides to use *Clean Jokes* (Humorist story) entitled *The Laugh a Day Book of Bloopers Quotes and Good Clean Jokes* by Jim Kraus. Besides, the content of the book is a collection of humorous writing in the format of E-book edition created in 2011.

3.4.2 Downloading the Object

The writer than downloads *The Laugh a Day Book of Bloopers*Quotes and Good Clean Jokes by Jim Kraus, exactly in Booksee.org. So, by

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downloading, the writer could be easily to read the book in PDF then

printing out.

3.4.3 Reading the text of The Laugh a Day Book Of Bloopers Quotes and

Good Clean Jokes By Jim Kraus.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer takes some techniques as identifying

the data according the problem of the study, and those techniques will be

clarified as in the following:

3.5.1 Identifying the phrase and sentence which are possibly ambiguous.

The researcher will identify the book The Laugh a Day Book of

Bloopers Quotes and Good Clean Jokes by Jim Kraus that contains of

ambiguous phrase and sentence. In identifying ambiguous phrase and

sentence. The writer applies some identities, those are identifying phrase and

sentence that ambiguous, identifying phrase and sentence that are uttered by

both structural forms.

3.5.2 Coding

The writer codes the utterance during transcribing process by giving

a mark.

3.5.2.1 Coloring

The coding is marked by coloring the data.

Yellow : Sentence

Green : Phrase

3.5.2.2 Data

The data is marked by D. Example: D01 its mean the $1^{\rm st}$ data.

3.5.2.3 Day

There are 365 day of the object of study, so the writer marked it by Dy. Example: Dy1 its mean the data was found in the 1st day.

3.5.2.4 Page

There are 802 pages of the object of this research, so the writer marked it by Pg. example: Pg100 (100th pages)

3.5.2.5 Volume

Volume	Da y			
1	1-100			
2	101-200			
3	201-300			
4	301-365			

3.5.2.2 Table of Volume

In this part there are 802 pages 365 days of the book. The writer gives a mark to ease the reading and finding by deciding 4 volumes.

3.5.2.3 Naming

The writer codes the utterances during transcribing process by giving a mark (SS) for simple sentence, (CS) for compound sentence, and (CLX) for complex sentence, (NP)

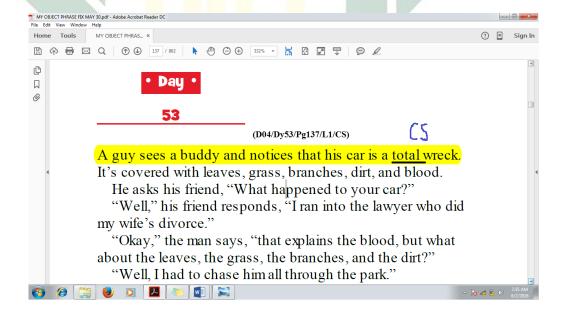
for noun phrase, (VP) for verb phrase, and (AP) for adjective phrase.

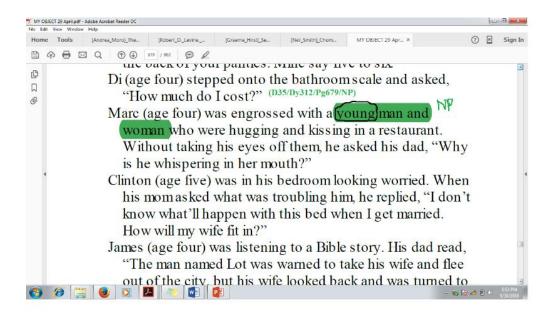
Sentence	Phrase		
Simple Sentence (SS)	Noun Phrase (NP)		
Compound Sentence (CS)	Verb Phrase (VP)		
Complex Sentence (CLX)	Adjective Phrase (AP)		

3.5.2.6 Table of Naming Kind of Structural Ambiguity

3.5.3 Quoting and underlining the structural ambiguity in the book *The Laugh a Day Book of Bloopers Quotes and Good Clean Jokes* by Jim Kraus dealing with statement of problem.

See the example below to make it clear:





3.5.3.1. Quoting and Identifying the Ambiguous Sentence and Phrase.

3.5.4 Classifying each kind of ambiguity

The researcher will classify each kind of structural ambiguity into a table.

	Kind of Sentence				Kind of Phrase		
NO.	Simple	Compound	Complex	Noun	Verb	Adjective	
	Sentence	Sentence	Sentence	Phrase	Phrase	Phrase	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							

3.5.4.1 Classifying Table of Ambiguity

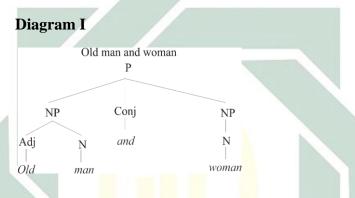
3.5.5 Analyzing the structural ambiguity by using tree diagram to find the meaning.

Analyzing the structural ambiguity by identifying the class word by applying the diagram tree. In this part, the writer applies tree diagram on structural ambiguity in two interpretation of each phrase or sentence.

Old man and woman

[Old man] and woman] (only the man)

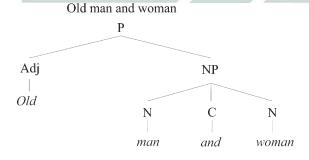
The diagram will be:



[Old [man and woman]

Old modifies both of "man and woman" and the diagram will be:

Diagram II



3.5.6 Determining the ambiguous structure

The research determines the total number of structural ambiguity and applies it in a percentage by using this formula:

Percentage of each kind: $\frac{x}{y}$ X 100 %

x: The frequency of each kind of ambiguity

y: The total number of frequency

No.	Structural Ambiguity	Data	Total	Percentage
A	Sentence			
	- Simple sentence			
	- Compound			
	sentence			
	- Complex			
	sentence			
В	Phrase			
	- Noun phrase			
	- Verb phrase			
	- Adjective			
	p <mark>hr</mark> ase			

3.5.6.1 Table Determining of Data Percentage.