

## **CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD**

### **3.1 Research Method**

This research used descriptive qualitative method as the research method. Bogdan and Taylor (as cited in Moleong, 2017, p. 4) define qualitative methodology as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behaviors. Bungin (2011, p. 68) also said that the qualitative descriptive design format has many similarities with quantitative descriptive because it was also called quasi-qualitative. He explained that this design was not really qualitative because it was still influenced by the quantitative tradition, especially in placing theory in the data it obtained. So the researcher used this research method to analyze compounding process in the education issue of The Jakarta Post edition on April 2021 in the form of data in tables and descriptions.

### **3.2 Data Resources**

The data taken in this study were document data. The document was in the form of a newspaper in education issue of The Jakarta Post edition on April 2021. In April 2021, there were 25 editions published. The researcher chose the data in the education issue articles contained in the April editions which are 10 articles. These articles can be headlines, opinions, or features as long as they are education issues. The reason was because the researcher was a student of English Education

and education issues were in line with that. The data obtained for this research are compound words which will be analyzed based on their categorical process and meaning.

The titles from the articles chosen are as follows:

1. The West's crisis of academic freedom (April 1, 2021)
2. Does the teacher training curriculum really need revising? (April 3, 2021)
3. Government pushes for school reopening (April 5, 2021)
4. Safe learning (April 5, 2021)
5. Pandemic exposes private school vulnerability (April 6, 2021)
6. Supporting education access for Indonesian students, SGM Explor, Alfamart, dan Ruangguru present 'Rumah Belajar Generasi Maju' and 'Kelas Generasi Maju' (April 7, 2021)
7. Samurai dance teacher moves online as Tokyo Olympics bans foreign spectators (April 8, 2021)
8. Moderate religious education matters to youth (April 9, 2021)
9. Kids bored, parents tired of online school, Virtual Classroom leave many presents feeling burger out, dissatisfied with educational results (April 10, 2021)
10. The climate-education crisis (April 22, 2021)

### **3.3 Research Instruments**

The instrument in qualitative research was the researcher herself. She is a planner, implementer of data collection, analysis, data interpreter, and in the end she becomes a reporter for the final results of his research (Moleong, 2017, p. 168). Aspects analyzed in this study was compound words found in the newspaper

in education issue of The Jakarta Post edition on April 2021 which analyzed based on their types and semantic headedness.

### **3.4 Data Collecting Technique**

Data collecting technique in this research was analysis on data document. According to Emzir (2014, p. 17) data collection in qualitative research generally includes observation, interviews, and document analysis. Document data was used to obtain data in the form of compound words in the newspaper in education issue of the Jakarta Post edition on April 2021 which is needed for data analysis. Some steps of collecting the data:

1. Reads 10 articles on education issue of the Jakarta Post edition on April 2021.
2. Looks for words in the form of compound words.
3. Marks the compound words and insert them into the table.
4. Categorizes compound words based on their type, namely nominal compound, verbal compound, or adjectival compound.
5. Add the process of compounding in each types, nominal compound which are: noun-noun, verb-noun, adjective-noun, and preposition-noun; verbal compound which are: verb-verb, noun-verb, adjective-verb, preposition-verb; adjectival compound which are: noun-adjective, adjective-adjective, and preposition-adjective.
5. Calculates the percentage of the compound type.
6. Determines the semantic headedness of the compound words and put them into the category of endocentric compound or exocentric compound.
7. Calculates the percentage of the semantic headedness of the compound.

### 3.5 Testing Validity

In qualitative research, validity was referred to as credibility which means that the results of this research can be trusted. Emzir (2014, p. 79) says that the criterion of credibility involves determining that the results of qualitative research are trustworthy from the perspective of the participants in the study.

Emzir also said that this study uses peer debriefing as a way of testing credibility. Discussions with various groups who understand the research problem will provide meaningful information to researchers as well as an effort to test the validity of the research. Next, he explained that the way to do this was to expose the research results for analytical discussion. So with peer debriefing the researcher will choose colleagues who will read, correct, and comment on the results of the analysis from the researcher.

This technique was most suitable for analytical research, because in this research there are no participants in it, only the researcher and the research material. Thus, having other participants as discussion partners can be useful to further make this research more valid.

The colleague that the researcher chose had several criteria. The colleague chosen named Yunani. She was an English Education student and graduate in 2022. Her research used qualitative descriptive method and analytical research similar with the researcher. Thus she was suitable for this work. Yunani read and understood the research proposal. Then Yunani and researcher discussed the results of the research. She added some advice and corrected the mistakes of the research results and added the comments as a note in the table.

### **3.6 Data Analysis**

Data analysis in this study used the technique proposed by Miles and Huberman. This technique has three stages, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification. The following was a description of the three stages that carried out in analyzing the data:

#### **1. Data Reduction**

Data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, selects, focuses, discards, and organizes data in a way where final conclusions can be drawn and verified (Emzir, 2014, p. 130). The researcher reads the education issue of The Jakarta Post edition articles on April 2021. Then the researcher marks which ones are compound words. So, the data used in this study are only compound words in the newspaper in education issue of The Jakarta Post edition on April 2021.

#### **2. Data Display**

A valid display will facilitate qualitative research; the display includes various types of matrices, graphs, networks, and charts (Emzir, 2014, p. 132). The researcher displayed the data that has been obtained from the education issue of The Jakarta Post edition articles on April 2021 into a table so that it would make it easier for researcher to analyze the data. The data display in this research is in the following table:

**TABLE 7**  
**COMPOUNDING PROCESS IN EDUCATION ISSUE OF THE JAKARTA**  
**POST EDITION ON APRIL 2021**

No.	List of Compound Words	Compounding Process	Types of Compound	Semantic Headedness of Compound
1.	High school*	[High(N) + school(N)*]	Nominal	Endocentric
2.			Verbal	Exocentric
3.			Adjectival	

Note:

1. List of compound words were compound words found in education issue of The Jakarta Post edition articles on April 2021

2. Compounding process were words with what class that compose the compound words

3. Types of compound were types of compound words based on their heads, namely whether the compound is a nominal compound, verbal compound, or adjectival compound

4. Semantic headedness of compound was the semantic headedness of the compound words whether endocentric or exocentric

The example of this table was the word *high school*. When this compound is broken down, the words that compose it are *high* and *school*. *High* is an adjective and *school* was a noun. So the head is the right head that is *school* (N). Then the compound was also a noun, thus makes it a nominal compound. And this compound belongs to endocentric compound because the meaning of this

compound is a type of school. The meaning was a school that the level is high or above middle school.

### 3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

From the beginning of data collection, researcher has begun to decide what “meaning” of something is, a good researcher can draw clear conclusions by maintaining honesty and skepticism (Emzir, 2014, p. 133). He also revealed that verification is a quick second thought in reviewing his notes and research results. At this stage the research results are already in the previous table. However, to ensure the final result as well as verify it, the researcher uses percentages to draw conclusions in this study. The following is the percentage formula used in general.

$$P = \frac{\Sigma \text{ Data}}{\Sigma \text{ All Data}} \times 100\%$$

From this formula, the percentage of compound words can be found, namely noun compound, verb compound, and adjective compound.

**TABLE 8**  
**PERCENTAGE OF TYPES OF COMPOUND WORDS**

No.	Types of Compound	$\Sigma$ Data	Percentage
1.	Nominal compound	60*	60%*
2.	Verbal compound	23*	23%*
3.	Adjectival compound	27*	27%*
$\Sigma$ all the data		100	100%

From this formula, the percentage of endocentric and exocentric compounds can also be found.

For example, nominal compound found was 60 words, verbal compound was 23 words, adjectival compound was 27 words, and then the data was 100

words. From this the percentages are counted, it was found that nominal compound is 60%, verbal compound is 23%, and adjectival compound is 27%. From this data, it can be conclude that the highest kind of compound found in the article is nominal compound, the second is adjectival compound, and the lowest was verbal compound.

**TABLE 9**  
**PERCENTAGE OF SEMANTIC HEADEDNESS OF COMPOUND WORDS**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Meaning of Compound</b>	<b><math>\Sigma</math> Data</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Endocentric compound	70*	70%*
2.	Exocentric compound	30*	30%*
$\Sigma$ all the data		100*	100%

From this table, researcher can investigate how many endocentric and exocentric compounds.

For example, endocentric compounds found in the article are 70 words and exocentric compounds found are 30 words. The percentages of these are 70% endocentric compound and 30% exocentric compound. From this data it can be concluded that endocentric compound found in the article is higher than exocentric compound.

Then from the tables that have been made, throughout the research, the researcher will describe the compound words found along with their types and semantic headedness.