CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher presents the method applied in conducting this research. It consists of research design, research object, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is the researcher’s plan that specify how data should be collected and analyzed. Ary et al. (2010 : 426), defines that research design is the researcher’s plan of how to proceed to gain and understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its context. In line with this concepts, the researcher needed design analysis to hold the research. In conducting a research, Ary et al. (2010:22), classifies research design into two broad categories; quantitative and qualitative research. Quantitative research uses objective measurement and statistical analysis of numeric data to understand and explain phenomena. In contrast, qualitative research focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in the study. Qualitative research is descriptive that the written results of the research contain quotations from the data to illustrated and substantiate the presentation (Bogdan and Biklen, 2003: 5).

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research design. According to Ary et al. (2010: 29), qualitative study is used to know about a phenomenon by concentrating on the total picture rather than classifying it into
variables. In this research, the phenomenon is register used by gamer on *Point Blank* online. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research design in order to know about the register used by gamer on *Point Blank* online.

### 3.2 Research Object

The object of this study is register words used by the gamers on *Point Blank* Online. In conducting this research, the researcher determines some sample for collecting data. The data are taken from the mentions, which are chats from the conversation which produce register word. In addition, to get more variations about register word, the researcher also include some group chats which belong to register words used by the gamer.

### 3.3 Research Instrument

In qualitative research, there are two types of research instrument. Primary instrument in this study was a researcher self. Ary (2010) stated that in qualitative research, the primary instrument to gather and analyzed the data is the researcher or human investigator. Moreover, the researcher still needs the other instrument as the secondary instrument. The secondary instrument can be collected from field work methods such as observation, interview and document analysis (Ary, 2010). Therefore the secondary instrument of this research was document.

According to Ary et al. (2002:435), qualitative research uses written documents to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study. This document may be personal, such as autobiographies, diaries, and letters; official,
such as files, reports, or minutes that have been prepared by observers of an event or settings or documents of popular culture such as book, films and videos.

The researcher chooses documentation because the data needed to analyze a register. For secondary instrument, the researcher used document to collected data, analyzing, and get some information from the result of register used by gamer in *point blank* online.

### 3.3.1 Primary Instrument

In qualitative research, the primary instrument used to collect the data is the researcher himself (Ary, 2010: 421). In addition, Hatch (2002: 7) emphasizes that human ability is necessary to understand of object being studied. He also states that even when other instrument include filed notes, observation, document, etc are used to support qualitative work, the data take on no significance until they are processed using human intelligence of the researcher. It means that human is the main instrument to conduct a research.

Based on those statements above, the researcher considers herself as the primary instrument in this study because she serves determining focus of study, selecting information as data source, collecting data, analyzing data, and drawing a conclusion based on data analysis. Collecting data to get the result, the researcher still needs the other instrument aid as the secondary instrument called document.
3.3.2 Secondary Instrument

Document is wide range of written, physical, and visual materials including artifacts. The examples of documents are textbooks, novels, journals, meeting minutes, logs, announcements, policy statements, newspapers, transcript, birth certificates, marriage records, budgets, letters, e-mail messages, photographs, audiotapes, videotapes, computer images, websites, musical performance, televised political speeches, YouTube videos, virtual world settings, etc (Ary et. al., 2010: 442).

3.3.3 Observation

According to Khotari (2004:17), this method implies the collection of information by way of investigator’s own observation, without interviewing the respondents. The information obtained related to what is currently happening and is not complicated by either the past behavior or future intentions or attitudes of respondents.

There are two types of observation; participant observation and non-participant observations. A participant observation is the method where the observer belongs to a certain group or community, and actively participates as the members of that group. While non-participant observation, is the opposite of participant group where the researcher maintained the data without being involved to the subject, and prefer to gain the data in natural setting.

Because of the researcher is posited as the insider of that community, the researcher uses participant observation where the data are obtained in natural
setting and the observer is necessary to be involved. The researcher manages to take notes and documentation in order to attain the purposive data. To simplify the way of gathering the data, the researcher needs to construct the schedule when the observation is started to be done.

3.3.4 Document Analysis

Document is required to provide the additional information related to register used by gamer in Point Blank Online. The document may be formed in written, physical, material, or visual form in which the contents are related to the field of study. Ary (2010:48) said that content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior. The material may be public record, textbook, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, and other documents. In line with this, the researcher processes some books related to the register, print screen the picture from games, and other activities such as training and performing to reveal the required information towards the register study that may being incomplete during observation.

3.4 Data Collection

In this research, the researcher just focuses on the swear words used by the gamer. Here the researcher uses the following steps to collect the data such as:

a. Collecting register on Point Blank game.

b. Choosing all chats up-date on the game.

c. Print Screen the selected chats.
3.5 Data Analysis

To analysis the data of this study, the researcher used some procedures, those are:

1. Identifying the register words used by the gamer.
2. Finding the function of register word that found in *Point Blank* chat.
3. Classifying the type of register words found in *Point Blank* chat.