CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research method which will be conducted. It is included research design, population and sample, data collections and analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design contains of steps which are needed to be conducted in doing research and aims to gain complete data. This is advocated by Ary, Jacobs, & Sorensen (2010), they state research design is a set of steps which arranged carefully by researcher and functions to obtain a clear data which will be discussed in the research.

Ary (2002) as cited in Dewi (2013) argues that research design is separated into four major branches; Firstly, historical research. Historical research discusses research which seeks out the situation in the past through documents and correlate with the situation nowadays. Secondly, experimental research. Experimental research is a study which talks about variables and the manipulation data. Thirdly, ex post facto. Ex post facto is same as an experimental but the researcher does not manipulate the independent variable; it is happened in the reflexes event. There are 2 opinions which define about descriptive research, as follow; Nassaji (2015), he reveals descriptive research aims to investigate and complete a problem, it focuses on a phenomenon. Waliman (2011) argues descriptive research relates to an observation in collecting the data and collected to complete the research problems.
Based on the aforementioned notions, the researcher employs descriptive design as conducted in this research. It is employed because this research will analyse and discuss the status of current phenomenon. The current status of phenomenon in this research is abbreviation words found on students Instagram verbal expression by using #morphosyntaxumm in year 2017.

Meanwhile, Ary, Jacobs & Sorensen (2010) mention research which has relation to the social phenomena called as qualitative research. According to Sauro (2015), there are 5 types of qualitative research; the first is ethnography approach, it is an in-depth study of naturally occurring behaviour within a culture or social group, occurs in a natural setting or field.

The second is narrative inquiry, it is conducted by collecting people’s opinions and combine their opinions become the complete data in the forms of story; it is conducted by in-depth interviews, reading documents, and gains the themes to be explained by the explanation of the individuals.

The third is case study; it is type of ethnographic research study which focuses on a single unit among others one individual, one group, one organization, or one program. Case study also uses multiple methods in the forms of interview, observation, and archive to gather the data.

The fourth is grounded theory; it is designed to develop a theory of social phenomena based on the field data collected in a study. Grounded theory gives a well explanation which is supported by theory related to the topic. It helps to convey the discussion clearly.

The fifth is phenomenological study; it describes a phenomenon when doing research. This study uses interview to conduct data collection.
Phenomenological study focuses on meaning, the meaning of the experience, behaviour, narrative, etc.

Moreover, phenomenological qualitative research is the most aptly qualitative type because the research investigates the phenomenon of abbreviation words found on students Instagram verbal expression by using #morphosyntaxumm.

### 3.2 Population and Sample

In order to gather better understanding related to the phenomenon of abbreviation words found on students Instagram verbal expression by using #morphosyntaxumm, this research needs the population and sample. Population is all members who belong to the criteria, members mean in both of people or even things (Ary, Jacobs, & Sorensen, 2010). The population of the research is all the students of English Language Education Department in Muhammadiyah Malang University (UMM) who took Morpho-Syntax in R.L. class.

Sample is smaller than population. Sample is conducted to make specification of the research. The sample of the research is the students who wrote abbreviation on Instagram verbal expressions and do not use private on their Instagram accounts. The posted pictures of students who use private on their Instagram accounts will not appear by #morphosyntaxumm in search column, except they are following of the researcher.

Moreover, the researcher conducts two ways sampling in this research; probability sampling and non probability sampling (Ary, Jacobs, & Sorensen, 2010). Probability sampling means there is a structural procedure in the process of
taking sample, the population get an equal opportunity to be selected as a representative sample, and it is attained through random selection. Meanwhile, non probability sampling is a process of selecting sample which does not belong to the sequence steps, can be called as unstructured plans. It also conducted by knowledge, guidance by expertise, and consideration of the researcher. For selecting the members, there is an unorganized procedure which explains not all the population has chance to be sample. Hence, non probability sampling is preferred because the beneficial in terms of convenience and simple instead of randomization.

Therefore, non probability classified into 3 major branches; firstly, convenience sampling, it uses cases to the research. Secondly, quota sampling. It selects the specific cases from kinds of population. Thirdly, purposive sampling. It considers as judgment, the judgment which is given consists of specification, in terms of express the opinions, and explain in depth understanding. Henceforth, purposive sampling technique is the suitable major to be conducted in collecting the data, because judgment is needed to gain information related to the abbreviation words in this research.

3.3 Research Instruments

Research instrument can be called as a bridge to achieve purposes of the research; it consists of the way to gather data. The researcher uses research instrument to obtain the data. By doing research instrument, the result of the research will be more accurate through some methods and techniques can be
proved by supporting tables and screenshots. Thus, the researcher applies primary and secondary instrument.

3.3.1 Primary Instrument

Primary instrument selects the researcher her/himself to gain the data (Ary, Jacobs & Sorensen 2010).

3.3.2 Secondary Instrument

It needs instrument to collect the data. Therefore, 2 instruments is applied namely document analysis and interview.

3.3.2.1 Document Analysis

Document analysis is the instrument which is formed by written and visual, aims to identify the material. The complete data can be achieved by conducting document analysis because it explains the specific characteristic (Ary, Jacobs, & Sorensen, 2010). This research conducts document analysis, because it needs to select the data about abbreviation words on students Instagram verbal expressions, to explain the abbreviation original words, and to identify and classify the abbreviation words into the types of abbreviation. The abbreviation words have been existed on their Instagram verbal expression, the researcher only focuses on counting how many words put there, gained the original words, and classifying into the types as proposed by Zadok (2002), Andrew (2017), Weakly (2006), and Schendl (2001) as the experts. To get the validity, the data here is taken by using screenshots on Instagram. By collecting the screenshots, the research gains abbreviation words, the original words, and the types.
3.3.2.2 Interview

Interview is the highest instrument in conducting research. Ary, Jacobs, & Sorensen (2010) argue that the most accurate instrument in qualitative research is interview; it helps to get complete data and developed from the people judgments, and assembled into the beautiful words for the data. An experience is the most appropriate instead of using hypothesis (Dharmala, 2017). Interview is divided into 3; semi or partially structured interview, unstructured interview, and structured interview (Ary, et al, 2010). Semi structured interview is the interview in which neatly arranged, for example the area and questions have been planned before, but the questions can be modified during the interview process. Unstructured interview means the questions develop from the situation. Structured interview is well-organized, the questions are more specific, and the aims are only to gain the certain information.

Henceforth, the structured interview is the most suitable to be conducted in this research, it is because the researcher ensures the questions are only the original abbreviation words on students Instagram verbal expressions. The purpose of applying structure interview is for validating data also for gaining the information related to the original abbreviation words in Instagram verbal expressions by using #morphosyntaxumm. The interview is conducted in a month, Februari 2\textsuperscript{nd} up to March 2\textsuperscript{nd} in year 2018. The interviewees who are selected in this research are students of English Language Education Department who took Morpho- Syntax in R.L. class in Muhammadiyah Malang University who do not use private on their Instagram account. There are 16 participants, and interviews
are conducted by chatting in Direct Message and WhatsApp chats. The students who are selected as sample are permit researcher to put their identities by written.

3.4 Data collections and Analysis

Data collection and analysis offer the steps to get the fixed result in the research. In accordance, the researcher summarizes the steps as follow:

a. Opening Instagram application, and typing #morphosyntaxumm in search column.

b. Capturing the Instagram verbal expression used by students who took Morpho-Syntax class.

c. Finding and identifying the abbreviation words used by students, it will be showed by showing the tables and screenshots in Appendix 1. The succeeding table is the format which is explained about this step.

Table 3.1 Table of Abbreviation Words and the Sources

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<th>No</th>
<th>Word</th>
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This table is used to answer the first research problem. The word column stands for the word where the abbreviation words were found. The source is the owner account or the students who uploaded picture and the verbal expressions on Instagram. Table 4.1 in Chapter IV also presents the total numbers of
abbreviation found in each account or source. The explanation will be presented clearly under the table.

d. Asking permission to the students who have the Instagram verbal expressions, and asking for the original abbreviation words.

e. Explaining the original abbreviation words. The original abbreviation words gained from the interview which conducted by the 16 students. The original abbreviation words will be presented clearly in Appendix 2. Table 3.2 is the table which will be used for original abbreviation words lists.

Table 3.2 Table of Original Abbreviation Words

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Table 3.1 above is used to answer the second research problem. Same as Table 3.1, the word column presents the abbreviation words used by students, column original abbreviation words before there are changed into abbreviation, and the word source is the students who wrote the verbal expressions and selected as sample in this research.

f. Analysing the data by classifying the abbreviation words into the types of abbreviation based on Zadok (2002), Andrew (2017), Weakly (2006), and Schendl (2001), it will be shown as table below.
This table is used to answer the third research problem. The additional column is type. It explains the type of abbreviation words used by students who took Morpho-Syntax in Muhammadiyah Malang University.

g. Drawing out the conclusion of the process in data analysis. In drawing conclusion, researcher analyses the findings based on the tables. Each table represents its finding. The first table shows the abbreviation words on students’ verbal expression. The second table shows the original abbreviation words found, and the third table presents the types of abbreviation words according to Zadok (2002), Andrew (2017), Weakly (2006), and Schendl (2001).

![Image of the table]

Table 3.3 Types of abbreviation words

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