CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the methods used in the study. It consists of research design, population and sample, research instrument, procedure, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

To get a significant result, certain method and design should be used in doing the study. In this study, descriptive research is applied as the design. It is used because it aims to analyze and discuss the status of current phenomenon. The current status of phenomenon in this study is “Baper expression found on Path” used by the student of University of Muhammadiyah Malang. According to Williams (2007) descriptive research is a research method that can determine the situation in current phenomenon. Nassaji (2015) also states that the goal of descriptive research is drawing and classifying the phenomenon. In addition, Walliman (2011) defines that descriptive research relates to an observation in collecting the data.

In conducting this research, qualitative research is applied. It is applied because it is an approach that is used in exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem (Creswell, 2014). Hancock at.al (2009) also defines that qualitative research is research design that concern with the developing and the understanding of social phenomena. Williams (2007) states that qualitative research can be used to investigate the participant’s opinion about social phenomenon. It means that qualitative research
is an approach that focuses on understanding the social phenomenon among individual or groups.

According to Sauro (2015), Qualitative research can be classified into 5 types. Those are ethnography, narrative, phenomenological, grounded theory, and case study. In this study, phenomenological qualitative research is applied. It is used to determine an event, activity, or phenomenon. In conducting this type of qualitative research, there are several methods that can be used such as conducting interviews, reading documents, watching videos, or visiting places and events, to understand the meaning participants place on whatever’s being examined.

3.2 Population and Sample

In doing this research, population and sample technique is used in qualitative research. According to Hanlon and Larget (2011) population is all the units or single in involvement or interest that typically does not have an accurate data for all the members of population. Creswell (2012) states that population is the individual group that has different character from other groups. In this study, the populations are the status which is made by the students of University of Muhammadiyah Malang on Path.

Sample is a part or individual of a population. Gallardo (2010) states that sample should represent the population. It means that the sample that is taken should cover all the information about population. The sample in this study is the status in Pathdaily which is written or made by the students of University of Muhammadiyah Malang on researcher timeline search that categorized as Baper
status. In this study, *Baper* expressions that were taken were 16 *Baper* expressions.

According to Ary (2010) there are two steps of sampling that can be used in doing a research. Those are probability sampling and nonprobability sampling. In this case, nonprobability sampling is used to take a sample. This sampling technic is chosen because it focuses on the writer knowledge and judgment. It is also more comfortable and simple.

In nonprobability sampling, one of major form of sampling is taken. Purposive sampling technique is used in collecting the data. Barreiro and Albandoz (2001) state that purposive sampling is a sampling technique where the person who is selected as the sampling is chosen according to the writer’s purpose and opinion. The reason of using this technique is that this technique gives further understanding about the topic. In this study, the criteria that is used to take a sample is the status that contains *Baper* expression in Pathdaily according to the writer, like touching or contains good meaning.

### 3.3 Data collection and Instrument

Research instrument is an important thing to do in collecting and gathering the data. By doing research instrument, the result of the study will be more accurate through some methods or technique. Thus, the researcher applies primary and secondary instrument in this study.
3.3.1 Primary Instrument

According to Ary (2010), primary instrument is the instrument where the researcher used him or herself as the primary instrument for data collection in qualitative research. It means that the researcher regards him or herself as the primary instrument in this study. It might be caused to analyze and understand the variety of Baper expression used by the student of University of Muhammadiyah Malang on Path by him or herself.

3.3.2 Secondary Instrument

To collect and analyze the data, secondary instrument is applied. Two techniques are used in this secondary instrument. Those are document analysis and interview.

According to Ary (2010: 457), document analysis is a research method applied into written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material. It is a research method that used written or visual materials in collecting the data. Written or visual materials which can be used are newspaper, textbook, and journal. In this study, the writer takes the status of the students of University of Muhammadiyah Malang on Path, especially on pathdaily. The status that is taken should content a Baper expression feeling. From the document that was taken, the writer analyzes Baper expression on the status of the students of University of Muhammadiyah Malang on Path.

According to Patton and Chochran (2002), interview is like a conversation in everyday daily but it focuses on gaining data. It is the method that uses an opinion, belief and feeling of people who is interviewed. This method can help the
researcher to have more understanding about the people experiences. It also can
give more information to the researcher by asking several questions to the
interviewed.

Ary (2010) classifies interview into three categories. The first category is
unstructured interview. In this type of interview, the question is not set yet. The
question might arise according to the situation. It means that this interview does
not need preparation before interview process. It flows by the situation that faced
in the process of interview. The second category of interview is structure
interview. In contrast with unstructured interview, structure interview is an
interview that is prepared before the process of interview. The question which is
used for interviewing is set properly. All the interviewed will get the same
question from the interviewer. The last category is semi-structured interview. It is
the interview that combined the rule of structure and unstructured interview. The
question might be formulated before interviewing but it can be changed or
modified during interviewing.

In this research, semi-structured interview is chosen in doing an interview.
It means that there are two ways in interview process. The writer can prepare the
question and modify the question during the process of interview. Then, note is
taken and recorded in the process of interview. Before doing an interview, the
writer analyzes the data in two steps. First step is the writer selecting the data with
peer researcher. Then, the writer validates the data to the adviser to make sure that
the data was categorized into Baper expression or not.
After getting the clear data, the researcher triangulates the data through interview to get valid data. In this study, the writer asked five people to be interviewed. The interviewees will be asked about their opinion about Baper expression on the documents that were selected. The document will be taken as Baper expression when three of the interviewees said that the expressions are Baper expression. The interviewees are also asked about their reason and their feeling about the Baper expression.

3.4 Procedure

According to Ary (2010) procedure is the section that explains about overall qualitative approach that is done in the research. This part will show the way of gaining information and gathering the data. The methods that are used in collecting the data are document analysis and interview. The steps that are used are the following:

a. Choosing and collecting the document (Baper expression) that is used for interviewing.

b. Arranging an appointment with the subject.

c. Preparing interview items such as note book, pen and recorder.

d. Using an interview protocol:

   • Starting and opening conversation before asking the questions point (greeting).

   • Asking about the questions that are related to the research.

e. Taking notes and recording the respondents’ answers.
f. Rechecking the notes.

g. Writing the answers for documentation.

3.5 Data Analysis

Data analysis should be done to get the result of interview. Data analysis is the process where the data is arranged and search systematically to get more understanding about the data and to be able to represent the data to others (Ary: 2010). Here are the following steps in doing data analysis:

a. Collecting data from time line search of Path in the form of pathdaily

b. Discussing data with peer researchers.

c. Validating data into adviser

d. Interviewing data into five people.

e. Reducing the data that is not important.

f. Drawing conclusions based on the result of the data that has been analysed.