

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the description of the research method that includes research design, data source, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis. Below is the description of the research methodology.

A. Research Design

Research design is a framework for conducting research where it contains the research method and techniques chosen by a researcher. There are some research designs such as qualitative, quantitative, or mixed. In this research, the researcher uses the qualitative method where this method is to explain about theoretical assumptions based on the phenomena that exists to be analyzed (Donald Ary, 2010). Usually, this method is showed by non-numerical data as like text, video, or audio because this is referred to looking for human understanding about something that occurs. So that, the researcher wants to know the idiomatic expressions that used in an educational news using words, phrases and sentences in explaining this research.

B. Data Source

Data source is the data that be collected for the researcher, it is divided two types such as primary data and secondary data (Donald Ary, 2010). Primary data is a type of data that is collected by the researcher from main source including word, phrases, sentence, etc. While secondary data is the data that be used including books, dictionary, internet, thesis, reports,

journals, etc. These are supporting primary data as references so that the researcher will find out anything beyond the news.

Sources of data in this study are news from education today magazine in short, Education Today Magazine is a national education news magazine that be conducted to report the important information about education field. It be published from October 2022 of Datateam Business Media Limited, London. This magazine is started to the teacher, school management and principal, higher and professional institutions, etc.

This publication aims to be the leading national platform for the exchange of ideas and information from the news, views and education sectors. The magazine is also committed to supporting London's education and qualifications initiatives by regularly focusing on news and reporting on qualification development activities.

C. Research Instrument

Research instrument is a tool to do research as a measurement. The main instrument in this research is the researcher itself. To make easy in analyzing, the resaechrer uses paper notes that includes number, sentence or phrase, types of idioms, and meaning. The researcher wants to analyze the types of idiomatic expression and how it used in a news.

D. Data Collection Method

Data collection is the procedur of colleting the data to conduct research. In writing this research, the researcher used documentation method. Documentation is the way to looking for data use note, book, newspaper, etc. In this research, the researcher collects the data by certain

procedures as follow: searching and downloading an educational news from internet, reading the news, looking for the idiomatic expressions in the news, writing the idiomatic expression in the paper notes.

E. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process to analyze the data. The researcher conducts this research by following some steps such as collecting, identifying, classifying, analyzing, and displaying. The researcher collects the data in a news, then identify related with the research problem, after that classify based on statement of problem as continuing to analyze data based on the problem and theory, then the last is display the data based on the result of the analysis.

After collecting the data, the writer took several steps to analyze the data collecting, the first the data from the newspaper were selected to see the meaning of the idiom, the second data is classified based on the type of idiom, the third is looking for the meaning of the data that has been classified by idiom.

The theory used in this study is the theory of McCarty and O'dell (2017). According to this theory, idioms are expressions that contain of a certain meaning and sometimes it is different with the origin sentences from what people said (O'Dell, 2017). In this study, the researcher analyzed similes by looking for sentences using the words (as, like), binomials (and, or), trinomials (It is followed two words, the conjunction “and”, then the last word), proverbs (expression that including the rules of behavior, advice, the

principle of life, and the comparison), Cliches (the common expression that is often used or repeated so that it loses the original meaning or message), and the last Fixed statement (a phrase that expresses something different from the literal definition).

F. Trustworthiness of The Data

Data validation is the final step in the data collection process. According to Creswell (2013:202), validity means how accurately the findings reflect the views of the researcher, participants, or readers. In qualitative research, validation aims to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the collected data. Miles and Hubberman (1994:266) define validation as assessing the truthfulness or acceptance of data. In simpler terms, data validation determines how trustworthy the data is for research purposes. This study uses triangulation to test the validity of its findings. Creswell (2013:207) explains that triangulation is a method to ensure data strength by gathering insights from different perspectives. In qualitative research, triangulation involves using various tools, viewpoints, and time periods to improve the validity of the data. To validate the findings of this research, the researcher consulted Ulin Ni'mah Rodliya Ulfah, M.Pd, a lecturer at the State Islamic Institute (IAIN) of Kediri. She carefully reviewed the information and evidence collected during the research process.