CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A.   Research Design

According to George and Gail (1086), research design is the procedural details of a study by which a researcher collects the data and which offer some level of control over the research situation.

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative because it does not use numerical data. It uses detailed description. According to John West (1996), Qualitative studies are those in which the description of observation is not ordinarily expressed in quantitative terms, it is not suggested that numerical measures are never used, but description is emphasized.

Descriptive qualitative design is very applicable to suit the nature of this study. Through this design, the researcher expects to study comprehensively the phenomenon under the scope of this study.

As such, the study has the following characteristics. Those are describing and explaining the phenomenon under study without imposing special treatment to the source of the data. In other words, they data will be taken as they are (naturalistic).

B. Data Source

This research, the data is from Jim Scrivener's *Learning Teaching* book. Before taking the data, the researcher takes some references, those are

morphology books, dictionary and previous study as the secondary data of this research.

C. Research Instrument

The main instrument of this research is the researcher. She analyzes and conclude the data by herself. Furthermore, text, books, dictionary, internet, journal article and thesis can help to do this research. In addition, some references that are related and explain about affixes are supported as well.

D. Data Collection

According to Azwar (2007: 36) there are many ways to collect the data, such as observation, the use of instrument for collecting data and documentation. Moreover, data collection is very important in this research. So, the writer uses observation as the technique to collect the data.

Observation is a complex process which is composed from the biological and psychological process. The most important for both are observing and remembering (Hadi in Sugiono, 2013:145). In the other word, observation means an activity to collect the data by concerning in observing and remembering the object of the research. In order to get the qualified data, the researcher utilized the step in doing the observations. The steps are as follows:

a. Reading Jim Scrivener's *Learning Teaching* book.

b. Analyze the derivational affixes found in Jim Scrivener's *Learning Teaching* book.

c. Classify the derivational affixes found in Jim Scrivener's *Learning Teaching* book.

d. Classify the data according to the rubric of the types and the function of derivational affixes. The rubric can be seen below:

Table 3.1 Derivational Affixes Rubric

No.	Words	Part of Speech	Root	Part of Speech	Derivational Affixes		Note
					Prefix	suffix	
1.	The word which is found derivational affixes. Coding: PxLy(z) P: Paragraph X: number of paragraph L: Line Y: number of line Z: page	Kind of part speech of the word	roots of the words	Part of speech of the root	Prefix found in the word	Suffix found in the word	The function of derivational affixes

e. Determine the classified data become the data the researcher used to find the result of the research.

E. Data Analysis

In the research, the researcher chooses four techniques of data analysis. The explanations are as follows:

1. Data Collection

Data collection is the result of data collecting technique on observation and documentation.

2. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process to choose the main data to focus, to focus on the most important data and throw up the unnecessary one. The guideline of the data reduction is the objectives of the research. Data reduction is a process to think sensitively, the high intelligence and the broad knowledge.

3. Data Display

Data display is a process to arrange the result of the data reduction done by simple explaining, draft, and relation inter categories and flowchart. The data display helps the researcher to understand what is happening and to do something further analysis or caution on that understanding.

4. Data Verification/Conclusion

The conclusion verifies by see back of the data reduction and data display after collecting the data, so conclusion that is taken does not deviate from the problems of the research. On the whole, to analyze the data the researcher must find and collect the data in the field and then the data is

being learned. The researcher chooses the relevance data toward the study to solve the problems

F. Triangulation

Triangulation is a process of check and recheck the data result whether the data is valid or not. The purpose of triangulation in qualitative research is to increase the credibility and validity of the result. They are four basic types of triangulation. Those are methodological triangulation, investigator triangulation, data triangulation, and theory triangulation. In this research, the researcher is going to apply the investigator triangulation. It involves using more than one researcher in the research. The researcher is going to asks one of the lecturer in IAIN Kediri to validate and make sure that this research is valid.