

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This section concerns the methodological activities including research design, data collection (source of data and instrument), data analysis, trustworthiness of the study and parameter.

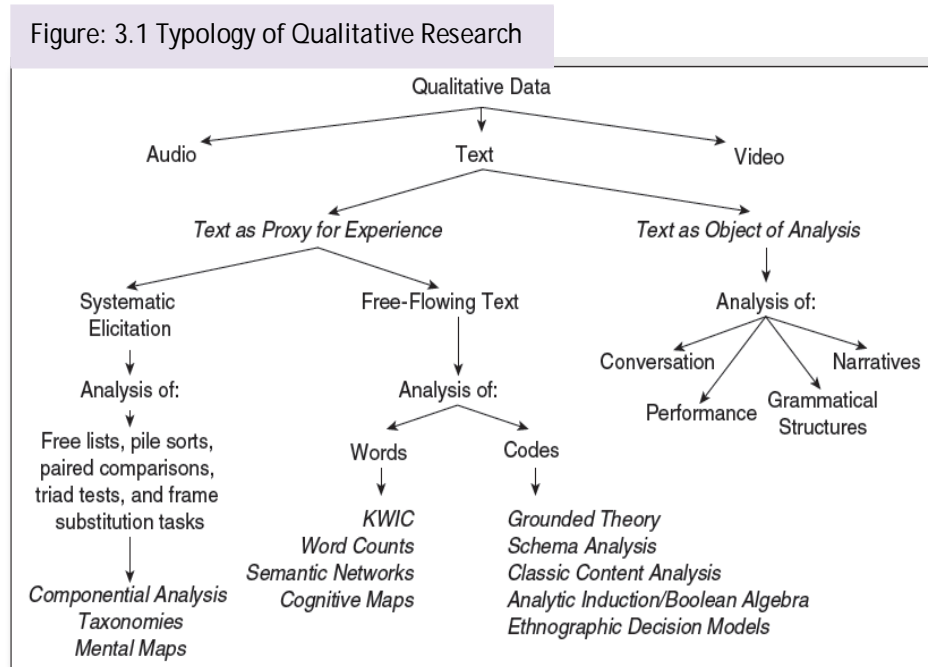
3.1 Research Design

Qualitative research is research using methods such as participant observation or case studies which result in a narrative, descriptive account of a setting or practice in contrast to quantitative research which focuses on measurement and formal analysis. Sociologists using these methods typically reject positivism and adopt a form of interpretive sociology (Parkinson & Drislane, 2011). Qualitative data, usually in the form of words rather than number, have always been the staple of some fields in social sciences, notably anthropology, history, and political sciences (Miles and Huberman 1994).

The design of this research is descriptive qualitative in nature, because the objective of this study to find out the organizational patterns in opinion column of Jakarta Post newspaper. The result of the study will be provided in form of word or descriptively rather than numbers. The characteristics of qualitative research are as follow: First, English opinion column in Jakarta post's are the direct sources of data and the researcher is the key instrument considering that she spends time in the data collection and analysis. Second, the data of this research are in the form of texts representing organizational patterns of English

opinion column in Jakarta Post's from different social disciplines. Third, a bottom-up approach is employed in this study in the sense that the researcher analyzes the features of discourse (found in data) before drawing the inferences to substantiate theories (organizational patterns of Jakarta Post's English newspaper).

Ryan and Bernard's (2000) typology of qualitative research that divides qualitative data into its three main forms—text, images, and sounds (Figure 3.1). Analysis of text is further subdivided into two primary components—text as an object of analysis (e.g., linguistic type approaches, such as structural linguistics) and text as a proxy for experience.



Source: Ryan and Bernard (2000).

This study focuses mainly on data collection methods of textual data as object of analysis and as a means to understand the organizational patterns used in the text.

Furthermore, the main purpose of this study is to examine the organizational patterns in opinion column of Jakarta Post's English newspaper, particularly organizational patterns in developing paragraph being used. According to Safnil (2000) in Anwar (2010) there are two major aspects of a unit analysis to consider in discourse analytic studies, i.e. what position or function it has in the structure of other larger units and what its own internal structures are.

According to Miles and Huberman (1994) the characteristics of language as communication can be divided into two aspects which consist of the content of the communication and the process of communication. More explanation, research focusing on the content of communication can be approached by content analysis because the main goal is to describe the content of the communication. In brief, a research aim to investigate the process of communication is approached by discourse analysis or ethnography of communication. This analysis is much more on process rather than on the content of language communication.

3.2 Data Collection

This part significantly discusses two important things that is the source where the data is collected and the instrument necessarily used to collect the data of this study.

3.2.1 Source of data

Since the objective of the study is to find out the organizational patterns in Jakarta Post opinion column, a number of opinion column in Jakarta Post written in English are selected from Jan,05th 2014 until Jan12nd, 2014. The selection of Jakarta Post's English newspapers is based on some criteria. First, the columns represent quality, the text are general view from social phenomenon rather than attract the pros or the cons from certain group or class. Second, the newspapers written by a person skilled in the art. This emphasis for the focus of the opinion column in Jakarta Post's is on organizational paragraph development.

This choice of opinion column in Jakarta Post's English newspaper, however, is for both substantial and practical reason. Substantially, familiar with content of language in opinion column of Jakarta Post's English newspaper contributes helpfully to the credibility of the research result. Then, practically, the knowledge of the organizational patterns in opinion column of Jakarta Post's is benefit for the researcher's in implementing her knowledge during study.

3.2.2 Instrument

Most qualitative descriptive research, take the researcher itself as the main instrument, especially in reference to the analysis of opinion column in Jakarta Post's in organizational pattern of developing paragraph.

3.3 Data Analysis

Miles and Huberman (1994) identify three major approaches to qualitative data analysis: interpretative approaches, social anthropological approaches, and collaborative social research approaches.

The data are analyzed at two levels of analysis, the first at micro or paragraph level and the second at macro or whole composition level. Thus, each text will be analyzed at the paragraph level as well as at the whole composition level.

The following procedure will be used to analyze the data of the study:

- 1) *Data Reduction* refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions. In this section, the writer's allow to write summaries, coding, teasing out themes, making partition, writing memos. The data reduction / transforming process continuing after fieldwork, until a final report is completed.
- 2) *Data Display* is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action.
- 3) *Data Conclusion Drawing or Verification*. Miles and Huberman (1994)

3.4 Trustworthiness of the study

In quantitative studies, this is referred to as 'validity' while in qualitative research is trustworthiness (also known as credibility and/or dependability). Trustworthiness enables investigators to explain the goodness of qualitative terms outside of the parameters which are generally in quantitative research. The purpose of trustworthiness in qualitative research is to support the argument that the inquiry's results of the study. According to Lincoln and Guba (1985) in Thomas (2006) states that four general types of trustworthiness in qualitative research; *credibility* means the concept of internal consistency, where the core issue is how we make sure rigor in the research process and the way we

communicate to other people that we have done so; *transferability* is more the responsibility of the individual seeking to transfer the findings to a different situation or population than that of the investigator of the initial study ; *dependability* relates to the primary challenge that “the way in which a research is carried out needs to be consistent across time, researchers, and analysis techniques” and *confirmability* is founded on the acknowledgment that research is never objective. Among the procedures they described, those most applicable to performing data analyses include conducting peer debriefings and stakeholder checks as part of establishing credibility and conducting a research audit (comparing the data with the research findings and interpretations) for dependability. Other procedures that can be used for assessing the trustworthiness of the data analysis include consistency checks or checks of interrater reliability (e.g., having another coder take the category descriptions and find the text that belongs in those categories) and member or stakeholder checks (e.g., Erlandson, Harris, Skipper, & Allen: 1993 in Thomas : 2006). Stakeholder or member checks involve opportunities for people with a specific interest in the evaluation, such as participants, service providers, and funding agencies, to comment on categories or the interpretations made.

In this study, to check the validity of the research steps and processing, a senior lecturer from internal University of Muhammadiyah Gresik is asked to guide and advice. The reason why chose a senior lecturers of the university's internal, because his educational background of doctoral and has conducted research article at the Victoria University of Wellington New Zealand.

3.5 Parameters

To determine the kinds of organization patterns in opinion column of Jakarta Post written by Indonesian, the following parameter based on McWhorter (2005) is used. The purpose of the text and the signal words used in the text, usually indicates the type of organization pattern of the text. The characteristics are: (1) *Definition* if the explains the meaning of new words or phrases. The characteristics of signal words are: is, refers to, can be defined as, means, consists of, involves, is a term that, is called, is characterized by, occurs when, are those that, entails, corresponds to, is literally. (2) *Classification* if the texts divided a topic into parts based on shared characteristics. The signal words are: classified as, comprises, is composed of, several varieties of, different stages of, different groups that, includes, one first, second, another, finally, last. (3) *Chronological order* if describes the sequence in which events occur in time. The signal words used are: first, second, later, before, next, as soon as, after, when, finally, meanwhile, following, last, during, in, on, until. (4) *Process* when the orders in which things are done or how things work. The signal words used are: first, second, next, then, following, after that, last, finally. (5) *Order of importance* when describes ideas in order of priority or preference. The characteristics of signal words are: less, more, primary, next, last, most important, primarily, secondarily. (6) *Spatial order* if describes physical location or position in space. The signal words used are: above, below, beside, next to, in front of, behind, inside, outside, opposite, within, nearby. (7) *Cause and effect* when concerns how one or more things cause or are related to another. The signal words are: Causes: because, because of, for, since, stems from, one cause is, one reason is, leads to,

causes, creates, yields, produces, due to, breeds, for this reason Effects: consequently, results in, one result is, therefore, thus, as a result, hence. (8) *Comparison and contrast* if discusses similarities and/or differences among ideas, theories, concepts, objects, or persons. The signal words used are: Similarities: both, also, similarly, like, likewise, too, as well as, resembles, correspondingly, in the same way, to compare, in comparison, share Differences: unlike, differs from, in contrast, on the other hand, instead, despite, nevertheless, however, in spite of, whereas, as opposed to. (9) *Listing and enumeration* if organizes lists of information: characteristics, features, parts, or categories. The characteristics of signal words are: the following, several, for example, for instance, one, another, also, too, in other words, first second, numerals (1, 2, 3...), letters (a, b, c...), most important, the largest, the least, finally. (10) *Statement and clarification* when indicates that information explaining a concept or idea will follow. The signal words used are: in fact, in other words, clearly, evidently, obviously. (11) *Summary* if indicates that a condensed review of an idea or piece of writing is to follow. The signal words are: in summary, in conclusion, in brief, to summarize, to sum up, in short, on the whole. (12) *Generalization and example* provides examples that clarify a broad, general statement. The characteristics of signal words are: for example, for instance, that is, to illustrate, thus. The last is (13) *Addition* indicates that additional information will follow. The signal words used are: furthermore, additionally, also, besides, further, in addition, moreover, again.