CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

A. Type of the Research

Considering the purpose of the research and the nature of the problem, type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative research is the research which has a purpose to understand the phenomenon of subject study, such as action, perception, motivation, behavior, etc, holistically and descriptively in words and language at a specific natural concept and used some natural method[1].

Descriptive qualitative research gives priority to analyze data. In this research, the researcher analyzes the words, sentences, and phrases of *The Jakarta Post* editorials issued on November 2010. Then, he analyzes more to get the contributions of the result of identifying English grammatical collocations in *The Jakarta Post* editorials issued on November 2010 to the writing course.

B. Subject of the Study

Subject of this study is *The Jakarta Post* editorials issued on November 2010. It will be identified to get the contributions to the writing course. The researcher knows the condition of the teaching writing here is used as consideration in determining the contribution to the writing course, especially at English Department in Tarbiyah Faculty IAIN Walisongo.

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[1]Lexy J. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Qualitative*, (Bandung: Pt Remaja Rosdakarya, 2004), p.6

C. Technique of the Data Collection

The technique of data collection of this study is scrutinizing or attentive observation method. Scrutinizing or attentive observation method is to observe the use of language both orally and in writing. If the data is written language such as narrative text, mass media language, and etc., we can also use this method[2]. The data are taken from *The Jakarta Post* editorials issued on November 2010 and other supporting data related to the object study by reading inasmuch as it is kinds of printed journalism presented in written language.

The technique in collecting data in this research involves several activities that are;

The first step of data collection procedure was reading *The Jakarta Post* editorials published on November 2010. The researcher read *The Jakarta Post* editorials on November 2010 which are considered as the data. The data are the only editorials of *The Jakarta Post*.

After the complete reading was done, the next step was identification. The researcher identified English grammatical collocation found in *The Jakarta Post* editorials.

The next step was classification. The data that had been identified was then classified based on the English grammatical collocation patterns.

To simplify data, the researcher selected the representative of each pattern from the whole classified patterns of English grammatical collocations and it will be analyzed.

In doing this research, the researcher need some reference that related to the study. These are aimed to help the researcher in analyzing the data. There were several steps that the researcher did in collecting the

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[2] Mahsun, *Metode Penelitian Bahasa Tahapan Strategi, Metode, dan Tekniknya*, (Jakarta: PT RajaGrafindo,2005), p.92-93

reference, as follows: 1) Looking for books related to the study from library, 2) Looking for any materials related with the study or internet, 3) Looking for any thesis related to the study from library.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

Syntax is the study of the structures of phrases and sentences[3]. Syntactical analysis means that the writer analyzes the data previously collected syntactically. When discuss syntax analysis, we can not separate it from linguistics the scientific study of language and its structure including the study of grammar, syntax, and phonetics as syntax is a branch of it.

The object of analysis is the words, phrases, clause and sentence containing English grammatical collocation which can be identified in *The Jakarta Post* editorials issued on November 2010 as subject of the study.

The second analysis is semantic analysis which functions to know *The Jakarta Post* editorial writers' purpose of using each grammatical collocation. Semantics, roughly defined, is the study of meaning of words and sentences[4]. A semantic analysis means that writer analyzes data syntactically in order to understand the purpose of using each English grammatical collocation.

The first step, the researcher makes list of kinds of English grammatical collocations as the equipment to identify the words, phrases, clauses and sentences as the sign of the object; it's done to get the purpose

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[3] Department of Language Ohio University, *Language Files*, (Ohio: Ohio State University Press), p.163

[4] Department of Language Ohio University, *Language Files*, (Ohio: Ohio State University Press), p. 211

of using each English grammatical collocation which the writer wants to find out in this study based on the statement of the problem.

For identification, the researcher has signed each kind of English grammatical collocations which will be analyzed. English grammatical collocation has been designed by capital letter "G" and number 1 to 8 following. **G1** collocation consists of noun + preposition combinations. The writer does not include noun + of combinations. **G2** collocation consists of noun followed by to + infinitive. **G3** collocation consists of noun that can be followed by *a that clause* and Some nouns can be followed by a clause with the present subjunctive in formal English. **G4** collocation consists of preposition + noun combinations. **G5** collocation consists of adjective + preposition combinations that occur in the predicate or as set-off attributive (verb less clause). **G6** collocation consists of predicate adjectives and a following to + infinitive. **G7** collocation consists of adjective that can be followed by *a that clause*. **G8** collocation consists of nineteen English verb patterns, designed by capital letters **A** to **O**.

In this survey of verb patterns the following special symbols are used: s= subject; v=verb; o= object (direct or indirect); c= complement; a= adverbial (when obligatory); v-ing= verb form in -ing.

Pattern Designation	Pattern
A	= s v o to o (or) s v o o *Leave extend offers gave awarded paid send teach sell*
B	=s v o to o *Deliver shelled out caused convey disbursed*
C	=s v o for o (or) s v o o

	Buy set take teach tell wish write pay play buy cost get lend make offer
D, d	=s v prep. o (or) s v o prep. o *Built up came as leads with depend on agree with capitalizing on share power with boils down to came out*
E	=s v to inf. *Need struggle fail hope continue help manage agree expect try decide demand deserve expect fail forget hesitate hope learn manage mean offer plan prepare pretend refuse regret remember seem volunteer*
F	=s v inf. *May will can shall*
G	=s v v-ing *Keep continue stop mind begin start admit advise anticipate appreciate avoid complete consider delay deny discuss dislike enjoy finish forget mention mind miss postpone practice quit recall recollect recommend regret remember resent resist risk stop suggest tolerate understand*
H	=s v o to inf. *Urge expect call on prompt force implore require invite advise allow*

	ask assist beg cause challenge convince dare encourage expect forbid force get help hire instruct invite need order permit persuade remind request require teach tell warm
I	=s v o inf.
	Let help have make know bid behold feel glimpse hark at hear look at listen to notice observe perceive see smell witness watch
J	=s v o v-ing
	Feel leave spend waste bring catch depict discover draw find get imagine keep leave paint send set show start take behold feel glimpse hark at hear listen to look at notice observe perceive see smell watch witness
K	=s v (o) that clause
	Learn argue predict see announce observe say convince know confirm
L	=s v o c
	Have see name consider prove make find appoint believe call choose consider crown declare dye elect find leave make select suppose think vote bake beat believe boil bore break burn color cry cut drink drive dye eat fill find fling get hammer have hold imagine keep lay leave let

	lick like make open pack paint prove push raise render see set shout sing sleep slit strike strike suppose think turn want wipe wish
M	=s v (o) a
	Last leave come
N	=s v (o) wh-word
	See spell out show Look at estimate wonder examine guess
O	=s v c (adjective or noun)
	Become remain seem feel get seem stay appear get appear grow look taste turn sound smell prove keep

The second step, after knowing or finding out kinds of English grammatical collocation found in *The Jakarta Post* editorials on November 2010, the researcher analyzes purpose of using them semantically. The result of this analysis will enrich knowledge of writing by the end of this analysis.

Based on the collocation patterns which the researcher made, the researcher explains the purpose of using each English grammatical collocation based on grammatical rules, beginning from the use of G1 till G8 simultaneously.

The last step, the results of both analyses will be result findings and then those will be identified more to get the contribution to the writing course, especially English Department in Tarbiyah Faculty IAIN Walisongo, as additional knowledge of writing in getting advanced and communicative writing.