

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF THE STUDY**

The writer used a research method to prove the complete result of what to discuss. By doing research method the writer would reach the objectives of the research. The writer presented the research approach, data source and data, data collection and data technique.

#### **3.1. Research Approach**

There were two main types of scientific method in linguistics or general research collecting the data, quantitative and qualitative method. Qualitative method is sometimes we make close analyses such as individual texts or grammatical constructions that we know from introspection or get from other sources, unlike quantitative methods where it is counting things and use frequencies or percentages to describe language to formulate hypotheses or theories (Lindquist, 2009, pp. 25-26). The quantitative method of the research taken from the raw frequency counts of any certain linguistic feature or expression, as Gries (2014, p. 30) mentioned. Therefore, the writer used mixed method in doing this research which applied both descriptive qualitative and quantitative approaches to carry out the result of this research. As Lindquist written on his book, he implied that the quantitative method is used in data collection through corpus of adjective collocation and it also measures how often the data of adjective collocation has shown. Meanwhile the qualitative method used to check the data that has been processed by the quantitative method to be written.

#### **3.2 Data and Source of Data**

The data and the source of data of the research were taken from KWIC (keyword-in-context) of NOW Corpus' website (<https://corpus.byu.edu/now/>). KWIC listed all instances of a search term in a corpus in the form of a concordance. Through KWIC, we can find several important messages that delivered by such online media. KWIC could find the frequency of a word or

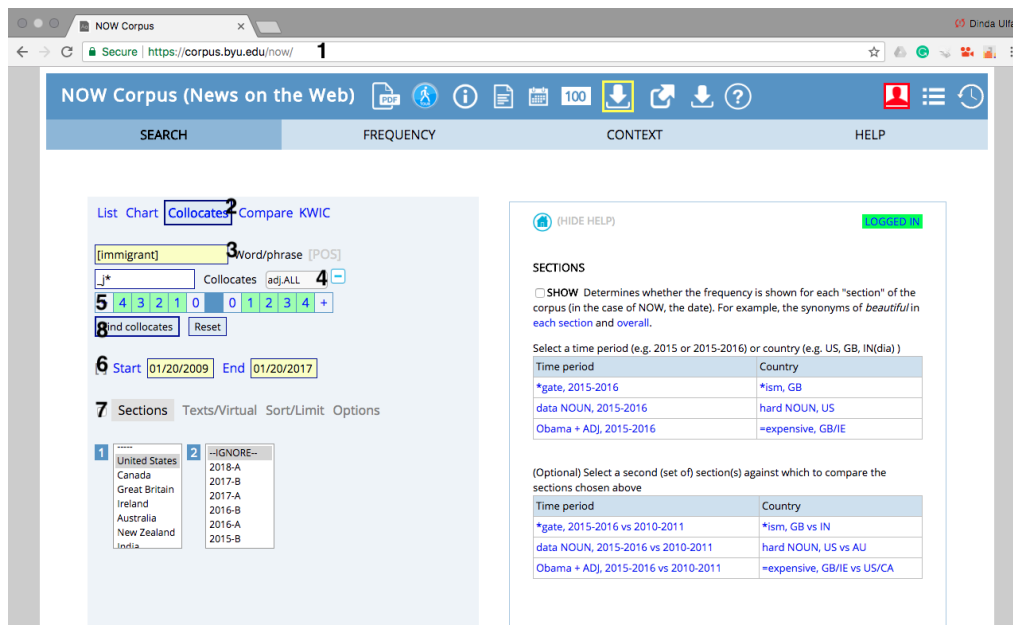
phrase in a corpus in some different word classes such as nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Beside all of them above, KWIC could find some complex linguistic structures such as the passives, split infinitives and so on using its 'smart searches' and it could sort, filter and randomize concordance lines (Lancaster University, 2017). Since the population of this research does not evolve people but corpora which is NOW Corpus which made by Mark Davies from Brigham Young University located in Provo, Utah, United States of America. Using this corpus, we can see what was happening with the language from 10 – 20 years ago until now because it stored more than 6 billion words of data from web-based newspapers and magazines from the year of 2010 to the present time. Therefore, the data for this research purpose was taken from the news that written on the various websites.

By inputting the word of [immigrant], we found the adjective collocation of the word that occurred by the year of 2010 until now. The writer used the word of [immigrant] as the object of the research. Therefore, she was looking for the adjective collocation of immigrant that occurred between the Obama and Trump's era.

### **3.3 Technique of Data Collection**

There were several steps in collecting the data that has been done by the writer in collecting the data. Make sure that we have an Internet connection, and open the BYU Corpora (<https://corpus.byu.edu/>). There were actually some similar English corpora or other languages with difference necessities such as iWeb: The Intelligent Web-based Corpus, News on the Web, Global Web-based English (GlowbE), Wikipedia Corpus, Hansard Corpus, Early English Books Online, Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), Corpus of Historical American English (COHA), Corpus of US Supreme Court Opinions, TIME Magazines Corpus, Corpus American Soap Operas, British National Corpus (BYU-BNC), Strathy Corpus (Canada), and CORE Corpus. Each of them has different time period, number of words, and the language or dialect that used. Since the writer used NOW Corpus as the data collection, she clicked the NOW Corpus and it will automatically opened the NOW Corpus'

site (<https://corpus.byu.edu/now/>). The following steps are first, go to the NOW Corpus' website (<https://corpus.byu.edu/now/>). Second, choose the Collocates on the menu bar. Third, input the word of [immigrant] on the Word/phrase column. Make sure to put brackets between the word of [immigrant]. Fourth, click on the column that available beside the Collocates box and choose the adj.ALL to indicate that the writer needs the adjectival collocation of the words [immigrant]. Fifth, click the window span which expressed by the symbol of '+'. These symbols can be varying size depends on the aim of study, but some researchers commonly choose the four or five words to the left and to the right which can be seen on the page as "+4 to +4" or "-+5 to +5" (Lindquist, 2009). Because according to Sinclair (2004) the more frequency number that chosen, the lower the significance in general and the ideal collocation that used is usually found in a range of +4 and +4. The left side means the collocation that occurs before and the right side is the collocation that occurs after the adjective. Sixth, input the date of Obama's presidency (January 20<sup>th</sup> 2009 – January 20<sup>th</sup> 2017). Make sure that we wrote the date orderly (the month followed by the date and after that the year). The writer chose the year of Obama's era because during his era the noun of [immigrant] was uncommonly used. Seventh, click the 'Section' below the date and choose "United States". As the writer mentioned before that she wants her research to be more focused and more specific during their era in the United States. Finally, click the 'Find Collocates' button to find the results and the link will be automatically move to the Frequency tab to see the results. If nothing happened after clicking the button, go to the Frequency tab and wait a moment until the results shown up.



**Figure 3.1 Technique of the Data Collection**

The writer also did the same thing to find the adjective collocation during the Trump's era by changed the date into the date where Trump has served as an American President (January 20<sup>th</sup> 2017 – now (May 30<sup>th</sup> 2018)). The writer decided to choose his era because during the Trump's presidency, the issue of immigrant became his signature issue during Donald Trump's presidency campaign.

### 3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the several steps to analyze the data were as follows: Firstly, the writer took the first top ten of the results that showed up from the Frequency tab during Obama and Trump's presidency. Secondly, the data from the results of the adjective collocation on [immigrant] during Obama and Trump's era of NOW Corpus, the writer found their differences towards its adjective collocations. Thirdly, the writer determined the adjectives that occurred during both era and connected with the events that caused the appearance of those collocations that have been taken from the NOW Corpus on the Frequency tab.

After that, the writer determined the adjectives of [immigrant] by classified them based on Dixon (2005) recent theory. According to Him, there are eleven types of adjectives which are dimension, physical, property, speed, age, color, value, difficulty, volition, qualification, human propensity, similarity, and an additional other. The classification of other was chosen by the writer since there were considered as not adjective since not all of them are descriptive adjectives and find the difference that occur between Obama's and Trump's presidencies.