

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 1.1 Formulation of Problems

This chapter presents the methodology for the study as an attempt to find the answers of the following problems, these are; 1) kinds of prefixes that are attached to the complex words shaped by English base found in Twitter's tweets 2) the grammatical meaning of prefixes found, 3) kinds of morphophonemic rules have occurred in complex words shaped by prefixes in *Bahasa Indonesia* and English base.

This chapter consists of the research method, respondents, data collection, source of the data collection, procedure of data collection, and the data analysis.

#### 1.2 Research Method

This study employs a mixed qualitative-quantitative method. Mixed method refers to “all procedures collecting and analyzing both qualitative and quantitative data in the context of single study” (Driscoll, Yeboah, Salib, & Rupert, 2007:19). Furthermore, the mixed method change the form of data into another (Driscoll, Yeboah, Salib, & Rupert, 2007). It can be changed from qualitative into quantitative data, called *quantitizing*, or quantitative or qualitative data, called *qualitizing*.

“The term *quantitizing* has been coined to describe the process of transforming coded qualitative data into quantitative data and *qualitizing* to describe the process of converting quantitative data to qualitative data” (Tashakkori and Teddlie, 1998 cited in Driscoll, Yeboah, Salib, & Rupert, 2007:20).

Based on the explanation above, this study uses a mixed methods in which it blends both qualitative and quantitative approaches in one study. In collecting the data, it uses quantitative method due to it is concerned with the process and understanding of words (Alwasilah, 2002). The qualitative data are then transformed into quantitative by enumerating the frequency of each prefixes and grammatical meaning, the percentage of prefixes and grammatical meanings found in the study. This design is called *quantitizing* qualitative data (Driscoll, Yeboah, Salib, & Rupert, 2007). This study is concerned with the process and understanding of complex words in Twitter. Meanwhile, in reporting the data, the study describes the kinds of prefixes, their grammatical meanings based on its frequency and percentage. However, the present study also used description in reporting the morphophonemic rules which have occurred in the mixed complex words shaped by English base. Therefore, the mixed method is the appropriate approach for this study due to it combined the design and the technique.

### 1.3 Respondents

In this study, the respondent is considered as 139 users of Twitter in which their tweets are purposively selected in order to answer the research question. One respondent is purposively chosen to pronounce the complex words found as the representation to reveal the question. The respondent is an active twitter user and the student of English Education Department of Indonesia University of Education from the eighth semester who is believed learned English and *Bahasa Indonesia* pronunciation.

### 1.4 Data Collection

This section describes the source of the data and the procedure of the data collection

### 1.4.1 Source of Data Collection

The researcher collected 139 selected tweets from the users of *Twitter* who were purposively selected. The users are those who have an account in *Twitter* and post potential messages or tweets for this study. The potential tweets or message refer to the tweet that contains complex word derived from English base and Prefix in *Bahasa Indonesia*. The data were taken from 1 February to 7 March 2013. To limit the study, the researcher observed the complex words which are shaped by prefix *Bahasa Indonesia* and English base. The complex words can be in form of verb, noun, adverb, and adjective. English bases which form complex words can be noun, adjective, adverb and verb. The complex words found were then pronounced by the researcher and one participant who have studied English Literature in UPI from the eighth semester who is believed learned English and *Bahasa Indonesia* pronunciation. Thus, the complex words were transcribed into phonological transcription.

### 1.4.2 Procedure of Data Collection

The data are documented in form of print-screen, its written text and the phonological transcription. Before analysing the data, the researcher captured the print screen of the selected tweet found in Twitter by using *Screenshot* application and noted the selected tweets in form of written text. In addition, the researcher also noted the complex words contained in the tweets. The researcher then recorded the complex words which were pronounced by one active twitter users in order to find the pronunciation. Next, the complex words were transferred into phonological transcription based on the International Phonetic Alphabetic (IPA) phonetic symbols.

## 1.5 Data Analysis

There are the following steps that have been taken to make a systematic analysis. The steps are describes as follows.

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*The Affixaton of Indonesian-English Mixed Complex Words Found in Twitter Selected Tweets*

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### 1.5.1 Identifying

The researcher collected the selected tweets as the data to identify the phenomenon affixation especially in prefix of Indonesian-English mixed complex words found in Twitter. Through the selected tweets found, the researcher identified which words were considered as Indonesian-English mixed complex words by seeing its form to identify prefixes attached to English base. Moreover, the data are presented in form of table as follows.

**Table 3.1 The Example of Data Display of Complex Words**

No	Date	Selected Tweets	Complex Words
	12 / 02 / 2013	Single woles, menjomblo-jomblo dahulu, <b>berelationship</b> kemudian #eeaaa	Berelationship

### 1.5.2 Classifying

After identifying the data, the researcher classified the Indonesian-English mixed complex words based on categories of kinds of prefixes. Then, the data were analysed by relaying on Ramlan (2009), Tarigan (2004) and Kridalaksana (2009) on the theory of affixation of prefixes in order to get the kinds of prefixes attached to the Indonesian-English mixed complex words. There are two kinds of prefixes in this study such as prefix-non-simulfix and prefix-simulfix. The example of data based on kinds of prefix is illustrated below.

**Table 3.2 The Example of Data Display of Prefix-non-simulfix {di-} Attached to English Base**

No	Code	The Occurrences	Prefix-non-simulfix	+	English Base	→	Complex Word		Initial Phone me of Base	Meaning
							Written	Spoken		
1.	a.	1	{di-}	+	Approve	→	Diapprove	/dɪə'pru:v/	/ə/	To be approve

2.	b.	2	{di-}	+	Block	→	Diblock	/dɪblɒk/	/b/	To be block
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After classifying based on the kinds of prefixes, the data were analysed based on its grammatical meaning. Then, the data are shown in the form of table the grammatical meanings of each kind of prefix. Every prefix has some very highly grammatical meaning. English-Indonesian mixed complex word. The example is displayed below.

**Table 3.3 The Example of Data Display of Grammatical Meanings of Prefix-non-simulfix {di-}**

No.	Code	Complex Words		Sentence	Base		The Changing of Word Class	Grammatical Meaning
		Complex Word	Word Class		Base Word	Word Class		
1.	a.	Ditag	V	Jangan liat avatarnya, liat aja foto yang <i>ditag</i> temen”nya :P	Tag	V	V→V	Passive action of base

The researcher also analysed and classified the morphophonemic rules of the prefixes attached to complex word. The data were shown in the table of morphophonemic patterns of Indonesian-English mixed complex word phonologically contitioning. It is due to the phoneme change in certein environments. The example of table morphophonemic patterns of Indonesian-English mixed complex word phonologically contitioning is displayed below.

**Table 3.4 The Example of Morphological Pattern of Prefix-Non-Simulfix {meN-}**

No	Code	Complex Words		Prefix	Allo-morph	Base	Initial Phoneme of Base	Environment	Grammatical Meaning
		Written	Spoken						
1.	a.	Ngeswitch	/ŋəswtʃ/	{N-}	[nge-]	/swɪtʃ/	/s/	Mono syllab	Action (to do)

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								le	
2.	b.	Ngedance	/ŋədænts/	{N-}	[nge-]	/dænts/	/d/	Mono syllab le	Action (to do)

### 1.5.3 Calculating

After classifying the data, the researcher calculated them in order to find out the frequency and the percentage of types of prefixes attached to the mixed complex words used in Twitter. In calculating the data, the researcher used the formula as follows.

$$N = \frac{P}{Q} \times 100$$

N = The percentage of affixes found in Twitter

P = The frequency of each affixes found in Twitter

Q = The total frequency of all affixes found in Twitter