

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter is the elaboration of the process of this research ~~concerning-which~~ the research methodology ~~will-be~~ used and how the data ~~wereill-be~~ collected and analysed.

#### 3.1 Research Design

This research employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive method since the present study revealed and examined the use of lexical and syntactic features in football ~~commentariesSAT~~. According to Fraenkel, Wallen, and Hyun (2012), qualitative research is quality investigation of relationships, activities, situations, or materials. As commentary is a kind of activity done by commentators, qualitative method is considered ~~iswill-be~~ suitable for this research. Moreover, there are descriptive statistics provided to show each feature that ~~Gunawanthe commentator~~ used.

~~3.2-~~

#### ~~3.3~~3.2 Data Collection

~~The data of the research are naturalistic data that come from a live football commentary. In order to follow~~According to Fraenkel, Wallen, and Hyun's (2012)~~the~~ statement, this research gathered information through these instruments: re-watching football games as the data sources and data annotating, as they are explained below.

~~3.2.1—~~

#### ~~3.2.2~~3.2.1 Data Source

The data analysed were taken from YouTube (accessed on August 8, 2018). It extensively provides football matches uploaded by its users, and some of them were commentated by ~~Gunawanthe commentator of Indonesia against South~~

Korea. The commentary was taken from the match of Indonesian national team (U23) against South Korea. Having been explained in 1.1, the match was selected because of its intense gameplay between both teams.

### 3.2.33.2.2 Data Annotating

Creswell (2014) points out that data for qualitative research can be taken from videotapes. Having followed the notion mentioned, the match of Indonesia U23 against South Korea U23 was examined by doing annotation. The football commentary was annotated for full duration. That duration is considered ~~will be~~ hopefully enough to get required data.

While watching selected football matches, the features identified in commentaries are annotated using Elan 5.2 software. It is a software that is developed by Max-Planck-Institute for Psycholinguistics. Its function is to perform complex annotations of audio and/or video streams. The annotations can be a sentence, word, a comment, translation, or description observed in the media.

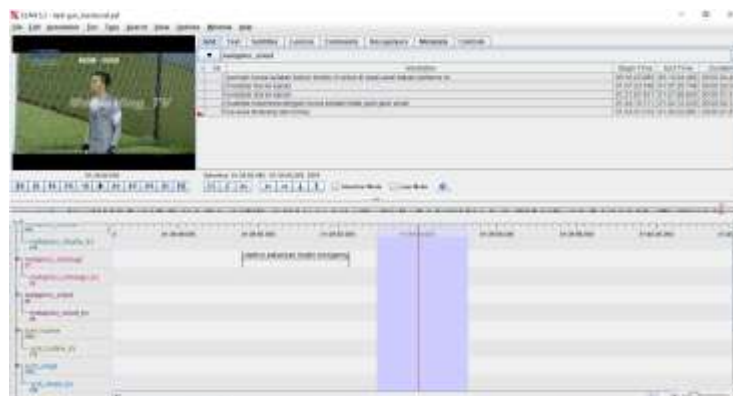


Figure 3.1 Elan splash screen

Elan 5.2 provides a feature called ‘type’. Its function is to distinguish the type of tier ~~that will be~~ created. The ‘tier’ is a feature as a layer which separates a feature from another. Elan 5.2. By using those features, every tier could be

distinguished by its tier type, and every lexical and syntactic feature could be distinguished by its tier. Hence, eight features of each commentary were analysed only in a single .eaf file, an extension of Elan project.

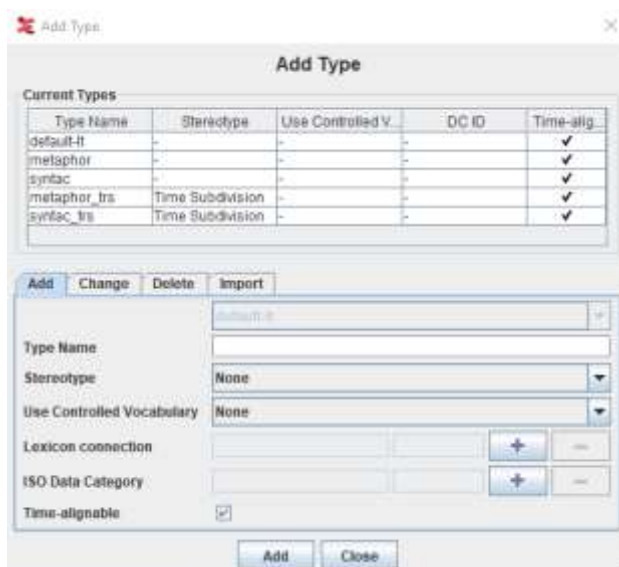


Figure 3.2 Type creation screen

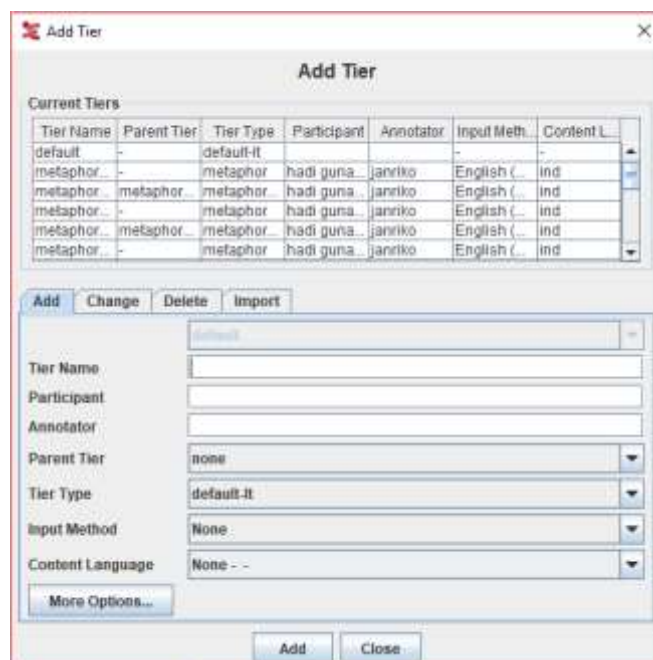


Figure 3.3 Tier creation screen

### 3.4.3.3 Data Classification and Analysis

Creswell (2014) explains that data analysis is an on-going process during research that involves analysing the information of participant. It also lets researcher to employ general analysis steps in interpreting findings. Once required data were collected, they were analysed by several steps in order to answer the research question mentioned in chapter I. Classification of lexical and syntactic feature, segregation of sentence in commentary, and statistical calculation were held.

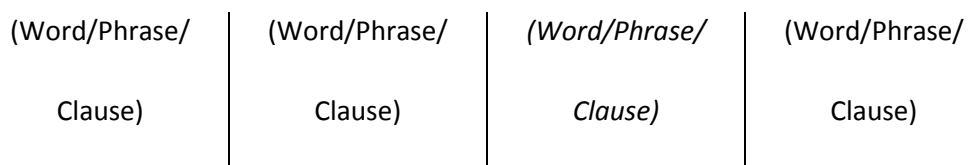
Identifying the lexical features of the commentary were conducted first in this part of the study. Lexical features, namely metaphors, were separated and provided with table showing occurrence frequency of each feature.

**Table 3.1 Lexical feature occurrences**

Types of feature	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Oriental	5	7.69

In order to analyse the part which makes the data included into particular feature, the transcription containing particular feature were chunked. The chunked parts of transcription are either the word, the phrase or the clause, with the particular feature found is italicised.

**Figure 3.4 Segregation of word/phrase/clause**



Classifying the syntactic features in football commentary was the next step. The annotations of football commentaries were read in-depth to find and separate elements that are used. The data were classified into five out of six types of syntactic features proposed by Ferguson (1983): simplification, inversion, result

expression, heavy modifier, and routine. Each classified data, then, is going to be put in a table as follows:

**Table 3.2 Syntactic feature occurrences**

Types of feature	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Result expressions	54	9.71

Segregations were also conducted in syntactic feature analysis. The purpose was to identify the part of the transcribed sentence that uses syntactic feature in commentary. Figure 3.1 illustrates this.

The step of calculating the lexical and syntactic feature frequency were done by calculating its percentage. The occurrence of each feature, both lexical and syntactic, were calculated in order to measure and reveal what the most frequent features occur and the rates of each feature towards the sum of used lexical and syntactic feature number. The percentage calculation uses the formula as follows:

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

P = Percentage of the feature's occurrence

f = frequency of feature's occurrences

n = number of all type syntactic feature occurrences

After all types of data analysis were done, the results were summarised descriptively. Then, the results were presented in the form of qualitative narrative in order to achieve the aims of this research.