# CHAPTER III

# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the research methodology for the present study as an effort to investigate two issues: 1) the types of errors found in micro editing in the unedited versions of *The Jakarta Post*’s articles; 2) the common errors found in micro editing at the same articles. Specifically, this chapter covers the research design, the source of data collection, and the procedure of data collection in undertaking the study. This chapter also explains how the data is going to be analyzed.

## 3.1 Research design

The present study basically employed qualitative research. Since this study aimed to find out the types of errors and the common errors found in micro editing, qualitative design was a suitable guiding framework. As suggested by Sukmadinata (2012) qualitative research describes and discovers the phenomenon. This is in line with Bogdan and Biklen (1982, as cited in Sugiyono, 2011) who state that:

Qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of data and researcher is the key instrument. Qualitative is descriptive. The data collected is in the form of words rather than number. Qualitative research are concerned with process rather than simply with outcomes or products. Qualitative research tend to analyze their data inductively. “Meaning” is of essential to the qualitative approach (p.13).

In addition, Berg (2001) emphasized that “qualitative research refers to the meanings, concepts, definitions, metaphors, symbols, and descriptions of things” (p.3).

## 3.2 Data collection

The section explains the source of the data and the procedure of data collection.

### 3.2.1 Source of data collection

The data were taken from one of English newspapers in Indonesia, *The Jakarta Post*. The data were collected from October 25, 2012 to November 1, 2012. The samples were taken purposively. Qualitative research, generally, uses purposive sampling technique in taking samples. As proposed by Sugiyono (2011), purposive sampling is a kind of samples which are taken with particular consideration. The purpose of sampling in qualitative setting is to maximize information, not to facilitate generalization (Lincoln and Guba, 1985, as cited in Sugiyono, 2011).

Printed newspaper *The Jakarta Post* was chosen since it is one of the English newspaper in Indonesia and also it was accessible. This study used eight newspaper articles as the sample; unedited versions and edited versions. Both versions were written by *The Jakarta Post*’s business journalists. However, only the edited versions that had been published in printed newspaper *The Jakarta Post* from October 25, 2012 to October 31, 2012.

### 3.2.2 Procedure of data collection

The data for the present study were in the form of documents, both eight unedited and edited business articles of printed newspaper *The Jakarta Post*. Before analyzing the data, there were some activities taken as follows:

1. Doing the observation

The researcher observed *The Jakarta Post*’s office to ask permission and to arrange research schedule.

1. Collecting data

After the schedule fixed, the researcher collected the data from October 23, 2012 to November 1, 2012.

1. Sampling

As explained in the section above, the samples were taken from the data collected purposively. The samples were eight business articles from four journalists, each of them wrote two articles. The business articles were chosen since business news is interesting and it was the only accessible source of data at the time of research. The titles of the sample are: *GDF Suez opens RI offices to back growing business; Mitsubishi Corp in geothermal push; MNC, Tencent break into online entertainment; Tower’s revenue soars 65 percent; IDX eyes 30 company listings next year; PTBA stays upbeat for expected price rebound; Newmont purchase deadline extended; More than half removed from taxpayer list.* The complete articles are attached in the appendix 1.

1. Identifying and transcribing data

The data were identified and described to examine the types of errors and the common errors found.

## Data analysis

After gathering the data, the micro editing was identified to find out the types of errors and also to reveal the common errors found in micro editing. The following section explains the steps of data analysis.

### Errors’ identification

The first step in data analysis was comparing the eight unedited versions to edited versions. Second, the differences found were highlighted. Then, the types of errors were classified based on micro editing proposed by Brooks & Pinson (2013). Table 3.1 below presents the examples of errors’ identification.

**Table 3.1 Errors in sentence problems**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Unedited articles** | **Edited articles** | **Types of errors** | **Description of errors** |
| The State Investment Agency (PIP) and Nusa Tenggara Partnership BV signs the fourth amendment...  [*Text 7*] | The State Investment Agency (PIP) and Nusa Tenggara Partnership BV have signed the fourth amendment… | Subject-predicate disagreement | The subject is plural but the verb used is singular. |
| Fuad said that originally listed around 770,000 companies in its PKP list. [*Text 8*] | Fuad said that the directorate originally had 770,000 companies listed on its PKP list. | Missing subject | The subject of dependent clause is missing. |

### Errors’ quantification

After identifying the errors, the types of errors were calculated in percentage to see the common errors in micro editing using the formula as follows:

To make analysis become clear, the data of the study were interpreted into words by elaborating it on the result of data identifying and classifying and the theories that have been found from library research, dictionaries and internet browsing.

The next chapter describes the findings of the kind of errors found in micro editing in *The Jakarta Post*’s articles using theory proposed by Brooks & Pinson (2013). It also presents the common errors found in percentage and the explanation about the errors.