

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methodology used in the study that includes research design, time and place of the study, data and data sources, data collection procedure, and data analysis procedure.

3.1 Research Design

The writer used content analyses as the method in this research. This research examined the Paraphrase forming in selected *skripsi* created by English Department student of State University of Jakarta which graduated year 2016 and 2017. The amounts of *skripsi* were 4. The writer only focused on analyzing the paraphrase on chapter two which is the literature review part of each *skripsi*.

3.2 Time and Place of the study

The study was conducted in the English Department of State University of Jakarta. The proposal was conducted from February to April 2017. The analysis is begun from May to June 2017.

3.3 Data & Data Sources

The data of this study was paraphrase and the data source was digital copy of *skripsi* from English education major students who graduated year 2016 and 2017 in UNJ. To obtain the data samples, the writer use random sampling technique. The writer selected the *skripsi* randomly and minimized its amounts into four *skripsi*. Considering the limitation of time while conducting this study, the writer limited the data into sixteen selected paraphrases of four *skripsi* only

because finding the original text from students' used sources is not easy. It is also related with the data analysis which the data have to be analyzed by using strategy of paraphrase, categorization of paraphrase, entailment and characteristics of good paraphrase which too much time consuming.

3.4 Data Collection Procedure

The writer collected the data which the paraphrase on students' *skripsi* from the graduated year 2016 and 2017. The data was taken from English Department library of UNJ. The amounts of *skripsi* were four. The writer only focused to examine the literature review section which is the most part contains paraphrase on *skripsi*. Before analyzing the paraphrase, the writer should find the sources that students used while making their *skripsi* to make comparison between the paraphrase and the sources used.

There were six procedures to collect the data: (1) make a permission letter to obtain *skripsi* from English Department's library, (2) select four *skripsi* from the English Department's library, (3) Find the original source that student used based on list reference, (4) Select the paraphrase (5) Compare the paraphrase with the original sources, (6) Analyze the paraphrase

3.5 Data Analysis Procedure

The writer follows theory from Kirszner et al., 2008; Schuemman et al., 2006 to examine the paraphrase. The writer conducted the data analysis procedure as the following:

- 3.5.1. Listing and comparing the literature review section and the original sources.

After the writer obtained students' *skripsi*, the writer should find the original sources that students used while making their *skripsi* based on the list reference. Then, the writer examined the paraphrase by comparing all sentence on the literature review part with the original sources. This was the first step to find the paraphrase before the writer analyzed the paraphrase by using theory from Kirszner et al., 2008; Schuemman et al., 2006.

Table 3.5.1 the comparison between the paraphrases and the original text

NO	SELECTED PARAPHRASE (From the literature review)	ORIGINAL TEXT
1.		
2.		

The selected paraphrase is analyzed in three ways.

3.5.2. Analyzing the selected paraphrase based on the strategies of forming

the paraphrase (Kirszner et al., 2008; Schuemman et al., 2006):

- i. Changing into synonym.
- ii. Changing into the part of speech.
- iii. Changing the word order from active into passive (vice versa) or changing the sentence pattern.
- iv. Keeping the key terms from original source without changing it to another term.

Table 3.5.2 the categorization of paraphrase based on the paraphrase strategies from Kirszner et al (2008); Schuemman et al (2006) theory.

NO.	STRATEGIES	Amounts of paraphrase	percentage
1.	Changing into synonym		

2.	Changing the part of speech		
3.	Changing the word order from active to passive (vice versa) or change the sentence pattern		
4.	Keep the key term from original		

3.5.3. Analyzing the paraphrase based on the characteristics of a good paraphrase (Kirszner et al., 2008; Schuemman et al., 2006):

i. Placing appropriate synonym.

In order to find a true synonym, thesaurus provides the closest meaning of a word that can be used as parameter to determine an appropriate synonym.

ii. Does not put too many words from the original source.

This idea requires the writer to consider the use of words and only put the important key term only.

iii. Putting the ideas from the original source appropriately.

Table 3.5.3 the standard of paraphrase based on the characteristics of good paraphrase from Kirszner *et al* (2008); Schuemman *et al* (2006) theory

Characteristics of good paraphrase			
	Placing appropriate synonym	Does not put too many words from original source	Putting the ideas from the original source appropriately

Amounts of paraphrase			
Percentage			

3.5.4 The standard of good paraphrase

To know about fulfillment of good paraphrase standards on students' *skripsi*, it can be seen through the quality result of paraphrase analysis by using parameter assessment of paraphrase hand in hand with characteristics of good paraphrase. Based on University of New England (2011), paraphrase assessment can determine whether a paraphrase is acceptable or not.

The parameter of paraphrase assessment is written below:

- (1) the meaning is the same;
- (2) most of the words have been changed;
- (3) the sentences have been significantly restructured;
- (4) the paraphrase have the same length with the original text;
- (5) the information is correctly reference

The result from this analysis can be used to determine the standard of paraphrase on students' *skripsi*.

Table 3.5.4 Table of paraphrase quality

Skripsi	paraphrase no	Paraphrase assessment					Characteristics of good paraphrase			Paraphrase quality	
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	Good	Poor
A	1.	√		√							
	2.										
	3.										
B	1.										
	2.										