CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses about research method, data, data sources, data collection technique and data analysis technique.

3.1 Research design

This study was conducted by using Content Analysis Study as the research methodology to analyze ambiguity in the skripsi of English Department students'. Content analysis is a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts (or other meaningful matter) to the contexts of their use Krippendorp (2004: 18). Texts are defined as any written communicative materials which are intended to be read, interpreted and understood by people other than the analysts (Krippendorp 2004: 30).

Another definition of content analysis comes from Hancock, Ockleford & Windridge (2009 : 14) as they note :

> " This term often refers to a technique rooted in quantitative approaches (although see the warning at the end of this section). The emphasis in conventional content analysis is on counting/frequency (usually absent from most other methodologies), where researchers would count occurrences of a word, phrase or theme. They would devise very specialised rules for coding (usually of a form that can be used by computers). This approach is particularly suitable when analysing documents e.g. newspaper texts, responses to open-ended questions."

Content analysis can be undertaken with any written material, from documents to interview transcriptions, from media products to personal

interviews. It focuses on language and linguistic features, meaning in context, is systematic and verifiable (e.g. in its use of codes and categories), as the rules for analysis are explicit, transparent and public (Mayring 2004 : 267).

3.2 Data and Data Source

The data were words, phrases, and sentences containing ambiguity written in the Skripsi of English Department of UNJ. The writer analyzed 20 skripsi, taken randomly from 2011 to 2014, from both education study program and literature study program.

3.3 Time and Place

This study was carried out from March 2015 until June 2015, located in English Department of UNJ.

3.4 Data Collection Procedure

The collection procedure of the data are listed as follows:

1. Selecting 20 skripsi of English department students from 2011 up to 2014 from both education study program and literature study program.

2. Reading chapter 4 of 20 skripsi,

3. Identifying the words, phrases, clauses and sentences which indicate to ambiguity.

3.5 **Data Analysis Procedure**

The researcher conducted the study using the data analysis procedures as follow:

1. Classifying the type of ambiguity based on the theory of Fromkin et.al (2003). The types of ambiguity are lexical ambiguity and syntactic/structural ambiguity.

No	Sentence	Types of Ambiguity		Interpretation
		Syntactic/ Structural	Lexical	

Table 3.1 Classification of types of ambiguity

2. Displaying the total number of each type in a table in order to show the ambiguity that mostly appeared in the skripsi of English Department students

3. Explaining the ambiguity that encountered in the skripsi of English Department students.

4. Interpreting the most occurred ambiguity in the skripsi of English Department students

5. Lastly, drawing a conclusion based on the analysis.