

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The chapter presents an explanation of methodology that was used in this study. This part consists of the method and research procedure, data and data source, data collection procedures and data analysis procedures.

A. Method and Research Procedure

This study is qualitatively approached with the purpose to find out and identify characteristics of research journal article particularly emphasizing on the types of sentences and noun phrase constructions. The method that is used in this research is content analysis. The content analysis is used to analyze the article, data, and material (Neoundroft, 2002:26:33). *“Content analysis is also defined as a research method that uses a set of procedures to make valid inferences from context.”(Weber, 1990: 9).*

The study is conducted through the following research procedure:

- 1) browsing the internet to get the target research articles;
- 2) selecting the most current articles from the research journal recently published;
- 3) collecting the articles written by a native speaker and a non-native speaker from each journal field;
- 4) collecting the data and presenting it in analysis

table; 5) analyzing the data (6) presenting the findings and making the conclusion.

B. Data, Data Source, and Instrument

Data substantially are the information used to answer the research problems. The data of the study are the noun phrases and their structures and the sentences used in the selected research articles. These noun phrases are collected from the sentences, thus it makes sentences a secondary finding of the analysis. The data sources are research journal articles of three different fields—language teaching, linguistics, and medical. Those fields represent the social, applied, and exact sciences. The instrument of the study is the researcher in the sense that she acts as a tool to identify and collect the data.

C. Data Collection Procedure

Data were collected through the procedures presented below. First step was downloading the target articles by making use of the internet. Second, the articles were classified on the basis of the fields—three fields of language teaching, linguistics, and medical—and the writers—native speakers of English and non-native speakers. The third step was dissecting the sentences from the target articles into phrases in particular the noun phrases. Fourth, the noun phrases were presented in the tables of analysis.

The amount of data was considered sufficient when the analysis no longer show new or different findings. This is known as confirming and disconfirming sampling. Cresswell (2008:217) states that confirming and disconfirming sampling *is to make specific cases as the sample to strengthen the preliminary findings and to test and explore the next finding.*

D. Data Analysis Procedure

In line with the purposes of the study, the data were analysed in order to discover the types of the sentences, the phrases, and the differences and similarities of the phrase constructions in research journal articles written by native and non-native speakers of English. The structures of the phrases and types of sentence are the focuses. The categorization of sentence types is adapted from Quirk et al. (1985:987-990) and that of phrase structures from Biber et al. (2002: 96-117).

The sentence types are analysed by: 1) setting up the categories of sentences based on the criteria sourced from reputable references of English grammar; 2) classifying the sentences into the categories of simple, complex, compound, and compound complex; 3) counting the occurrences of each types and put them in percentage; 4) making conclusion of the most frequently occurring type; 5) interpreting the occurring types of sentences as the grammatical features of English language used in research journal articles in terms of types of sentences.

The phrase types are analysed through the following procedure. First, setting up the structure noun phrases based on the criteria sourced from reputable references of English grammar on phrase construction; second, analyzing the noun phrases in subject and object position into the structures of premodifiers, head, and postmodifiers; third, counting the occurrences of each structure and putting them in percentage; fourth, making conclusion of the most frequently occurring structure; fifth, interpreting the occurring types of phrase structures as the grammatical features of English language used in research journal articles in terms of phrase construction. The process of data analysis could be seen in the tables below.

1. Table 1 is the analysis of sentences types

No	Sentence	Type of sentences				Number of words in sentences	Clause	
		Simple	complex	Compound	compound -complex		*MC	*SC

*MC: Main clause

SC: sub clause

2. table 2 is the analysis of phrase constructions in a simple, compound, complex, compound-complex sentence in the subject positions

Phrase structure in a simple sentence in the subject position

Sentence	Types of phrase	Phrase structures		
		Pre-modifier	Head	Post-modifier

Phrase structure in a compound sentence in the subject position

Sentence	Types of phrase	Phrase structures		
		Pre-modifier	Head	Post-modifier

Phrase structure in a complex sentence in the subject position

Sentence	Types of phrase	Phrase structures		
		Pre-modifier	Head	Post-modifier

Phrase structure in a compound complex sentence in the subject position

Sentence	Types of phrase	Phrase structures		
		Pre-modifier	Head	Post-modifier

Phrase structure in a simple sentence in the object/complement position

Sentence	Types of phrase	Phrase structures		
		Pre-modifier	Head	Post-modifier

Phrase structure in a compound sentence in the object/complement position

Sentence	Types of phrase	Phrase structures		
		Pre-modifier	Head	Post-modifier

Phrase structure in a complex sentence in the object/complement position

Sentence	Types of phrase	Phrase structures		
		Pre-modifier	Head	Post-modifier

Phrase structure in a compound complex sentence in the object/complement position

Sentence	Types of phrase	Phrase structures		
		Pre-modifier	Head	Post-modifier

3. Table 3 is the analysis of premodification of the noun phrase structures in subject position and object positions

Pre-modification of Noun Phrase												
Ar	pos	De	Q	Nu	Sem	Wh	Ad	ed	in	N	Oth	tot
t	s	m		m	i-det	- det	j	-	g		er	al

*Art:article

Poss:possessive determiners

Dem:demonstrative determiners

Q:quantifying determiners

Num:numeral as determiners

Semi-det:semi determiners

Wh-determiner:Wh-questions

Adj:adjective

Ed:-ed-clause

Ing:ing-clause

4. Table 4 is the analysis of postmodification of the noun phrase structures in subject position and object positions

Post-modifiers of Noun Phrases						
Relativizer	to- clause	-ing clause	Ed clause	prepositional	other	total

