Chapter III

M E T H O D O L O G Y

The investigator must work out his research design to specify the types of information needed. A research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure (Seltiz. 1976 :p.90).

The method of this research is descriptive studies. The purpose of descriptive study is to obtain a description of activities of interest (Nan Lin, 1976 :p.142). In this research the writer will describe the characteristic of the variety of verbs from such sports headlines in Indonesian newspapers.

III.1. Population

A population is the aggregate of all the cases that conform to some designated set of specification (Seltiz, 1976:p.512). The population of this thesis will be taken from three different Indonesian newspapers from Surabaya. Those are Surabaya Post, Jawa Pos, Surya published in April, May, June, July, and August 1995.

The headlines being taken as the sample for this study is sportsnews headlines in those three newspapers. the writer chooses these newspapers for three reasons. Firstly, they are published in Surabaya which is the place of residence of the writer while this research was conducted. Secondly, they have a large number of readers especially in Surabaya, and East Java. Thirdly, the news headlines in those three newspapers are more various than in other newspapers in Surabaya, especially in reporting the result of a game or competition.

III.2. Sampling

The basic idea of sampling are best made clear by a small model population and confining ourselves to what is called simple random sampling - a method of selection whereby each possible sample of n units from a population of N units has an equal chance of being selected, so that no unit can appear more than once in the sample (Mores and Kalton. 1971:p.63). But the writer cannot use this system because she has a judgment to choose the sample so to collect the data she uses purposive sampling. Here she will do sellection upon such sports headlines which describe the result of a game or cempetition. The headlines must consist of verbs which describe winning and losing.

From 441 editions, the writer obtains the significant data of totally 810 headlines which were collected from the three newspapers over the five months period with a specific breakdown as follows : Surabaya Post 252 headlines; Jawa Pos 218 headlines; and Surya 340 headlines. The total numbers above have been accounted according to the different grammatical patterns, sport events and newspaper.

III.3. Technique of Data Collection

After the problem has been formulated specifically enough to indicate what the data are required, the purpose of many surveys is simply to provide someone with information. This thesis is based on descriptive-qualitative research, the methods by which the data are to be obtained must be selected from various sources and constructions.

In this thesis the writer collects the data through observing and transcribing the sportnews headlines in the three newspapers mentioned before. All data that have been collected, i.e. sportsnews headlines which represent the news of competition results are classified according to the variety of verbs describing winning and losing.

III.1. Technique of Data Analysis

The present data, which are sportnews headlines, will be analyzed according to the following steps. The first, dividing the data into two groups according to the verbs which describe winning and losing. Second, classifying the verbs of each groups according to the relationships of meaning among the variety of verbs. Third, applying the technique of paraphrasing to explain clearly the meaning of verbs found out of the dictionary and then identifying the possible differences among the verbs. Forth, formulizing the hyonymy relation among the verbs.

For example :   - X is hyponym of Y which is the superordinate.
                    - X and Y are both hyponyms of Z.

                    - The formula : $\forall x(X(x) \longrightarrow Z(x))$ and $\forall x(Y(x) \longrightarrow Z(x))$

[Read : For all ($\forall$) variables (x) if x is X, so ($\longrightarrow$) x is Z, and that for all x if x is Y, x is Z].

Hence, the writer can illustrate the formula into the form of hierarchical classification of the variety of verbs describing winning and losing. It is meant to specify and simplified of many stages of hyponymy relations.

For example : The hierarchical classification is that Y is an immediate hyponym of Z and that X is an immediate hyponym of Y.