

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter the researcher concerns the methodology activities about cohesive devices used by students in writing English essay at University of Muhammadiyah Gresik as follows: Research design, subject of study, instrument of the study, data collection, and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

As stated before, this study is dealing with an analysis of cohesive devices used by students in the third semester students' essay at the University of Muhammadiyah Gresik, it tries to answer the research question as the problem of this study, those are an analyzing of cohesive devices made by students and describing out the causes of students in using cohesive devices.

In this research the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research as a design of the methodology. It uses descriptive as a method because in this study, the researcher tries to analyze the cohesive devices made by students and find out cause of students in using cohesive devices in their writing. Descriptive qualitative method is the research that is exploring and describing which obtain a written descriptive data or oral from a field. However, in qualitative the researcher must be analyzing the data in the form of words without counting. It contains sentences or a description of the objects. It also refers to the meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and descriptions of things. The researcher uses descriptive in order to fully process the information.

3.2 Subject of the Study

In this study, the researcher chooses students of the third semester in academic year 2015/2016 at English department at UMG (university of Muhammadiyah Gresik) which consist of 27 students. However, the researcher chooses A morning class as the sample of the study. She chooses A class because based on the consideration that students of A class have the ability in learning writing essay. Also in this grade the teacher implements teaching essay and already learned since the 1st semester in basic writing class and in writing 1 subject, the lecturer asks students to apply their understanding in using grammatical cohesion to construct a good essay.

3.3 Research Instrument

The main instrument of this study is document study, interview and the researcher herself. Researcher acts as planners, implementers, data collectors, analyzer, interpretation of data, up to the stage of reporting research results. Besides, source based on Halliday and Hassan (1976) theory is used as an instrument and interview to give some information about the causes of students in using cohesive devices in their writing essay.

3.4 Data Collection Method

In this data collection method, there are several techniques to collect the data. Those are documentation, study and interview.

3.4.1 Documentation study

In this study, the researcher uses document study. The document is taken from the assignment of writing 1 English essay made by the third students' of University of Muhammadiyah Gresik. In collecting documents, the researcher will find out about cohesive devices was written by students.

The researcher will collect the data by analyzing whole of the content of the essay. She uses purposive sampling technique to determine the sample of students' writing. Meanwhile, after assignments are collected, the analysis of the data is carried out. The researcher needs some steps as follows:

- 1) Identifying the use of cohesive devices by reading all the essays. If they fit the requirements and the condition of cohesion types then the researcher writes down the cohesive devices into a table.
- 2) Listing and discussing about cohesive devices used by students in each type. Those are reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion.

Beside, the researcher uses a table. The function of the table is to guide or help the researcher to write and identify about cohesive devices used by students.

The table can be represented as follows:

Table 3.1

P.01/11431038 Essay

| Cohesive devices | | Form of device | Example of Essay | Number of Essay |
|------------------|-----------|----------------|---|-----------------|
| Types | Sub types | | | |
| Re- | Personal | I (saya) | The next day, the father was packing to go to sell. Suddenly, the little girl approached his father and say. "Dad, <u>I</u> | P.01/11431038 |

| | | | | |
|---------|-----------|--|--|--|
| ference | reference | | am sorry, I can only give it on your birthday ". He bowed his head and gave a box were wrapped in gold wrapping paper. (Adapted from thesis of Bahrudin on website www.unj.ac.id) | |
|---------|-----------|--|--|--|

Note :

P .01 : Page or number absence of students

11432038 : NIM of students (nomor identitsa mahasiswa)

3.4.2 Interview

In this data collection method the researcher interviews with the English teacher and students. It is to know about the causes of students in using cohesive devices in their writing essay. The researcher uses open-ended question in collecting material information by a question and answer verbally face to face. The interviewer can make direct contact with the participants to be assessed, the appropriate data are acquired based on with the concept questions that have been prepared by the researcher. The researcher uses this type of question because open-ended question is allowing students to freely voice their experience and minimize the influence of the research's attitude and previous finding (Creswell:2005).

Technique of interviewing is using snowball sampling. The researcher chooses one student to be the first respondent of the interview. After the researcher interviews the first respondent, the first respondent determines the next respondent to be interviewed until 6 respondents, the researchers will interview again if the information is not enough. It is to reveal the data on several factors such as the causes of students in using cohesive devices in writing essays.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

3.5.1 Data Reduction

Data reduction is defined as the selection process, focusing on simplification and transformation of raw data that emerged from the records written in the field. It is gotten through the way the researcher's analyzing related document to know the students in using cohesive devices. Data reduction is going to do while data collection begins by making a summary, identify of cohesive devices that are made by students, listing and analyzing, make a classification, writing with the aim of setting aside data or information that is not relevant.

3.5.2 Data Display

Data display is the description of a set of structured information which gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. In this case presentation of qualitative data is presented in text form of narrative and description about students in using cohesive devices. Data display comes from documentation form. It means the data come from students' essay. The researcher displays the data by analyzing the students' essay and list cohesive devices in detail by explaining each part of the data. From here, the researcher will know the cohesive devices that are made by students in writing essay. The research will describe in detail the data based on the result that are taken from the document. The example of data display can be represented as follows:

"The next day, the father was packing to go to sell. Suddenly, the little girl approached his father and say. "Dad, I am sorry, I can only give it on your birthday ". He bowed his head and gave a box were wrapped in gold wrapping paper"

From the data above, it can be known that the first person pronoun I (saya), the pronoun refers to elements that exist in the outside discourse so it can be

called reference exophora. First person of the pronoun I(saya) connects a single sentence "*Dad, I'm sorry, I just only give it on your birthday*". So the first person singular pronoun I(saya) connects the same entities or connects the first person pronoun I (saya) in a another sentence. In other words, the existence of the first person singular pronoun "I" becomes a marker of grammatical relations cohesion between texts.

The researcher also uses interview with the teacher and students as the data display. The researcher will write interview transcription in order to get the information related lecturer in teaching cohesive devices and also the causes of students in using cohesive devices in their writing essay.

3.5.3 Drawing Conclusion

The third of analysis activity is drawing a conclusion. The researcher does the analysis from analyzed the data by presenting the analyzing documents, interview and analysis of the students' causes in using cohesive devices by using descriptive way. The researcher gives a clear description and answers all of the research questions, find the conclusion, and formulate them into the result of the discussion. She also describes those data based on fact. The data will be presented in the form of a paragraph to show the students writing performance.