

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter concerns the methodology activities including research design, subject of the study, research instrument, data collection procedure, and data analysis and the way to analyze.

3.1 Research Design

Determining the research design is needed to conduct the research. The purpose of this research was to find out the organization of ideas or the coherence of the text by analyzing the thematic progression in the second semester students' essay at the University of Muhammadiyah Gresik and to find out their problem in making good writing. Therefore, the design of this research was descriptive qualitative.

According to Issac (1984:46) descriptive research is the kind of research which describes the situation and facts systematically of a given population factually and accurately. Moreover, Arikunto (1996 : 244) stated that the final conclusion of descriptive study should be in words or sentences, not in a number. Therefore the results of the study are provided in form of words rather than numbers.

The researcher used qualitative approach. The researcher used qualitative approach because the result is more explanation than numbers. Therefore, the qualitative data consist of entire passages from collecting documents. There are many techniques in qualitative approach such as a written description, video

recording, photographs and artifacts, and documentation. In this research, the researcher used documentation techniques because she focused on analyzing of students' essay.

There are many kinds of descriptive research designs and one of the kinds is discourse analysis. According to Miles and Huberman (1994) the characteristics of language as communication is divided into two aspects which consist of the content of the communication and the process of communication. The aim of this research was to investigate the process of communication by using discourse analysis. On the other hand, the researcher wanted to know the coherent text of the students' essay by looking the development of theme or called thematic progression. Therefore, the discourse analysis was an appropriate research design.

In short the researcher used descriptive design especially discourse analysis, qualitative approach, and documentation technique.

3.2 Subject of the Study

The subject of the study is the second semester students of the English Department at University of Muhammadiyah Gresik especially morning class students in academic year 2014/2015. The researcher chose the second semester students because they have learned and made an essay in the second semester.

3.3 Instrument of the Research

The instrument is something important to conduct a research. It is important because the research questions are answered by the instrument. Meanwhile, there are many things to collect data. Darsono (1999 : 157) explained that there are six

methods to collect the data in which every data has own advantages. There are test, questionnaire, interview, observation, documentation, and attitude scale.

In this research, the researcher wanted to analyze the theme progression in each clause of students' essay which the theme progression influences the organizational and the coherence of the essay, and to find out the students' problem related to make good writing. The researcher used instruments to collect the data such as documentation and interview. The document was collected from the second semester students' essay. The researcher analyzes the thematic progression from that document. The interview was done by the researcher to the lecturer and the students in order to know students' problem.

3.4 Data Collection Procedure

Data collection is needed as the most certain step in a research due to the fact that main purpose of conducting a research is to obtain needed data. Thus, the researcher used the technique in the process of gathering the research which the data are categorized below:

3.4.1 Documentation

The researcher used documentation (students' paper assignment) for collecting data. According to Arikunto (2006:231), documentation is a number of data that presents the verbal data such as correspondence, journal, memory, report and others' written text that can be mutually responsible. In this research, the students' essay was expected to know the students' writing performances and to evaluate them. It means that the researcher analyzed the thematic progression that was made by the

students. The researcher used purposive technique sampling to determine the sample of students' writing. The researcher took some essays from students who are good in writing. Meanwhile, for collecting the data to this research, the researcher made an appointment with the writing lecturer and asks his for permission to borrow students' essay and made their copies later on.

3.4.2 Interviewing

Another form of data is interview. Interview is done to find the important information. The researcher used this data in order to find information related to the students' problem in making good writing. The researcher interviewed to the writing lecturer and the students.

The researcher used the open-ended questions. The researcher used this type of question because open-ended questions allow the students to freely voice their experience and minimize the influence of the researcher's attitudes and previous findings (Creswell:2005). The interview used English language.

Based on the second research question, the researcher used the snowball sampling technique. The sampling of this interview was students who have lack skill in writing. First, the researcher chose one student to be first respondent of interview. After the researcher interviews the first respondent, the first respondent determined the later respondent until 5 respondents. The researcher interviewed again if the information are not enough.

3.5 Data Analysis

In this study, the researcher used three steps to analyze the data which consisted of data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion. According to Miles and Huberman (1994 :10) qualitative analysis consist of three concurrent flows of activity, they are data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion/ verification. The researcher explored each data analysis step in more as the explanation below.

3.5.1 Data Reduction

Miles and Huberman (1994 : 10) stated that data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions. By data reduction, the researcher did not need to calculate the mean. It means that the qualitative data can be reduced and transformed in many ways through selection, summary or paraphrase, being subsumed in a larger pattern, and so on. In this step of data analysis, first, the documentation data was taken from second semester students' essay especially morning students. Then, the researcher selected the clauses which contained the thematic progression without focuses on grammar.

3.5.2 Data Display

The second data is data display. According to Miles and Huberman (1994 :10) a display is an organized, compressed assembly or information that permits conclusion drawing and action. The data display helps the

researcher to understand about what is happening and to do something, either analyzes further or take action based on that understanding.

The first data display came from the students' essay. After reducing the data, the researcher displayed the data. Here, the researcher displayed the data by explaining each part of the data in detail. Not only explaining, the researcher also gave the meaning of each part of the data so that the data were very clear and easily understood. So from this data display, the researcher was closer with conclusion drawing.

The second data display came from the interview with the lecturer and the students. The researcher recorded those interviews. After recording the interview with the lecturer and the students in data collection, here the record are transcribed. Extended text is used to display the data from interview transcription in order to understand clearly by the readers. The goal of displaying the transcription of the interview with the lecturer and the students is in order to know the students' problems in writing performance especially in making good writing.

3.5.3 Drawing Conclusion

The third of analysis activity is drawing conclusion and verification. From the start of data collection, the qualitative analysis is beginning to decide what things mean is noting regularities, pattern, explanations, possible configuration, causal flows and proposition (Miles and Huberman, 1994 : 11).

In this last step, the researcher did the first analysis from the data display of students' essay. The purpose was to give clear description of types of thematic progression that is made by the students.

The second analysis which was done by the researcher is from interview transcription. The conclusion from teacher and students' interview result gave clear understanding about the problems that is faced by the students related to their writing performance. The data from two tools were analyzed based on the fact and researcher's interpretation. The two tools that the researcher used in conducting this research to answer the research questions, find the conclusion, and formulate the finding of discussion.

3.6 The Way to Analyze Students' Essay

Analyzing the data is important thing to find the answer of the research questions. In this research, the researcher applies procedures as explained follow:

3.6.1 Unit of Analysis

This study adopted t-unit as the basic unit of analysis. Fries (1994:318) defined T – unit as a clause complex which contains one main independent clause together with all the hypotactic clauses which are dependent clauses on it. Fries said that analyzing theme at the level of t-unit rather than the individual clause it easier to focus on patterns of thematic development in large amount of text.

3.6.2 The Procedures of Analysis

The researcher applied some procedures in analyzing the data as explained below:

- a. First, second semester students' essay at University of Muhammadiyah Gresik especially morning class students are selected as the data of this research. Then the researcher calculated the frequency of the clauses in each essay.
- b. Second, the data are analyzed based on Eggins (2004) model of thematic progression. Based on Eggins (2004) there are three types of thematic progression; theme reiteration (constant progression), zig – zag pattern (simple linear progression), and multiple rheme . The example will be showed below.

The Wolf Among Us and Dropsy

An online game is a specialized application or technology, which connects players through the internet or over a computer network. In this area, online game is famous. There are many kinds of online games such as COC, let's get rich, the wolf among us, dropsy and etc. The Wolf Among Us is an episodic interactive mystery drama graphic adventure video game based on Bill Willingham's Fables comic book series, while Dropsy is a point and click adventure centered around a clown named Dropsy.

The wolf among us and Dropsy has similarities. Both of the game can play in Microsoft Windows and OS X and to play this games we must download it in google play, but it's free to download it. And for the accessibility is online required and we can play by ourself.

Beside that The Wolf among us and Dropsy has differences. The Wolf among us is developed and published by Telltale game, while dropsy is developed by Devolver Digital. We need decision and speed to play the wolf among us, while

in dropsy game we need bravery and skill. The wolf among us there is a high level when the player make decision which of two culprits to chase after while allowing the other to go free, and dropsy there is a high level when the player must work to discover the truth to clear dropsy's name after a fire at his family's circus. The wolf among us released on October 11, 2013 and for dropsy released in 2015.

From all the games has a different goal. But every game has their own uniqueness to interest the player to play.

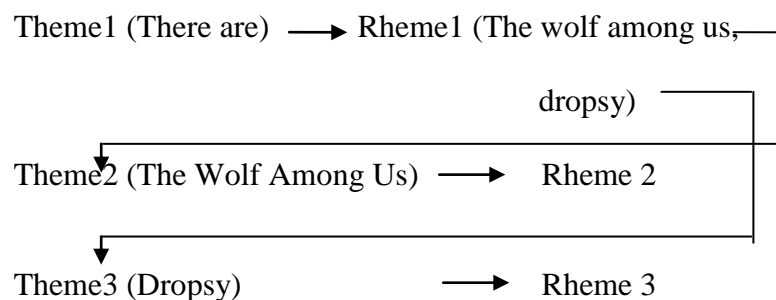
Example : Text by Lisa Andriani

From text above, it can be seen that the writer used the theme reiteration and the multiple – rheme pattern and she did not use the zig – zag pattern. Look at the paragraph 1, the pattern can be seen in this figure.

b.1 The multiple – rheme (In the first paragraph)

There are many kinds of online games such as COC, let's get rich, the wolf among us, dropsy and etc. The Wolf Among Us is an episodic interactive mystery drama graphic adventure video game based on Bill Willingham's Fables comic book series, while Dropsy is a point and click adventure centered around a clown named Dropsy.

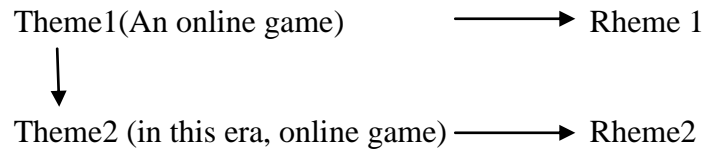
The pattern:



b.2 Theme reiteration (In the first paragraph)

An online game is a specialized application or technology, which connects players through the internet or over a computer network. In this era, online game is famous.

The pattern:



- c. Third, the researcher made the table of types of thematic progression after she analyzed the thematic progression in students' essay. The example will be showed below.

The table of types of thematic progression in students' essays.

essay	Thematic progression		
	reiteration	Zig – zag	Multiple - Rheme
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

Note:

+ : Yes

- : No

- d. Finally, the researcher made conclusion of the result of the analysis.

Those were the ways to analyze the data which are used by the researcher. The researcher also used Halliday's model (2004) to help the researcher find the theme of the clause.