

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

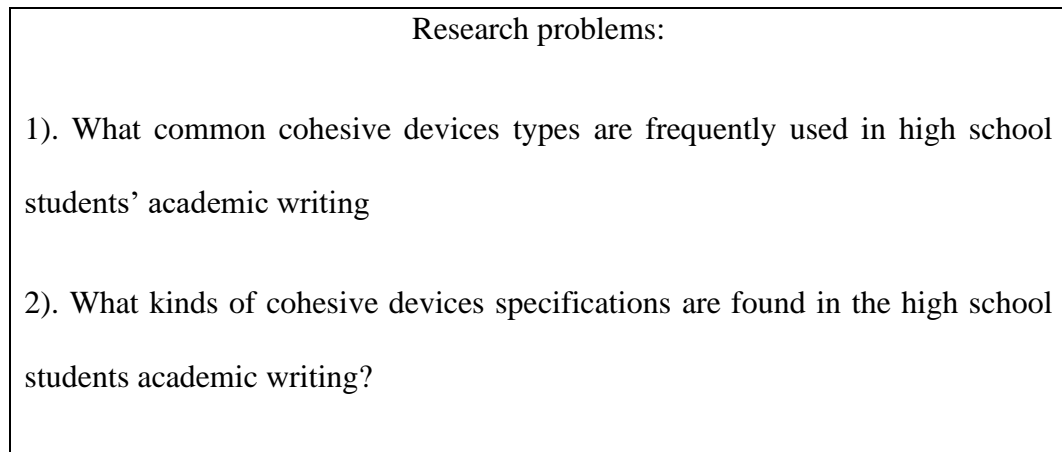
Chapter 3 in this thesis will explore the method used to conduct the research. Atmowardoyo (2010) in Atmowardoyo (2018) stated that research method is a systemic procedure a researcher follows to answer the defined research question. This chapter will contain 7 parts; the type and design of the research, the setting of the research, subjects of the research, the time of the research, the data collection and analysis technique, research procedures and the last is validity and reliability of the data. The items will be elaborated in the following section.

A. Research Design

In conducting the research, the researcher used qualitative method with descriptive and analytical design. Descriptive research is a form of study that focuses on describing a population, circumstance, or phenomena. It is more concerned with the how, what, when, and where of a research topic than with the why. The researcher used descriptive study to describe the most frequent used of cohesive devices found in students' writings and the specifications of it. While Analytical research is a type of study that entails the use of critical thinking abilities as well as the evaluation of facts and data relevant to the study. Understanding the cause-and-effect correlations between two or more variables is the goal of analytical research. Using analytical study, the researcher analyses and explains the

correctness and incorrectness of cohesive devices use found in students' writings.

In this qualitative study, quantitative data were still needed to support the method.



Materials	Instrument
Argumentative essays in the form of analytical exposition texts written by Indonesian high school students grade 11.	Writing prompt (argumentative essays)

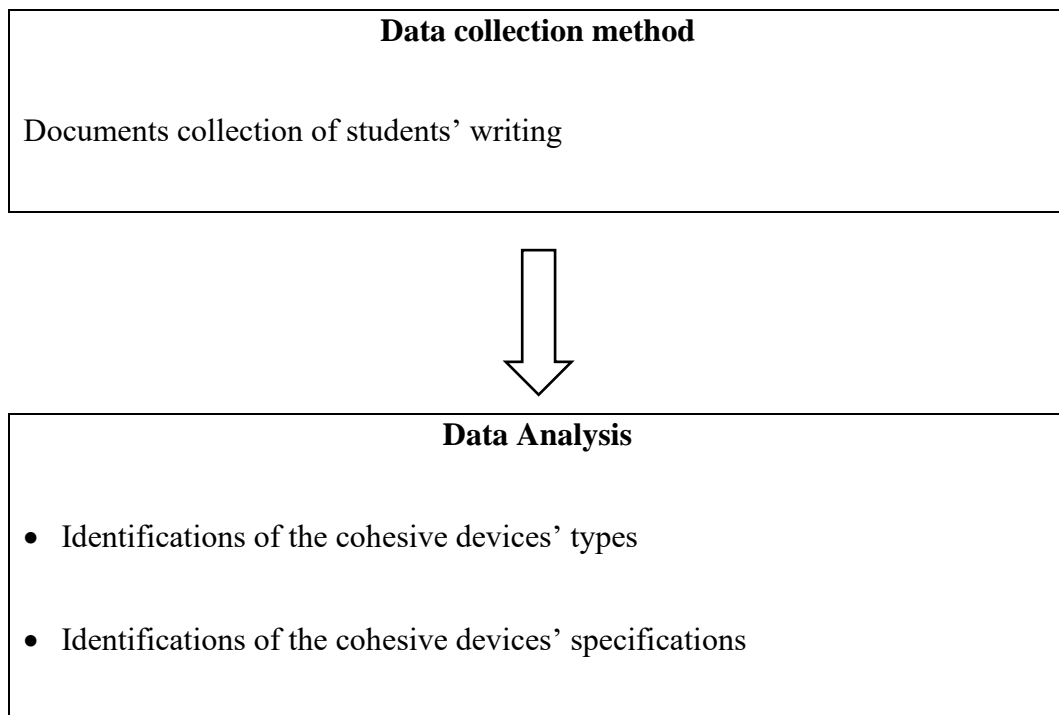


Figure 3.1 The Flow Chart of the Study Design

B. Setting of the Research

The setting of this research takes place in SMA Negeri 1 Mlati. It is located in Cebongan, Tlogoadi, Mlati, Sleman, Yogyakarta. The reason why the researcher chose this school was because she had done a practicum here and she would like to conduct a study that analyse students' writings especially for its cohesive devices use.

C. Subjects of the Research

The subject of this study is students grade 11 MIPA (Science) 1 of SMA Negeri 1 Mlati. The class consists of 35 students with 16 male and 19 female

students. The subjects are selected because the researcher has taught the class for her previous teaching practicum.

D. Research Instrument

The research instrument used must be relevant to the objectives of the study. In order to collect the data of cohesive devices in students' writing, the selected instrument of this study is writing test. But the researcher changed the word test with assignment instead to reduce the stress in students. Students are asked to write argumentative essays in the form of analytical exposition texts as what have been included in the curriculum. The essay consists of 5 paragraphs starting from introduction part, discussion and arguments until the conclusion paragraph. With the aim of saving students' time in composing their ideas, the researcher provided two topics for students to choose. Below is the instruction of the writing assignment:

Writing Assignment

After understanding the social function, generic structure, and language features of analytical exposition text, try to write an analytical exposition text on your own. You can choose one of the following topics:

- 1). The importance of learning English.
- 2). The benefits/importance of reading.

E. Data Collection Technique

The instrument of data collection technique in this research is by using documentation. Documentation is a data collection technique used by reviewing

existing documents. In this research, the researcher collected and gained the data of students' writings documents from the teacher's archive. The data itself is the cohesive devices found in students' writings. The procedures of the data collection can be seen as followings:

- 1). The researcher asked permission to the school and English teacher to conduct the study
- 2). The researcher explained to the students about cohesive devices and hortatory exposition text in general
- 3). The researcher distributed and explained the writing assignment instructions
- 4). The researcher collected students' works.

F. Data Analysis Technique

This research can be categorized as a qualitative study, it uses the analysis technique of descriptive qualitative to analyse the data. Further the researcher also used quantitative technique to support the qualitative method of this study.

a. Quantitative Data Analysis

1). Counting cohesive devices

In this step, the researcher will count all the cohesive devices found in students' writings then input all the found data in the classification table they belong.

2). Categorize and analyse the cohesive devices

The next step is categorizing and analysing the cohesive devices, the researcher will input the cohesive devices found in students' writings in the right categories then analyse it with the formula:

$$P = \frac{N}{T} \times 100\%$$

P = Percentage

N = Types of cohesive devices

T = Total of cohesive devices found in students' writings

3). Assessing the cohesive devices

The last step of data analysis technique in this research is by assessing the correctness and incorrectness of cohesive devices found in students' writings. The researcher will try to mention the correct and incorrect use of cohesive devices in students' writings to later elaborate it with the comprehensive explanation.

b. Qualitative Data Analysis

The procedures of qualitative data analysis in this study covers three steps by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014): (1) data condensation, (2) data display, and (3) conclusion drawing/verification.

1). Data condensation

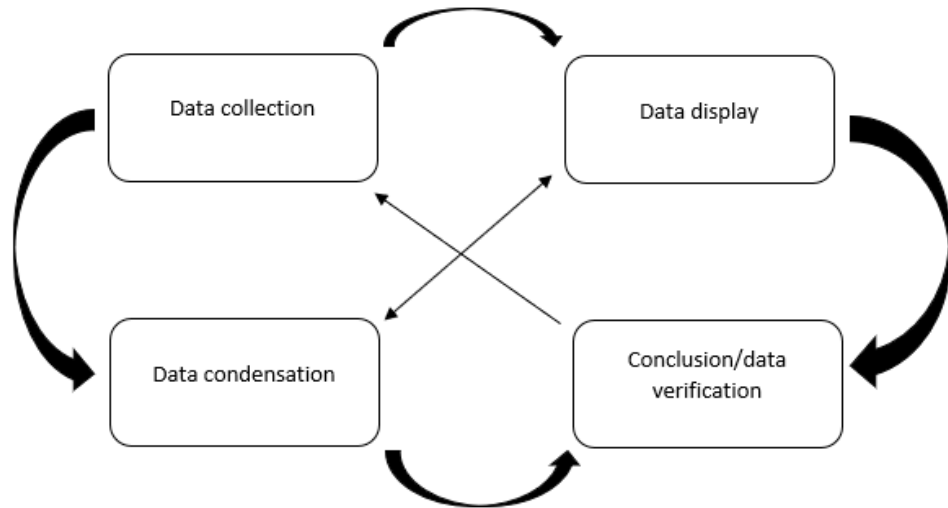
The purpose of data condensation is to make data stronger; it refers to the activity of researchers selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or transforming the data into the written text (notes, interview transcripts, documents).

2). Data display

The second step of the procedures is data display. It covers the activity of assembling the organized information into an accessible form such as matrices, charts, graphs, and networks.

3). Conclusion/data verification

In this flow of activity, after data being displayed, the researcher draws the conclusions.



**Figure 3.2 The Analysis Procedures: Interactive Model by Miles, M. B.,
Huberman, A. M., & Saldana (2014)**