

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter highlights the research method which is used in this study. Those include research design; data and data sources; data collection; credibility and dependability; data analysis and interpretation.

A. Research Design

A research design which is used in a study means that it is the plan of the researcher to proceed while conducting the research (Bogdan and Biklen, 2007: 54). They also assert that a qualitative educational research is like the well scheduled traveler than others. Thus, this passage covers all the research design which presents the planning of the current study.

As what is supposed to be, by considering the data, the way to gain the data and the procedures of analyzing the data, the method of the current study is a qualitative research, within discourse analysis (henceforth, DA) as the approach. The term DA has become fashionable although it is commonly used without defining clearly. In order to clearing up, DA can be defined as it is about studying and analyzing the uses of language (Kuper et al, 2008: 570). Meanwhile, Gee (2005) posits that DA means as the analysis of language in use. Furthermore, there are three approaches which are available in DA. First is formal linguistic discourse analysis which recovers samples of written or oral language and texts, second is semantic uses and the third is the meanings of the text. Thus, DA is about studying and analyzing the uses of language.

Accordingly, the present study analyzes the documents which consists of some scientific articles, then analyze them by speech acts as linguistics feature, and finally, these steps lead the researcher to conduct a discourse analysis approach in this study.

The content which is being analyzed is scientific articles written by native speakers of English. As the knife to slice the content of each article, the researcher implement speech acts and syntactical realizations. By then, the researcher tries to find out the coherence inside the articles written by those native and non-native speakers.

The mentioned documents above as the source of data has some criteria. The major requirement is, they must be published in scientific article derived from accredited and international journal, which means it can be accounted for about the quality of the articles.

In conclusion, as what has been explained above, after considering the way how the researcher takes the data, the kinds of presented data, the originated of the data and the steps further, this research includes in discourse analysis approach as a part of qualitative research method.

B. Data and Data Sources

1. Data

The data here means the data which are analyzed or investigated through this study. Practically, this study just only has one form of the data; that is the utterances and statements inside the articles. Thus, each sentence is analyzed through functionally and grammatically. Besides,

the journal taken must have been published on credible and international journal articles.

2. Data Sources

As what is needed to gain, the data sources come from scientific articles derived from the journal articles. This millennial era allows the researchers to obtain some journal articles from network. By this easiness, the researcher abuses the articles from online publication. Therefore, the researcher does not need to find out a bundle of printed documents from physical library. The researcher just needs to access the online publication journal by sorting such criteria of journal article. Accordingly, the source of the data for current study consists of the international scientific articles by online access publication.

C. Data Collection

The earliest part to collect the data, the researcher decides some criteria which can be used to access online journal publication. The criteria themselves mention that the source of the data must be credible. To consider that the journal is classified into credible journal, the researcher finds out the list of international journal grouped by SINTA 1 and commonly becomes the shot area of the academicians to address, such as has been approved by DOAJ, SCOPUS, and so on. Because the topic of this study is about coherence on academic/scientific writing, the researcher tries to find out the articles which are written by native speakers of English. The topics of articles which are sorted limits for English Language Teaching and Linguistics. The

certain way is chosen because to link with the department education of writer's background. By finding those mentioned articles, the source of the data have been collected. The data themselves are peeled up by taking the written expressions of how the native speaker of English expresssion's while conducting writing the articles and begins the paragraph. Because of the discourse analysis which is used in the present research, thus to collect the data, the researcher uses such paths.

The data are the form of writer's statements. To ease either the researcher or the reader, the researcher serves some different codes which indicate the data.

There is a code [**1.In.015.Par1.L.09.P.2**]

1 : The number of the article (because the researcher attempts to find some articles until the data have been saturated.

Thus, the article needs to be numbered orderly in order to distinguish the articles analyzed.)

In : Letters In directs to introduction

015 : It is the number of datum.

Par1 : Paragraph 1

L.09 : Letter L means 'line' and the following number means the number of the line mentioned in the written article.

P.2 : Page 2

Asr1 : A statement contains asserting acts about stating number 1

(continuously, the next datum which contains a stating, it is continued to number 2 and so on)

Thus, encoding the provided code as the example of datum number 1, it is based on the instruction below it. However, the content of assertive acts is not only those three types. Here are the abbreviations indicating the other kinds of assertive acts.

- a. Asr : Asserting
- b. Rep : Reporting
- c. Exp : Explaining
- d. Cla : Claiming
- e. Assr : Assuring
- f. Arg : Arguing
- g. Inf : Informing
- h. Cnj : Conjecturing

Besides, there is also found some codes below which direct to grammatical view. If there is a code [**1.Li.023.Par1.L.01.P.3**] it means:

- 1 : Scientific article 1
- Li : Literature Review
- 023 : Datum 023
- Par1 : Paragraph 1
- L.01 : Line 01
- P.3 : Page 3

Thus, there is no different codes while analyzing on syntactical realization analysis.

Besides, the codes below is the description of the part of articles:

Ab	: Abstract
In	: Introduction
Li	: Literature review
Me	: Method
Fi	: Finding
Di	: Discussion
Co	: Conclusion

D. Data Analysis

The analysis part plays the most valuable role, because this one is used as the procedure to cut the data. Bogdan and Biklen (2007) assert that by data analysis, it means the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, fieldnotes, and other materials that invites the researchers to accumulate to enable come with the finding. Meanwhile an analysis involves “working with the data, organizing them, breaking them into manageable units, coding them, synthesizing them, and searching for pattern.” According to the explanations above, the researcher concludes that the present study uses a discourse analysis to shell the data.

The discourse analysis refers to an analysis which is sometimes defined as the analysis of language ‘beyond the sentence’. Tannen (2001) mentions that the contrasts with types of analysis more typical of modern

linguistics, which are chiefly concerned with the study of grammar: the study of smaller bits of language, such as sounds (phonetics and phonology), parts of words (morphology), meaning (semantics), and the order of words in sentences (syntax). Discourse analysts study larger chunks of language as they flow together. Accordingly, this means that the researcher tries to find out the coherence of each utterance by using the cohesive devise.

E. Credibility and Dependability

1. Credibility

To determine the credibility, the researcher adjusts a triangulation of data; which means, the researcher makes sure that the data found on native speakers are triangulated by verifying to other documents. Besides, the researcher also implements triangulation on theory. Therefore, to make sure that the knife to cut the data is correct, the researcher takes some theories of several experts. Those are the credibility used.

2. Dependability

Dependability is another consideration to find out the trustworthiness of the research. Shenton (2004) notes that in order to address the dependability issue more directly, the processes within the study should be reported in detail, thereby enabling a future researcher to repeat the work, if not necessarily to gain the same results. To consider the dependability of this research, still using Shenton's (2004) view, the following procedures are done:

- a) *The research design and its implementation*, describing what was planned and executed on a strategic level;
- b) *The operational detail of data gathering*, addressing the minutiae of what was done in the field;
- c) *Reflective appraisal of the project*, evaluating the effectiveness of the process of inquiry undertaken.

F. Steps of Study

1. The researcher will prepare the criteria to determine the selected documents as the main data.
2. The researcher will consult to the expert about the listed criteria in order to find the dependability and the credibility of them.
3. The researcher will find out the documents from online access publication.
4. The researcher will sort the utterances needed based on the criteria.
5. The researcher will analyze the utterances.
6. The researcher will write the result of analysis.
7. The researcher will present the finding.