

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Research is a careful consideration of study of finding information or particular concern about something that researcher is interested in or need to know about using scientific methods. According to Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English in Suwartono (2014: 2), Research is serious study of a subject, in order to discover new facts or test new ideas. Much like research in other fields, research in education uses two basic types of reasoning: inductive reasoning and deductive reasoning (Marguerite, *et al* 2006: 5). The function of a research design is to ensure that the evidence obtained enables you to effectively address the research problem as unambiguously as possible. This research used qualitative as the approach of the study. Qualitative is used because it's the appropriate method for investigating the problem. Qualitative inquiries demand a set of skills that are not readily learned by examining textbook accounts of method (Ary, D. 2010: 446).

The method used in this study is using textual and visual analysis to start with reviewing literary research to provide research data. Structural analytical is the process of breaking down into. The data were carefully examined for the intention of this study is trying to analyze the story descriptively with emphasis on the cohesive devices of the "Brother Grimms' Fairy Tales". The researcher used qualitative design as approach guideline to carry out the research. Based on the research objective, the research design used is library research, where data and literary review that have relation to the study are collected and take as source of information. The researcher used the library which focused on collection of books, print, audio or visual materials.

B. Data and Data Source

The data is a collection of facts, such as values or measurements. It can be numbers, words, measurements, observations or even just description of things. Data source or source of data is source where of data are collected. According to Arikunto (2010:129), “the source of data in the study is subjects from which the data can be obtained. The research did not get more data without source data. Data sources are classified into three kinds, including: person, place and paper. The data of the research were “Brothers Grimm’s Fairy tales” script that the sentences are containing grammatical cohesive devices. Those are: Reference, Substitution, Elipsis, and Conjunctive.

The researcher used primary and secondary data sources. Primary data sources was the script of “Brothers Grimm’s Fairy tales” while secondary data sources was got from any sources data, from journal and books that support this study. The materials are about “Brothers Grimm’s Fairy tales” script and also the grammatical cohesive devices theory and the other data in the some books or internet, which supported the study.

C. Data Collection

To collect data, the researcher used the documentation method and taking notes techniques. Documentation is the method use is scientific research in order to collect the data by using the document or evidence list. Then the researcher also used taking note as the technique to collect the data. Hornby (2010: 1004) defines that it is the action of pay attention to something and be sure to remember it.

Due to the data collection, this study carries out two steps. First, this study selects a printed document as the object. The selection of the printed document is based on four considerations as suggested by Liu (2011): (1) it facilitates the process of the data collection –i.e. the data of this study is in the forms of linguistic units, (2) it is accessible, (3) it signifies the data which are convenient to the study, and (4) it allows the time and the expense of transcribing to be more effective. For the printed document the researcher uses a book from Brothers Grimm’s Fairy Tale.

The reason this study use this book is because it contains the linguistic units that are used as the main data of this study.

Second, is reading and note taking the word in the text. In this step, the researcher surveys the entire text and identifies some linguistic units to be analyzed. Here, the linguistic units refer to clauses containing words that can be classified into grammatical and lexical cohesive devices proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976). To facilitate the process of identification, this study marks the linguistic units that are important to be analyzed by bolding, underlining, and italicizing them.

D. Credibility And Dependability

1. Credibility

According to Ary, *et al* (2010: 498), credibility in qualitative research concerns the truthfulness of the inquiry's findings. Credibility or truth value involves how well the researcher has established confidence in the findings based on the research design, participants, and context. In this library research, the researcher reread the story to convince the data with the research questions. After that she got the result of data analysis then decided the conclusion whether or not the data contain grammatical cohesive devices.

2. Dependability

Dependability is a way to make and get consistency of data will be found by the researcher so that the data can be dependable. Qualitative researchers speak of dependability rather than reliability. Recall that reliability in quantitative research has to do with consistency of behavior, or the extent to which data and findings would be similar if the study were replicated. However, unlike quantitative research, in which tight controls enhance reliability, qualitative studies expect variability because the context of studies changes. Thus, consistency is viewed as the extent to which variation

can be tracked or explained. This is referred to as dependability or trustworthiness.

This step has purpose to make the research finding can be answerable and dependable scientifically. In this research, the advisor of researcher audited the whole steps of research to ensure dependability of the data. In this study, the researcher read the script of Brother Grimms Fairy Tale many times and then classified data based on cohesive devices to get consistency.

E. Data Analysis And Interpretation

Ary (2005:465) states that data analysis is the process whereby researchers systematically search and arrange the data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learned to others. Therefore, there are many steps to be conducted by the researcher to analyze the data. The data are analyzed to answer the research question. The researcher must determine whether the result answer the research questions (Perry, 2008: 147). After the data have been obtained from data sources, the data were analyzed through the following procedure:

After collecting all data that needed, the researcher begun to analyze them by some step:

1. Reading the selected stories from "*Brother Grimms Fairytale*" repeatedly.
2. Determine the parameter of grammatical cohesive devices based on Halliday and Hasan's theory.
3. Classifying utterances containing grammatical cohesive devices.
4. Comparing the grammatical cohesive devices used in animal theme stories and human being theme stories based on Jan Renkema's theory one by one of the word that already classified into reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction.
5. Concluding data analysis in order to answer the statement of the research problems.