

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the description of methodology used by the researcher in this study. It comprises research design, population and sample, data and data source, technique and instrument of data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research designs are plans and the procedures for research that span the decision from broad assumption to detail method of data collection and analysis. (Creswell, 2009: 3)

Suryabrata (1983: 37) said that in conducting a research, everyone could use any kinds of methods and research designs based on the purpose, characteristics, the problem, and other alternative used. It means that in the research, the researcher needed to decide the design as a plan which wanted to be applied in a research related to the research objectives.

Based on the purpose of the research, this research designed as survey research. Creswell (2008: 388) states that survey is a procedure in quantitative research in which investigator administer a survey to a sample or to the entire population of people to describe attitudes, opinion, behavior, or characteristics of population. Based on statement above this study can be classified into survey design cause it uses samples as the group measured.

B. Population and Sample

1. Population

Population is all subjects (students, sentences, animals, and many others) being studied. Ary (2010: 647) states that population is the larger group to which a researcher wishes to generalize; it includes all members of a defined class of people, events, or objects. In this study, the population was all sentences on students' argumentative essay composed by the fourth semester of English department students at IAIN Tulungagung.

2. Sample

Sample is part of population that is being studied. Sample called for in a quantitative research if the population is very large. In consequence, the researcher takes only certain amount of them. Ary (2010: 649) explains that sample is a group selected from a population for observation in a study. In this case, random sampling was chosen as a technique of choosing sample. The sample of this research are sentences that containing of incorrect use of grammatical cohesive devices.

C. Data and Data Source

Arikunto (2002: 118) states that data are the result of the fact and number that can be substance to arrange the information. Data refer to the rough materials researchers collect from the world they are studying; they are the particular that form the basis of analysis. Data include materials the people doing the study actively record. In other words, data are the

information that gained from the subject of the research. Here, the data are necessary ones to accomplish the research the research.

In this research, the data used were the data that related to any misuse of cohesive devices made by the students when writing their Argumentative essay.

Moreover, the data sources are the subject where is the data can be gained (Arikunto, 2006: 129). Therefore, data source is the subject that becomes the source of information to the researcher. Data sources in this study are students' argumentative compositions from students of English Department who take course of argumentative writing class.

D. Technique and Instrument of Data Collection

Technique of data collection is the technique or the ways that can be used to collect the data by the researcher. According to Arikunto (2012: 114) says that instrument is the tool by the researcher when she or he uses the method. Research instrument is very important to obtain the result for it is a set of method, which is used to collect the data.

In this study, the researcher uses documentation as a technique of collecting the data. Documentation is a technique of collecting the data about things or variable in such kind of note, transcript, book, news, magazine, ancient inscription, and so forth (Arikunto, 2006: 231). The instrument used to collect the data with this method is document. As the name, document analysis needs "document" to be analyzed.

Hence, in this case, the documents used to analyze in this research were students' writing, which meant the researcher sought understanding by collecting the data through analyzing the documents, which are in the form of students' argumentative writing written by the fourth semester students of English Department IAIN Tulungagung.

The documents were obtained from the teacher's task which was given to the students. Firstly, the researcher met and asked permission with the English writing lecturer that taught in the fourth semester at IAIN Tulungagung. Here, the researcher asked the students' work of argumentative writing. Then, having the permission, the researcher copied or doubled those data. After collecting the texts from the students, then the researcher read and understood the students' work.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

The data that have been collected need to be analyzed. The data analysis procedures will reflect the types of research question and answering descriptive question (Crewell, 2008: 415). Moreover, Sukarsono (2008) remarks that data analysis is able to be carried out via two stages, in which two techniques of analysis namely taxonomic and theoretical analysis.

Theoretical analysis was conducted to make some generalizations. It means that analyzing the classified data by using term of cohesive devices. While, the taxonomic analysis conducted to get general types of cohesive

devices. It means that classifying the data in term of grammatical cohesive devices in the texts based on the theories.

The procedures of data analysis are as follows:

1. Classifying the incorrectly used of cohesive devices

Chose and marked some words that contain incorrectly the used of grammatical cohesive devices. The next must be classified into some types of grammatical cohesive devices.

2. Identifying misuse of cohesive devices

The data are identified in term of grammatical cohesive devices. The researcher analyzed the incorrect used grammatical cohesive devices based on the theories.

3. Counting the frequency of each incorrectly the used of grammatical cohesive devices

The researcher counts the frequency of occurrences incorrectly the used of grammatical cohesive devices by the following formula:

$$X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Where: X : The percentage of incorrect

F : Various kinds of incorrectly the use of cohesion

N : The total number misuse of grammatical cohesive devices

4. Drawing a conclusion

After analyzing the errors, the researcher made a conclusion based on what have been found and interpreting the result of the study.