

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explains about research design, population, sampling and sample, data collecting method and data analysis.

A. Research Design.

Research design was important in the research. It is used to arrange the setting of the research in order to get valid data. Ary (2006: 44) stated that “research design is the researcher’s plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some phenomenon in its natural setting. “

This research was intended to describe and analyze the tendencies of grammatical cohesive devices found in selected narrative text. The tendencies of each grammatical cohesive devices, then shown by the percentage of each categories. Therefore, the writer used quantitative approach with descriptive design.

B. Population, sampling and Sample.

1. Population.

A population consists of an entire set of object, observation or scores that have something in common. Lodico (2006: 140) that population is the wider group of individuals about which the researcher wants to make statements. In this study, the population was narrative text taken from bookfi.org retold by Dan Keding and Amy Douglas. Those narrative texts consisted 64 stories.

2. Sampling and Sample.

Sampling was the process of obtaining a sample. “The concept of the sampling is taking a portion of the population, making observation of this smaller group, and the generalizing the findings to the large population” (Ary, 2006: 139). When the population consist of a number of subgroups that may differ in the characteristic being studied, it is often desirable to use a form of probability sampling, called stratified sampling. In this sampling technique, the sample was taken from narrative text that have happy ending.

To obtain data from a smaller group of subset of the total population as the representative, the writer chose a sample. Lodico (2006: 143) states that a sample is a smaller group selected from a larger population that is representative of the larger population. The sample is selected because population is too large to study in its entry.

C. Data Collecting Method.

Data collecting method was the research’s way in collecting the data. The aim of data collecting in conducting scientific research was to get materials needed. The data were narrative text that have happy ending.

D. Data Analysis

After the data are collected, the next step is analyzing the data. Data analysis is procedures for analyzing data, technique for interpreting the results of such procedures, ways of planning the gathering of data to make its analysis easier, more precise or more accurate. (Tukey,1961 : 79). In this case, the data is analyzed through the following ways:

1. Tabulating.

The following step after getting the data is categorizing the selected expressions in what types of grammatical cohesive devices are they, and then placing into the appropriate of grammatical cohesive devices categories in a table.

2. Counting the Number.

After tabulating the data into a table, then the researcher counts total of each type of grammatical cohesive devices and sum up the total number all types of grammatical cohesive devices, the formulation is:

$$P = \frac{Fg}{Tf} \times 100\%$$

Note:

P: percentage of the frequency of each type of grammatical cohesive devices.

Fg: frequency of each type of grammatical cohesive devices.

Tf: total frequency of grammatical cohesive devices.

3. Interpreting the Result.

After the calculating the percentage of types of grammatical cohesive devices, then the next step is interpreting the result. The researcher determines the most dominant grammatical cohesive devices shown in selected narrative text.

4. Drawing Conclusion.

The last step is drawing the conclusion. The researcher defines the finding what types of grammatical cohesive devices are found in some narrative texts and also show the most dominant types of grammatical cohesive devices that rise.