CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents research method covering research design, data and data sources, method of data collection and data analysis

A. Research Design

Based on linguistics point of view, the meant of research is the any activities to collect the data, analyze it, and presents the result, and it is done in systematic, scientific steps to answer a certain problem. In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive research in a research method is not used to examine certain hypothesis, but only describe it (Arikanto, 1993: 310). In other word, descriptive qualitative research is a study designed to obtain information concerning the phenomenon. (Ary, 1985 : 325). So, in this research descriptive research is conducted to describe grammatical and lexical cohesive devices found in Jokowi's speech in WIEF 2016.

Why the researcher uses qualitative approach? Because this research focuses on describing data of grammatical and lexical cohesive devices found in Jokowi's speech in WIEF 2016. In this case, data must be described is types of grammatical and lexical cohesive devices. The researcher has to describe each data found in the object clearly in order to make this research can be understood by the readers. So, the searcher uses descriptive qualitative

research to analyze grammatical and lexical cohesive devices in Jokowi's speech in WIEF 2016.

B. Data and Data Sources

Data is information needed by the researcher in writing process. While, data sources is a person, something or place that provides information for a piece of research. The data in this research are utterances containing grammatical cohesive devices and lexical cohesive devices in Jokowi's speech in WIEF 2016. The data source is the transcript of Jokowi's speech in WIEF 2016.

C. Method of Data Collection

This part is about choosing the technique of data collection. Data collecting method is the way the writer collects the data in research. In this case, the researcher uses some stages to collect the data.

To collect the data the researcher takes the following stages :

1. Downloading the speech in Youtube

In this stage, the researcher searches the video of Jokowi's speech in WIEF 2016 in Youtube application by typing keyword "Jokowi's speech in WIEF". Then, the researcher downloaded the video.

2. Listening and Writing the Speech's transcript

The next step is listening the speech carefully while writing the speech's transcript. In this step, sometime the researcher replay some part in several times to make sure that the transcript and the utterances is suitable.

3. Reading and Understanding

After the researcher write all of utterance in the speech, in this step the researcher reading the transcript and understanding the content of speech. This way is done to know and understand what is contained in the speech.

4. Noting Utterances Containing Grammatical and Lexical Cohesive Devices

The last step is noting utterances containing grammatical and lexical cohesive devices. In this step, the researcher finds the utterances containing grammatical and lexical cohesive devices in the transcript and note it.

D. Technique of Data Verification

Data verification is the process to check how accurate the data is. Creswell & Miller (2000) stated the strength of the qualitative study depends on the accuracy of the findings in view of the researcher, participant or the readers. In this process credibility and dependability have the important role to make sure that our data is valid.

1. Credibility

   Credibility in qualitative research has the aim to check the accuracy of findings. The term most frequently used by qualitative researchers to refer this characteristic is credibility .According to Donald Ary (2002: 451) validity/ credibility of qualitative research depends on attending of the issue of validity. Credibility involves how well the researcher has established confidence in the findings. The importance of validity/credibility, as described by Creswell (2003:195) is to determine "whether the findings are accurate from the standpoint of the researcher, the participant, or the readers of an account. Creswell (2014:251) stated qualitative credibility means that the researcher checks for the accuracy of the findings by employing certain procedures, while qualitative credibility indicates that the researcher's approach is consistent across different researchers and different project.

   The trustworthiness of the result of data analysis should be checked in order to reduce the research's biases and prejudices. According to Seale (1999), to ensure reliability in qualitative research, the researcg needs to examine the trustworthiness. Trustworthiness of the research report becomes important if the validity and reliability of the study is discussed. Moskal & Olds (2002) used trustworthiness as an alternate method to validate the study which states that the made interpretations

are accurate. In qualitative research there are several strategies to check the credibility such as triangulation, peer debriefing, member checking, audit trail, etc. In this research, the researcher used the strategy of peer debriefing to check the credibility.

Peer debriefing is the process in which a researcher called his/her friends to aid the researcher in the process of analyzing data. In this step the researcher invited two students of English Department to examine the accuracy of the research finding. They are chosen based on some consideration such as they have the same interest in conducting a research about linguistics and they are in the same grade with the researcher who has passed the Discourse Analysis in the sixth semester.

2. Dependability

Dependability is the way of the researcher makes the consistency of data findings by using the certain method to get the dependable data. There are some methods to get dependable data, but in this research the researcher applied triangulation. Creswell & Miller (2000) defined data triangulation as the formation of themes or categories using a validity procedure for convergence among multiple and different sources of information. Triangulation is a dependability procedure where researcher search for convergence among multiple and different sources of information to form themes or categories in a

study. The purpose of applying triangulation is to increase understanding about what has been gotten.

The type of triangulation used by the researcher to check the dependability of these research findings is theory triangulation. The theories are used in this research are Theory of cohesion by Halliday Hasan and George Yule. In this case, the researcher used theory by Halliday and Hasan to analyze grammatical cohesion and theory by George Yule to analyze lexical cohesion.

E. Data Analysis

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). Data analysis is systematically searching patterns arranging the rough materials in such a way, so the data can more understandable for both the researcher and the reader.

Ary states that data analysis in qualitative research is often done concurrently or simultaneously with data collection through an iterative, recursive and dynamic process. (Ary, 2006: 490).

There are three key stages used by the researcher to make the data manageable

a. Familiarization and Organization

In this stage the researcher familiarize with the data through reading and re-reading notes and transcript, viewing and reviewing videotapes, and listening repeatedly. Then, the researcher organizing the data to make easy retrieve the large body of the data.

After the researcher takes the significance pattern in the data the next step must be done by the researcher is organize the data into an easy organization. The researcher notes the words include reference, substitution, ellipsis and other cohesive devices found in the transcript of Jokowi's speech in WIEF 2016 in order to make easy the researcher in doing analysis.

b. Coding and Re coding

In this research this stage the researcher categorizing the data, the researcher give code for the data to make it manageable and easy to understanding for example :

Categorizing the data in grammatical cohesive devices (reference)
*"Once again, there has been an attack or a bombing committed by terrorists in Jakarta. **It (1)**is suspected to have been committed by a group of terrorists, although **it (2)** may not necessarily be the same terrorism network that we have realized cause nothing but sufferings and troubles that all Indonesians have had to bear"*.

The researcher gives the code in the data has be organized before to make easy in the next analysis. The codes will be used in the data as follow:

Types of Cohesive Devices

Grammatical   = Grm

Lexical   = Lex

Types of Grammatical Cohesive Devices

1. Reference   = Ref

-   Personal   = Per

-   Demonstrative = Dem

-   Comparative   = Com

2. Substitution   = Sub

3. Ellipsis   = Elp

4. Conjunction   = Conj

Types of Lexical Cohesive Devices

1. Repetition   = Rep

2. Synonymy   = Syn

3. Hyponymy   = Hyp

4. Metonymy   = Met

5. Antonymy   = Ant

After decide the basic code for each element in cohesive devices, the researcher will gives the subcode for element found more than one in the data. This is to make the researcher easy in the counting of finding in the data.

Example : **Gram/Ref/Per**

> *I (1) hope* ***you*** *(2) don't mind **I** (3) am pressing Jakarta because **I** (4) was governor of Jakarta until 2 years ago.*

c. Summarizing and Interpreting

This is the last stage in this research, the researcher summarizing and interpreting the data. This step will be the last step in this research where the researcher can makes summary and conclusion from the analysis. The proceeds involve the types of grammatical and lexical cohesive devices found in Jokowi's speech in WIEF 2016 and the amount of them. The researcher summaries the result of the analysis and makes the conclusion.

Example :

The result of this research can be conclude as follow :
- *There are 260 grammatical cohesive devices found in the transcript of Jokowi's speech in WIEF 2016 consist of 130 references, 3 subtitution, 125 conjunction, and 2 synonymy.*
- *There are 87 lexical cohesive devices found in the transcript of Jokowi's speech in WIEF 2016 consist of 32 hyponymy, 15 antonymy, and 40 repetition.*
  So, the most element found in transcript of Jokowi's speech in WIEF 2016 is grammatical cohesive devices especially Reference.