**CHAPTER III**

**RESEARCH METHOD**

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

1. **Research Design**

In this case especially in 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. is the One of kind the research is qualitative research, qualitative research is a research which analyzed qualitatively, because the truth can expressed with some way without number. Qualitative have some of type based on collecting data, one of them is qualitative approach in document or content analysis, this analysis “focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material within its own context”, (Ary, 2006:32).

why the researcher use qualitative approach in document or document analysis? Because this method is suitable to analyze Translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks In this study the researcher would like conduct a research with qualitative research approach in content or document analysis method Taranslated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono speech’s transcript and according to the researcher this method also simple and easy to use in some of reason like in collecting data method, data analysis and etc. So the researcher use qualitative approach and content or document analysis to analyze grammatical cohesive devices and lexical cohesive devices in Translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks.

1. **Data and Data Sources**

The data are utterances containing grammatical cohesive devices and lexical cohesive devices in Translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks”. The researcher gets the data from the source of data, which is getting from internet, book and etc. because the researcher can’t conduct a research without data.

The primary data of this is taken from transcript of Teanslated text Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks.

1. **Method of Data Collection**

In collecting the data, the researcher use documentary technique in collecting the data. While data collecting method is the way the writer collects the data. Observation object of documentary method The primary document is transcript of Translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks.

To collect the data the researcher takes the following stages :

* Reading and understanding

1. **Data Analysis**

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, data analysis in qualitative research ary have state (2006:40) that important step data analysis involving :

* Reducing and organizing data

Reducing and organizing the data is the step while the writer collecting the data the writer reducing and organizing the data, the purpose of this step in this research is the researcher looking for the necessary and unnecessary data, reduce it and then organize it.

* Synthesizing

Synthesizing in this research means that the researcher collecting the necessary data after reducing and organizing. For example is classify and collecting the data in this categories like general category of grammatical cohesive devices and general category lexical cohesive devices.

* Searching for significant patterns

Searching and for significance patterns in this research means that after synthesizing the researcher need to searching significance patterns, for example significance pattern of grammatical cohesive devices the researcher takes conjunction, reference, substitution and so on.

* Discovering what is important.

Discovering what is important is the last step in this research this covering finishing interpreting and summarizing what is important from this study.

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

There are three key stages which is taken from ary’s book (2006) and used by the researcher to make the data manageable :

* Familiarization and organization

In this stage the researcher familiarize with the data through reading and re-reading, then the researcher organizing the data to make easy retrieve the large body of the data.

* 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 numbering the target and then explain.

* Summarizing and interpreting

This is the last stage in this research, the researcher summarizing and interpreting the data, this proceeds involves reflecting about the words and act of study’s participants, and of course summarize what is important.