

## **CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter discusses the methodology and design used in the current study. This research design guides how data from the research process is gathered. This chapter detail data sources, research instruments, data collection procedure as well as data analysis procedures.

### **A. Research Design**

Research design is very important in a study in order to achieve an accurate and practical research. In analyzing the field of linguistics, research generally uses corpus-based research. In this study the research design that the researcher uses is a discourse analysis to analyze the use of cohesive devices in the research background of undergraduate thesis. There are several main goals in common in functional linguistic research from this corpus approach, such as describing and explaining linguistic patterns of variation and use. Corpus linguistic research, in particular, has accumulated evidence that the distinctions between lexical and grammatical categories are less clear-cut than traditional techniques appear to imply.<sup>44</sup>

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<sup>44</sup> John Flowerdew & Michaela Mahlberg, *Lexical Cohesion & Corpus Linguistic*, (Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2009), 108.

This research also involves a qualitative approach. This qualitative approach aims to determine the amount of use of cohesive devices in the background in students' undergraduate thesis. This is because in this study the cohesive devices used by students cannot be measured using only a descriptive approach. Besides that, it also aims to find out which part of the cohesive device is the most dominant used by students in writing their work.

### **B. Data and Source**

To answer questions in research data is the most important part. The data sources of this research are the students' thesis from [etheses.iainkediri.ac.id](http://etheses.iainkediri.ac.id). There are twenty one (21) background of the study part written by undergraduate students of English Language Department of IAIN Kediri in the 2020/2021 academic year.

### **C. Instrument**

A research instrument is an important part in the research. Research instrument is a tool used to collect, measure, and analyze data related to the research interests. The instrument that used in this research is human instrument by doing documentation in collecting data from the IAIN Kediri repository, the researcher uses herself as a research instrument, in addition there are several supporting sources such as books, dictionaries, internet, journal articles, and previous research related to this research were also used to assist in conducting this research.

#### **D. Data Collection**

Collecting data is important step in a research process because the main objective of conducting research is to obtain the required data. In this research, documentation is used to collect thesis background study written by undergraduate students as data. In collecting the research data, the researcher using the official website of the IAIN Kediri thesis. There are some step in collecting the data:

1. Visit the thesis web of IAIN Kediri with the address [etheses.iainkediri.ac.id](http://etheses.iainkediri.ac.id).
2. Download each soft file chapter I of the undergraduate thesis of English education students for the 2020/2021 academic year.
3. Collect all the downloads into one folder.
4. Converting data that was originally in PDF format into plain text.
5. Insert the data to the AntConc Software to analyzing the data.
6. Count the result of analyzing.
7. Present the finding in to the table and description.

#### **E. Data Analysis**

In this study, to analyze the data, the author will use a discourse analysis method. Discourse analysis is a methodology for determining the content of written or published communications through systematic, objective and quantitative procedures. According to Haris as quoted by Kamalu & Osisanwo argues that "Discourse analysis is a method for analyzing related

speech or writing in order to extend descriptive linguistics beyond the limitation of a simple sentence at a time ".<sup>45</sup> This means that discourse analysis is the analysis of language in use. Discourse analysis may alternatively be defined as the structuring of language above the sentence level.

Based on to May ring the steps of content analysis are listed below:<sup>46</sup>

1. Define the research question and select the content of analysis

To do discourse analysis, for the first begin with a clearly defined research question. Next are developed the question, select a range of material that is appropriate to answer it.

Discourse analysis is a method that can be applied both to large volumes of material and to smaller samples, depending on the aims and timescale of your research.

2. Gather information and theory on the context

Next, establish the social and historical context in which the material was produced and intended to be received. Gather factual details of when and where the content was created, who the author is, who published it, and whom it was disseminated to.

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<sup>45</sup>Ikenna Kamalu & Ayo Osisanwo, *Discourse Analysis*, ISBN 978-918-321-0, (2015:169).

<sup>46</sup>Mayring, *Qualitative Content Analysis*. Klagenfurt, Austria.(2014:82)

As well as understanding the real-life context of the discourse, it can also conduct a literature review on the topic and construct a theoretical framework to guide your analysis.

3. Analyze the content for themes and patterns

This step involves closely examining various elements of the material – such as words, sentences, paragraphs, and overall structure – and relating them to attributes, themes, and patterns relevant to your research question.

4. Review the results and draw conclusions

First assigned particular attributes to elements of the material, reflect on the results to examine the function and meaning of the language used. Here, it will consider the analysis in relation to the broader context that it established earlier to draw conclusions that answer the research question.

**Table 3.1**

**Data Abstraction**

<b>Main category</b>	<b>Generic category</b>	<b>Sub-category</b>
<b>Cohesion</b>	<b>Grammatical cohesion</b>	
	Reference	Personal Demonstrative Comparative
	Substitution	Nominal Verbal Causal
	Ellipsis	Nominal Verbal

		Clausal
	Conjunction	Additive Adversative Clausal Tempora
	<b>Lexical cohesion</b>	
	Reiteration	Repetition Synonym Superordinate General word
	Collocation	