CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Method of Research

The study was designed using a qualitative descriptive with content analysis. The researcher employs a qualitative descriptive method and content analysis because the writer examines the text to investigate grammatical cohesive devices. Content analysis is a method that is objectively immersed, exploration in nature, and contextual or descriptive statistics in intention.[1] The writer can use content analysis to identify and report personnel', small numbers, or large and varied ethnic groups, perceptions, opinions, and preferences[2]. Because this study aims to know the forms of grammatical cohesive devices that are generally used in the background of the study written by UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten English Education Department students. Backgrounds of Study in theses have been purposefully chosen as the source of this research project. The background of the study was analyzed in terms of grammatical cohesive devices, which are: reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

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[1] Krippendorff, K. (2018). *Content analysis: An introduction to its methodology*. Sage publications.

[2] Drisko, J. W., & Maschi, T. (2016). *Content analysis*. Pocket Guides to Social Work R.

The qualitative method is used to recognize people's beliefs, perceptions, attitudes, behaviours and interrelations. It provides non-numeric data. The integration of case study design is a topic of increasing more attention across disciplines. The qualitative study helps improve the involvement of all those involved in the study. The researcher is working on social issues[3].

B. Research Instrument

This research instrument is a human instrument method or the research itself; other research tools such as grammatical cohesion are standard tools used by the researchers themselves. Based on theoretical knowledge of grammatical cohesive devices, the human instrument is the researcher himself. The researcher is responsible for all activities, including planning, data collection, data analysis, and data interpretation, as well as the creation of learning reports. These instruments embody the concepts, characteristics, forms, and functions of grammatical cohesive devices found in the background of study on theses written by English education department students of UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten.

C. The Technique of Data Collecting

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[3] Pathak, V., Jena, B., & Kalra, S. (2013). *Qualitative research.* Perspectives in clinical research, 4(3).

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The data collection method is a technique used by researchers to investigate. The goal of data collection is to perform scientific studies to gather the required data. The documentation method was included in this research to collect data based on the research questions. The purpose of this research is to identify a grammatical cohesive device in the background of the study in the theses written by English Education Department students of UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten. As a result, the researcher applies the following steps:

     a. Reading and understanding the text

     b. Choosing the background of the study on the thesis

        The background of the study was taken from the academic UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten English Education Department.

     c. Analyzing grammatical cohesive devices

After the background of the study was selected. Analyzing the grammatical cohesive, and categorizing into reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction and inputted it on the table.

D. Method of Data Analysis

After the data is collected, it will be analyzed, explained, and summarized. The theory used is proposed by Mile's and Huberman which includes three aspects, are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

1. Data Reduction

    Data reduction refers to the task of choosing, focusing, simplifying, separating, and turning data from a large manuscript of notes taken, documents, and other research designs is referred to data reduction. This phase of analysis includes the process of choosing the data or paragraph in the Background of the study written by English education department students of UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten, concentrating on grammatical cohesive devices to create a more credible, clearer, safer message for readers, and easier to understand.

2. Data Display

    The display of data is the second large flow of analysis activity by displaying the table, data display is also an

established, compressed configuration of information to allow evaluative perspective and action. The data will be organized to solve the concerns about a data display.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusions

After completing the two steps above, are: data reduction and data display, the final step in analyzing the research data are to conclude. Results do not occur until information gathering is complete, vary according to the size of the textual data of data collection; the computing, processing, and collection method was using, the researcher's interpretive abilities, and also any essential timelines to be achieved. At this stage, the researcher draws the research results based on research questions[4].

Data analysis refers to the process of searching and organizing information collection and other components for the researcher to conclude. The data, in this case, is described in the previous forms:

1. Compiling the data

After gathering the data, the first step is to classify the verified phrases according to what kinds of grammatical cohesive

[4] Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldaña, J. (2018). *Qualitative data analysis: A methods sourcebook*. Sage publications.

devices they were indeed, instead of placing them in the appropriate grammar cohesive devices classes in a table.

2. Calculating the percentages

This project aims to determine the frequency of presence of various forms of grammatical cohesive devices in the background of the study in the theses written by English Education Department students of UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten. A composition is:

$$P = Fg \times 100\% \; Tf$$

Notes:

P: Percentage of each category of grammatical cohesive devices

Fg: frequency of each grammatical cohesive devices type

Tf: Total frequency of grammatical cohesive devices

3. Perceiving the result

The next process is to interpret the result after measuring the percentage of each type of grammar cohesive device. The author examined the most prevalent grammatical cohesive devices in the background of the study in the theses written by English Education Department students of UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten.

4. Conclusion

The final step is to conclude. The researchers describe what kinds of grammatical cohesive devices are considered in the background of the study in the theses written by English Education Department students of UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten and displays the probability of occurrence of each type of grammatical cohesive devices

Qualitative data analysis will be used as my main method of data collection and analysis. Qualitative data analysis is designed to combine several steps in the research with the engineer's eye to pursue concepts, data, and other sources of information that emerge from the thinking and discovery process of the research. A qualitative method focuses on explaining and tracking discourses, including words, meanings and themes. Qualitative data analysis is based on immersion in the writing style, conceptually informed conversations with significant transition and examples, and theoretical sampling for structured and constant comparison. Information sources emerge in the context of thinking and discovering the process of research.[5]

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[5] Altheide, D., Coyle, M., DeVriese, K., & Schneider, C. (2008). Emergent qualitative document analysis. *Handbook of emergent methods*, 127-151

The use of documentation study for this research is based on the fact that the data are descriptive, aim to explain reality and obtain an understanding of the concept of the data collected. It is useful to execute a study document by qualitative researchers because the literary words are a material trail of behaviour that gives importance and is different from the situational traces provided by the questionnaire, data collection, analysis, and interpretation of documents shall include written text by the objective of the research. As a qualitative research design, an analysis of organizational documents provides the most efficient and cost-effective way to collect information using an additional small-scale or case research methodology.[6]

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[6] Cardno, C. (2018). Policy document analysis: A practical educational leadership tool and a qualitative research method. *Educational Administration: Theory & Practice*, *24*(4), 623-6