

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHOD

Research method explains about how the researcher conducts the analysis. So in this study, the researcher arranges some methods, into research design, unit of analysis, source of data, techniques of data collection and method of data analysis.

3.1. Research Design

This study used descriptive qualitative as the research design. It was taken by the researcher because it is suitable to use in describing the analysis accurately, systematically and factually. It belongs to one of research procedure that provides descriptive data in the written form containing the object which will be observed. Besides that, this study refers to qualitative since there is no description of statistic procedure in collecting the data. Meanwhile, descriptive research is used to describing the situations or events in the literal sense. The study focused on describing the analysis of lexical cohesion in the article *What is a Good Research Project?* by Brian Paltridge. As the description, it analyzes and identifies the types of lexical cohesion clearly.

3.2. Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis in this study is any clause which has the aspect of lexical cohesion in the data, that is the article entitled *What is a Good Research Project?* By Brian Paltridge.

3.3. Source of Data

The data in this study is written text. The researcher took an article from a journal entitled *Language and Education in Asia* (Volume 5, Issue 1, page 20-27, 2014). It was accessed from The University of Sydney official website <http://sydney.edu.au>. The website contains the profile of Brian Paltridge as the academic staff of Sydney University and also includes some of his publications. The article which was taken as the data entitled *What is a Good Research*

Project? was downloaded from http://www.camtesol.org/Download/LEiA_Vol5_Iss1_2014/LEiA_V5_I1_A03_Paltridge_Good_Research_Project.pdf on March 22, 2016. This is one of articles by Brian Paltridge.

Actually, this article is one of research articles found in the *Journal of Language Education in Asia*. It discusses the characteristics of a good research project and strategies for developing a research proposal. So, this article can give knowledge for the researcher to apply its research. Especially, it was taken as data because the author is one of linguists in Discourse level who has created many publication works including the books.

On the other hand, the specific one of his book entitled *Making Sense of Discourse Analysis* is used for learning Discourse in English Department of Dian Nuswantoro University. In his book, he attaches the theory of lexical cohesion which is a part of cohesive devices. Certainly, he is already in learning of lexical cohesion. So, the researcher would like to analyze lexical cohesion in his article and to clarify whether he applies the use of lexical cohesion well or not along with the relation of meaning within the text itself.

3.4. Technique of Data Collection

In a study, technique of data collection refers to the way which is carried out in collecting the data. This technique is the important one for success of the study including who is the source, how the way in collecting the data, and what tool to use. There are four steps used by the researcher in technique of data collection as follows:

1. Searching the website of Brian Paltridge's work.

The researcher got the data through internet by accessing The University of Sydney official website <http://sydney.edu.au>.

2. Selecting the data that are suitable with this study.

The data were chosen by the researcher was the article *What is a Good Research Project?* By Brian Paltridge.

The article was downloaded from the link http://www.camtesol.org/Download/LEiA_Vol5_Iss1_2014/LEiA_V5_I1_A03_Palt_ridge_Good_Research_Project.pdf

3. Reading the article.
4. Choosing in detail any clause in each paragraph which has lexical cohesion pattern.

3.5. Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher did the following steps:

1. Checking carefully the clauses that contain the pattern of lexical cohesion.
2. Identifying the clauses and words in each paragraph by underlining and giving bold on those words that use the pattern of lexical cohesion. It can be seen from the following example:

“Ask yourself: What will we **know** at the end that we did not already **know**?” (35)

“(58) To summarize, in a few words, what the **research** will be about. (59) To demonstrate the relationship between the proposed study and what has already been done in the particular area; that is, to indicate the “gap” that the **study** will fill.”

3. Classifying the data by using the supporting theory of lexical cohesion (Paltridge, 2000). It could be classified as the following example:

Ask yourself: What will we **know** at the end that we did not already **know**?

Cohesive Analysis:

The words **know** of sentence (35) experience Repetition. They are repeated twice to clarify more clearly as it happened in one sentence.

(58) To summarize, in a few words, what the **research** will be about. (59) To demonstrate the relationship between the proposed study and what has already been done in the particular area; that is, to indicate the “gap” that the **study** will fill.”

Cohesive Analysis :

The word the **study** (59) refers back to the word the **research** (58) it is categorized as Synonymy. It is because both have similar in meaning.

4. Drawing the lexical chain by repetition to the lexical chain as In Ventola (1975).
5. Interpreting the data.
6. Drawing the conclusion by clear description and explanation.