

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the research design, data and data source, data collection, data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research used one of the specified characteristics material of document analysis, which is speech as the object of the research. There are two broad approaches of research, first is quantitative, and second is qualitative. The researcher used qualitative research to conduct the study. Ary et al (2010) state that qualitative research deals with data that are in the form of words or picture, different from quantitative research which deals with data in the form of numbers and statistics.

Moreover, “Document analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material. The material analyzed can be textbooks, newspapers, web pages, speeches, television programs, advertisements, musical compositions, or any of other types of documents” (Ary et al,2010, p.457).

3.2 Data and Data Source

The data of this research were only words, phrases or sentences in the whole speech by Joko Widodo, which contain grammatical and lexical cohesions. The

researcher used the site of Embassy of Republic of Indonesia in Seoul, Republic of Korea(kbriseoul.kr/kbriseoul/index.php/en/2013-01-13-22-22-09/embassy-news/308-jokowi-inauguration-speech) to get the data source for this research. The reason why the researcher used it because the original speech was Bahasa Indonesia, so the researcher searched on the internet to find the complete speech in English translated version and finally found in KBRI Seoul website. The data source of this research was taken from the internet.

3.3 Data Collection

The researcher did some steps in collecting data:

The first step of the data collection was, the researcher tried to read carefully the speech. Second, the researcher analyzed the content based on Cohesion theory and defined the content of grammatical and lexical cohesion proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976) and Renkema (2004).

3.4 Data Analysis

Before the researcher analyzed the data, the researcher used a peer review method to make the data credible that peers are provided with the raw data along with the researcher's interpretation. The researcher also used a theory triangulation which used more than one theory in order to make the data dependable. Those were

grammatical and lexical cohesion theories of Halliday and Hasan (1976) and Renkema (2004).

In the data analysis the researcher analyzed the data using the theory of grammatical and lexical cohesions. The researcher analyzed the data using the following steps:

1. Identifying and making a list of grammatical and lexical cohesions found in the speech
2. Classifying and determining of grammatical and lexical cohesions found in the speech
3. Summarizing the cohesion devices which are found in the form of table

Table 3.1 Grammatical Cohesion

No	Sentence	Grammatical Cohesion												
		Ref			Sub			Ell			Con			
		P	C	D	N	V	C	N	V	C	Add	Adv	C	T
		1			1	1	2	2	2	3			4	

Notes:

- Ref.: Reference
- Sub.: Substitution
- Ell.: Ellipsis
- D: Demonstrative Reference
- V1: Verbal Ellipsis
- T: Temporal Conjunction
- P: Personal Reference
- C1: Comparative reference
- C2: Clausal Substitution
- N2: Nominal Ellipsis
- Add: Additive
- C3: Clausal Ellipsis
- C4: Causal Conjunction
- N1: Nominal Substitution
- V1: Verbal Substitution
- Adv: Adversative

Table 3.2 Lexical Cohesion

No	Sentence	Lexical Cohesion					Col
		Reiteration					
		Rep	Syn	Hyp	Met	Ant	

Notes:

Rep.: Repetition

Hyp.: Hyponymy

Ant.: Antonymy

Syn.: Synonymy

Met.: Metonymy

Col.: Collocation

4. Explaining the data why the data were interpreted as grammatical and lexical cohesions
5. Drawing a conclusion based on the analysis

