CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

III.1. Research Designs

This study can be considered as a qualitative research since the instrument is the writer herself who does not start the study with a hypothesis but emphasizes the study on the "process" rather than "output". This is in line with what Meleong says in his book (1989:7). He mentions qualitative research is a kind of research that emphasis on the "process" rather than "output", as the relation of each part or entry which is being examined in a process.

In addition, the writer uses a descriptive research in the kind of analysis. It is used to describe the nature of a situation. The nature of a situation is the cohesion aspects that exist in this study. Such approach suits what the writer intended to do in her study that is to find the cohesion aspects, especially the

cohesive devices and the violations of cohesive devices. So, this study leads the readers to understand what the writer intended to do with the conditions that exist in the text studied.

III.2. Source of Data

As stated in the title of this thesis, the writer determines The Jakarta Post as her source of data. Since The Jakarta Post is a daily English newspaper, she takes one "National News" issue per week randomly, and it was edited in February 2000. In other words, she collects four articles in February 2000 as her source of data.

III.3. Instrument

As stated in III.1, the instrument of this research is the writer herself, as the researcher who collects and analyzes the data.

III.4. Procedure of Data Collection

As the source of data, the writer takes four articles of 'National News' in The Jakarta Post. She uses the following procedures:

1. Pick up four texts of February 2000 edition.

2. Read each text of four articles several times.

3. Underline all related grammatical and lexical items that meet the criteria of cohesive devices on the text.

4. Underline all related grammatical and lexical items that violate the criteria of cohesive devices.

5. The cohesiveness is marked by a and the violation is marked by b.

6. Classify each element in terms of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion.

7. Put the classified data into tables:

The elements of each article are put in the table, which is divided into the cohesive devices and violations of cohesive devices in terms of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. The table can be seen as follows:

Table of the Cohesive Devices and Violations of Cohesive Devices

The Type of Cohesive Devices	The Occurrences	
	Cohesive Devices	Violations

Grammatical Cohesion
1. Reference:
  Endophoric R:
    Anaphora R
    Cataphora R
    Personal R
    Demonstrative R
    Comparative R
2. Substitution:
  Nominal S
  Verbal S
  Clausal S
3. Ellipsis:
  Nominal E
  Verbal E
  Clausal E
4. Conjunction:
  Additive
  Adversative
  Causal
  Temporal		

Lexical Cohesion
1. Reiteration:
  Same word
  Synonym
  Superordinate
  General word
2. Collocation:
  Synonym
  Superordinate
  Antonym
  Part to whole
  Part to part		

III.5. Procedure of Data Analysis

After getting all the data, the writer is going to analyze them. There are several steps that are used:

1. The writer analyzes all data in order to find out the cohesive devices in the terms of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion, which occur in each text

of article news.

2. Then, she analyzes all data in order to find out the violations of cohesive devices in terms of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion, which occur in each text of article news. Soon afterward, she also classifies all the data into the table below:

Table of the Number of Occurrences of Fulfillment and the Violations of Cohesive Devices in terms of Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion

Type of Cohesive Devices	Number of article	
	Fulfillment	Violation
Grammatical cohesion		
Reference	T	t
Substitution	U	u
Ellipsis	V	v
Conjunction	W	w
Lexical cohesion		
Reiteration	X	x
Collocation	Y	y
Total	Z	z

3. After analyzing the fulfillment of cohesive devices and the violation of cohesive devices, the writer counts the occurrence of fulfillment of cohesive devices and violations of cohesive devices in each text.

4. The writer counts the percentages of the occurrences of fulfillment of cohesive devices by using the following formula:

$$D = \frac{Z}{Z + z} \times 100\%$$

- D refers to the percentage of cohesive device.

- Z refers to the total number of cohesive devices in terms of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion.

- z refers to the total number of violations of cohesive devices in the terms of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion.

5. Then, the writer counts the percentage of the violation of cohesive device by using the same steps and formula above.