

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter discusses the methods of the research. The sketch of methods is used as guidance in conducting the research and getting intended data. There are four major sections in this chapter; they are statements of the problems, research design, data collection that consists of data resources and procedures of data collection, and the data analysis.

3.1 Statement of the Problems

The problems of the present study are formulated in the following questions:

- a. What cohesive devices are employed within paragraphs of the articles of Alwasilah?
- b. What cohesive devices are employed inter-paragraphs of the articles of Alwasilah?
- c. What is the impact of the use of the devices on cohesiveness of the articles of Alwasilah?

3.2 Design of Research

The present study employs a qualitative research approach, considering that this is the most appropriate method in investigating the phenomenon of single case study. The use of this qualitative approach that is an exploratory-interpretive

design which yields qualitative data and provides an interpretive analysis of that data since the aim of the study is to identify the cohesive devices of opinion articles which correlate strongly with the cohesiveness of the texts. So, this study is required to describe and interpret what conditions that exist, processes that are going on, or trends that are developing to produce a ‘rich’ and ‘deep’ data.

The instrument of this study is the researcher who does not start the study with a hypothesis and emphasizes the study on the “process” rather than “output”. This is in line with what Meleong says in his book (1989:7). He mentioned that qualitative research is a kind of research that emphasizes on the “process” as the relation of each part or entry which is being examined in a process.

3.3 Data Collection

This section presents two subsections that are related to the data of the study. The first subsection describes the resources of the data that are analyzed in this study, and the delimitation of the data. The second subsection presents the procedures that are used in collecting the data.

3.3.1 Data Resources

The main data of the study are the articles written by Alwasilah, which were published in the *Jakarta Post* and were collectively reprinted in an anthology *Language, Culture, and Education: A Portrait of Contemporary Indonesia* (2007). The anthology consists of his articles that published during 1998-2000 period.

3.3.2 Procedures of Data Collection

To delimit this study, the samples are selected with purposive sampling. There are only three out of thirty-six articles were chosen for this study, as stated by McMillan (2001) that from small samples, purposeful sampling is done to increase the utility of information obtained.

Those articles were appointed based on the year of the publishing in which the articles of the anthology was published during 1997-2000. This sampling process is to simplify the analysis of the writer's consistency throughout his texts that constitute a strong cohesive.

The articles of each year were appointed from the anthology that was published during 1997-2000. The chosen texts are "*Resurrecting Literature in Schools*" (January 22, 1998) that is then labelled as Text #1, "*Lament for Minor Languages*" (December 13, 1997) as Text #2, and "*Ways to Better RI English Skills*" (January 18, 1999) as Text #3.

3.4 Data Analysis Methods

The data analysis will be based on Halliday and Hasan's terms of cohesion analysis (1989), and Eggins' (1994) analysis terms of the interpretation of the devices. The data are analyzed on the basis of the following steps. First, reading each text several times carefully paragraph by paragraph, and number the paragraphs and each sentence to ease the way of analysis.

Underlining all related grammatical and lexical items of each text that meet the criteria of cohesive devices on the text. They are reference, lexical relation, conjunction, and ellipsis and substitution. For examples:

1) Reference:

The pleasures that draw our children first to literature are not those written by Rendra, Sutardji Calzoum Bachri, Goenawan Muhamad, Saini KM and others (Alwasilah 1998).

The pronoun ‘our’ in the sentence does not refer to anything in the text. ‘Our’ refers to something outside the text (the readers and the writer). It is called exophoric reference.

2) Lexical Relation:

Many educators and words-smiths in particular, claim that the present teaching of Bahasa, including literature is a far cry from the ideal. The allocated hours for the subject are not sufficient for teaching the language, let alone for developing literature appreciation (Alwasilah 1998).

In these sentences, ‘literature’ was repeated twice. This word is called lexical reiteration, which involves the repetition of a lexical item. This belongs to repetition.

3) Conjunction:

Tolerance, mutual respect understanding, caring, responsibility, and cooperation are virtues offered by literature (Alwasilah 1998).

‘And’ is called additive conjunction because it adds ‘cooperation’ as virtues offered by literature.

4) Ellipsis:

I don’t know how to work this computer. I’ll have to learn how [Ø].

The second sentence uses Clausal Ellipsis, which omits ‘to work this computer’.

5) Substitution:

Peter takes two weeks' vacation and Tina does too.

'Does' substitutes 'takes two weeks' vacation. It is called Verbal Substitution.

Listing the classified data separately into tables, reference and lexical relation are firstly put in chain shapes before in the tables, as exemplified in the sentences below that were taken from Text #1 (Alwasilah 1998) :

- Reference:

1) Paragraph #1, sentence A:

The pleasures that draw our children first to literature are not those written by Rendra, Sutardji Calzoum Bachri,. Goenawan Muhamad, Saini KM and others.

2) Paragraph #6, sentence A:

Ours now is the era of modernization and industrialization, which in many cases have polluted established traditions and values.

3) Paragraph #8, sentence A:

Almost all over the globe, educators see literature as part of the humanities.

Table 3.1 Analysis of Reference Types

Paragraph/Sentence No.	No. of Ties	Cohesive Item	Type (Types of reference expression/ roles/types of phora)	Distance	Presupposed item
1.A.	4	The pleasure that...	Definite article/.../cataphoric	0	→that draw our children...
		Our children	Pronominal/plural/exophoric	0	our→writer & reader
		Those	Demonstrative/far/cataphoric	0	those→written by...
		Others	Comparative/difference/anaphoric	0	others →authors
6.A.	1	Now	Locational/.../exophoric	-	
8.A.	1	The globe	Definite article/.../homophoric	0	

- Lexical Relation

1) Paragraph #2, sentences A, B, and C:

Most children will not become professional literary scholars like H.B. Yassin and the late St. Takdir Alisjahbana.

When they finish school, they are more likely to drive cabs, wait on tables, sell news-papers, to work in stores or factories, and so on and so forth.

To assume that they are interested in the works of Rendra, for example, is, in Probst's words (1988), "to make a rash leap of faith".

Teachers should realize that the questions have to do with the interests and satisfaction of the average reader.

2) Paragraph #18, sentences A and B:

This being the case, the argument that the allocated hours are insufficient is irrelevant, because avid and independent readers read intensively and extensively inside the classroom and outside. (A)

At later stages, they become fully independent readers as learners. (B)

Table 3.2 Analysis of Lexical Relation Types

Paragraph/sentence No.	No. of Ties	Cohesive Item	Type (Types /Roles)	Distance	Presupposed item
2.A	1	H.B. Yassin...	hyponymy/inclusive	0	literary scholars
2.B	1	Sell	collocation/expectancy	0	newspapers
2.C	1	Rendra	co-hyponyms/inclusive	1	literary scholars
3.C	2	Questions	meronymy/inclusive	1	examinations
		Average reader	synonymy/identical	0	school children
18.A	1	Outside	Contrast	0	inside
18.B	1	Independent readers	Repetition/identical	0	independent readers

- Conjunction

Paragraph #6, sentences A and B:

Ours now is the era of modernization and industrialization, which in many cases have polluted established traditions and values.

Recently, the nation was shocked by a series of acts that has indescribably hurt our conscience as human beings: the dumping of the unborn babies in the Jakarta area, the misuse of the workers social security funds, rampant corruption and collusion, land appropriations, not to mention high school students' brawls in big cities, all of which have grabbed media headlines.

Table 3.3 Analysis of Conjunction Types

Paragraph/sentence No.	No. of Ties	Cohesive Item	Type (Types/roles/functions/subfunctions)	Distance	Presupposed item
6.a.	2	now	explicit enhancing/temporal/simult./ internal	0	
		in many cases	explicit elaborating/clarifying/dismissal/internal	0	
6.b.	1	and	explicit extending/additive/positive/external	0	

- Ellipsis

1) Paragraph #10:

As reported by The Jakarta Post (Jan. 6, 1997), realizing that writers have the power to inform the public, the governor said: "I think you have to make easy-reading and touching stories so people—at all levels—can understand them."

2) Paragraph #15, sentence A:

First, literature is experience, not information.

Table 3.4 Analysis of Ellipsis Types

Paragraph/sentence No.	No. of Ties	Cohesive Item	Type	Distance	Presupposed item
10	1	as [Ø]reported by Jakarta Post...	verbal ellipsis	0	as (preceding texts has)reported by...
15.a.	1	first [Ø],...	Nominal ellipsis	0	first (paradigm),...

1) This last sample was taken from text #3, sentence B of paragraph #1:

Mixed in are teachers, student motivation, textbooks, bureaucrats' attitude, and government policy.

Table 3.5 Analysis of Ellipsis Types

Paragraph/sentence No.	No. of Ties	Cohesive Item	Type	Distance	Presupposed item
1.b	1	Mixed in [Ø] are teachers, student...	clausal ellipsis	0	Mixed in (many variables) are teachers, ...

Dividing the devices into two categories: 1) cohesive devices within paragraph that correlate one sentence to another in one paragraph, and 2) cohesive devices inter-paragraph that correlate one paragraph to another in a text. Then,

counting the frequency and the percentage of the fulfillment of cohesive devices within and inter paragraphs, and assembling the data into tables as the examples below:

Table 3.6 Cohesive Devices within Paragraphs

Cohesive Devices	Text 1	Text 2	Text 3	Total	%
Reference: →Pronominals Demonstratives Definite articles Comparatives Locational →Homophoric Exophoric Anaphoric Cataphoric Total					
Lexical Relation: →Reiteration: hyponymy co-hyponyms meronymy co-meronyms Contrast Similarity: -synonymy -repetition →Collocation Total					
Conjunction: →Elaboration →Extension →Enhancement Total					
Ellipsis →Nominal ellipsis →Verbal ellipsis → Clausal ellipsis Total					

Table 3.7 Total of Cohesive Devices

Devices	T1	T2	T3	Total	%
Reference					
Lexical Relation					
Conjunction					
Ellipsis					
Total					

The last is recapitulating the results of data of each text based on the connection of grammatical and lexical cohesive devices to analyze level of the cohesiveness. Listing the results on a table, as follows:

Table 3.8 Analysis of Level of Cohesiveness

	Text #1	Text #2	Text #3
1. Grammatical cohesive devices			
2. Frequency of 1 per clause			
3. Percentage of 1 entering in chains			
4. Explicit lexical tokens			
5. Cohesively interpreted lexical tokens			
6. Total lexical tokens			
7. 5 as percentage of 6			
8. Percentage of 1 interpreted anaphorically			
9. Percentage of 1 interpreted exophorically			
10. Percentage of 1 interpreted ambiguous			

Interpreting the result of analysis based on the connection of grammatical and lexical cohesive devices. If the number of anaphoric references is more than the exophoric references, the articles are considered to be more cohesive, and vice versa.

3.5 Concluding Remarks

The purpose of this study is to identify, describe, and analyze the cohesiveness of opinion articles of Alwasilah. This study was designed based on the qualitative approach in order to explain the phenomenon. The data were collected from the documented materials in order to gain information of the phenomenon under investigation. The data would be then presented in the data analysis chapter.