## **CHAPTER III**

#### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this section, the writer discussed the research approach, the instrument of the research, the source of the data, procedure and data analysis.

# **3.1 Research Approach**

This research used descriptive qualitative method which refers to a research procedure that produced descriptive data. Descriptive research meant that the research concerned with collecting data in attempt to describe a subject as accurately as possible. According to Bogdan and Biklen (1982:28), qualitative research was descriptive for the reason that the data collected are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. The written resulted of the research contained quotation from the data to illustrate and substantiate the presentation

### 3.2 Technique of Data Collection

#### 3.2.1 Source of Data

The writer took the data from four stories of Brothers Grimm's Fairy tales. The fairy tales which was analyzed are Hansel and Gretel, Little Red Riding Hood, Rapunzel, The Frog Prince. The data that she analyzed were in the form of words in sentences. The writer analyzed each sentence of the plot from the stories.

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### 3.2.2 Instrument

The instrument of this research was the writer herself as a main participant. The observer was the research instrument, and hence great sensitivity and personal skills are necessary for worthwhile data. In doing her research, the writer also selected exact tools in elaborating her study in order to make the reader understand the topic when she was presenting. The tools mean here are the books, data, and theories that used as source of reference in the process of the analysis.

## 3.2.3 Procedure

The writer collected the data from Brothers Grimm's Fairytales, so read them then identified the lexical cohesion in each sentence and put it on the note which is lexical string of each data. Next, the writer classified into part of plot (exposition, complication, crisis, climax, resolution). And then put it on the table of each data and computed the occurrence of the lexical items. Finally, she analyzed the data as accurately as possible.

#### 3.5 Data Analysis

After collecting all data that needed, the writer begun to analyze them by some step:

- 1. The writer identified the lexical cohesion in the stories and after reading the data, the writer recognized and identified the lexical cohesion in each sentence.
- 2. The writer put the lexical items on the lexical string.
- 3. The writer classified the sentences into part of plot (exposition, complication, crisis, climax, resolution).
- 4. The writer identified the plot elements structure on each data.
- 5. The writer put it on the table on each data and combined with the plot elements structure.
- The writer computed the re-occurrence of lexical cohesion either reiteration or collocation. Then she computed the re-occurrence of lexical cohesion from the whole data.
- She analyzed the functions of lexical cohesion in plot elements structure in the fairytales. The last step, the writer analyzed what functions of lexical cohesion has in the fairy texts.