CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research approach of this research. It consists of research design, instrument, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The method of this research used qualitative approach; a qualitative approach means the research approach which the researcher often makes knowledge claims based primarily on constructivist perspectives or advocacy/participatory perspectives or both (Creswell, 2003:18). The purpose of this research did not need statistic approach to analyze the data but got systematic description of the facts and characteristic description of the data. The researcher chose this method because it was intended to identify types of conjunction and to describe the functions of conjunction in "#88 LOVE LIFE" book by Diana Rikasari.

3.2 Instruments

Research instrument was used to collect the data. It was very important to get the result of the research. In this research, the researcher was the key and the main instrument. It was because the researcher became the one who led the

process from the raw data which had been collected and analyzed to make the conclusion of the research.

3.3 Data and Data Source

The data which were analyzed in this research were words, phrases, and clauses in "#88 LOVE LIFE" book by Diana Rikasari. Furthermore, the data were taken from the book selected based on the part of motivation words. These motivation words were chosen because the researcher found many conjunctions used in "#88 LOVE LIFE" book.

The primary source was where the main data were taken from "#88 LOVE LIFE" book by Diana Rikasari which had been published six times during October 2014 until March 2015. The data source was gotten from the Gramedia bookstore. Meanwhile, the secondary source was the references taken from the data which supported theories to conduct this research. The data were taken from books, dictionary, journals, and websites.

3.4 Data Collection

The processes of data collection of this research followed the steps:

1. Finding Out the Book

In this step, the researcher found the book in the bookstore, recently there were many books appeared in this world especially about motivation word. Nevertheless, the researcher chose the book written by Diana

Rikasari entitled "#88 LOVE LIFE" because the book was correlated with the theory which was used by the researcher to analyze the data.

2. Reading and Understanding the Book

The next step, the researcher read word by word text in "#88 LOVE LIFE" book. The researcher used close-reading to get understanding the whole of the content in the book.

3. Underlining the Data

After the researcher understood contents of the book, then the researcher underlined the words which were categorized as conjunction in "#88 LOVE LIFE" book. The researcher underlined them in order to easy to differentiate the data which had correlated with the theory which was used by the researcher.

4. Listing the Data

The last step, the researcher re-read and re-checked the data to enactive that the data had been chosen appropriately. Finally, the researcher listed all of the conjunctions which were found in "#88 LOVE LIFE" book and they became the data in this research.

3.5 Data Analysis

To analyze the data and draw the conclusion in this research, the procedures are as followed:

1. Identifying and Classifying the Data

In this step, the researcher identified the data then classified them based on types of conjunction. The first type was additive conjunction which was divided into simple additive relations, complex additive relations: emphatic, complex additive relations: de-emphatic, comparative relations, and appositive relations. The second type was adversative conjunction which was divided into adversative relations (proper), contrastive relations, corrective relations, and dismissive relations. The third type was causal conjunction which was divided into general causal relations, specific causal relations, reversed causal relations, conditional relations, and respective relations. The last type was temporal conjunction which was divided into simple temporal relations, complex temporal relations, conclusive relations, correlative relations, 'here and now' relations, and summary relations. It helped the researcher easy to describe the data in the next step and answered problem of the study in number one.

2. Describing the Data

This step, the researcher described the data which had been classified based on the types of conjunction. The data were described by using functions of conjunctions in order to know the reason of the author why she used those words. This step helped to answer problem study in number two.

3. Concluding

The last step, the researcher got the final conclusion by using theory which had been chosen. Finally the researcher could take the result of this research based on the research problems.

