

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes the research method of the present study. This chapter consists of five subchapters: research design, source of the data, instrument of the data, data collection procedure and data analysis procedure.

3.1. Research Design

The study uses descriptive research that means the research concern with collecting data in attempt to describe a subject as accurately as possible. She also uses qualitative method in order to answer the thesis questions. Frankel and Wallen (1993) defines qualitative research is the research studies which emphasize the investigation on the quality of relationships, activity, situations, or material. The writer will carry out this research by analyzing data found in articles from *Omniglot the Language Encyclopedia Online* and Thomas A. Green's *The World Folktales*. The investigation involves identifying similarities and differences in the use of transition signals found in the two text types.

3.2. Source of the Data

The sources of the data for this study are *Omniglot the Language Encyclopedia Online* for the popular scientific texts and Thomas A. Green's *The Greenwood Library of World Folktales Volume Two* for the narrative texts. Both sources are chosen because of the obvious use of transition signals in them. For this

study, the narrative texts that are selected from the source are eight narrative texts , whose titles “*The Man in the Moon*” (by Bronislas Pilsudski), “*The Story of Hok Lee and the Dwarfs*” (by Andrew Lang), “*The First People*” (by Padric Colum), “*Miti’ and Magpie Man*” (by Waldemar Borgas), “*Harisarman*” (by Joseph Jacobs), “*Ginas and the Rajah*” (by Ivor H.N Evans), “*Kantjil the Mouse Deer*” (by Roland Dixon), “*Poor Little Maria*” (by Fletcher Gardner and W.W.Newell), the popular scientific texts selected for the data are eight texts, whose titles or topics are “*A Homage to Italy: Why Brits Love the Italian Language*” (by Giselle Navarro Mendez), “*The Silent Language of Ships at Sea*” (by Tom Thompson), “*Good Grammar Makes You Happy*” (by Kathy Girling), “*Days of the Week*” (by Shlomo Lerman), “*Bicultural Identity: What Does That Mean?*”(by Jeffroy Nelson), “*Four is Better Than One-Bahasa Rojak, a Uniquely Malaysian Treasure*” (by Edward Khoo), “*Bilingualism*” (by Pawel Zielinski), “*Malaysian Versus Indonesian-Divided by a Common Tounge?*” (by Chee Seng).

3.3. Instrument of the Data

Due to the fact that the research design is belonging to descriptive qualitative method, the instrument of this study is the writer herself as a participant observer. Hence, the writer arranges the research design, collects the data and analyzes the data.

3.4. Data Collection Procedure

In collecting the data, the writer follows some steps:

1. The writer reads and selects the articles and folktales from the data sources.

2. The writer presents each of the articles and folktales in a list of sentences for ease of identification of the transition signals.
3. The sentences are put in a table and are given codes according to the text type, number of text and number of sentence. For example, the first sentence of the first folktale in the narrative text is coded F.1.1., and the first sentence of the first scientific article in the scientific text is coded A.1.1. With this coding, the texts are ready for analysis.

3.5. Data Analysis Procedure

The data analysis is conducted after the data collection is done following several steps as follows:

1. The writer gives mark to words that belongs to transition words.
2. The writer identifies and classifies the transition words according with their types.
3. The writer identifies the function of the usage of transition signals that occur in articles and folktales.
4. The writer presents the analysis of types and functions of transition signals in tables.
5. The writer draws a conclusion based on the data analysis.