

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1 Research Approach

In conducting this study, the writer applied a qualitative approach. It was chosen since this study was intended to figure out the lexical cohesion in online news articles. Qualitative approach is fundamentally interpretative, which means that the research outcome is ultimately the product of the researcher's subjective interpretation of the data (Dornyei, 2007). It is supported by Creswell (2007) who defined qualitative research as a form of inquiry in which researchers make an interpretation of what they see, hear and understand. By interpreting the collected data, the writer could reveal the use of lexical cohesion by comparing those two online news articles.

Furthermore, since the data of this study deals with words, qualitative approach is the most appropriate to be used in this study. It involves data collection procedures that result primarily in open-ended, non-numerical data which is then analyzed by non-statistical methods (Dornyei, 2011). In this case, it needs detailed explanation and description on how both Kompas.com and Solopos.com news articles describe Joko Widodo's role in handling flood disaster.

3.2 Source of Data

The data of this study were some articles which the writer obtained from Kompas.com and Solopos.com. Firstly, the writer chose Kompas.com in collecting the data. Kompas is printed newspaper that discusses many things about

people's life such as economics, politics, entertainment etc. The establishment of Kompas newspaper can be viewed in the official website of *Kompas Profile* which contains information since Kompas newspaper was firstly published in 1965 until it appeared with new format and design in 2005. On July, 1 2009, Kompas also published a digital newspaper or e-paper. Nowadays, Kompas newspaper produces 500,000 copies per day with the total number of its readers of 1,850,000 spreading all over provinces in Indonesia. In addition, Kompas also presents its news through online media called Kompas.com which becomes one of popular online media in 2013. It obtained the second place by accepting 17.7% votes. Secondly, Solopos.com was chosen because Joko Widodo was originally from Solo before he becomes Jakarta's governor. Solopos.com as local media always exposes news related to Joko Widodo who has become part of Solo itself.

The writer acknowledges that many articles were found in Kompas.com and Solopos.com. However, not all articles from both online news were used as the data in this study. In order to select the news articles as the source of data, the writer used purposive sampling technique. In purposive sampling, the selection of the individuals and sites are based on researchers' choice to obtain the primary phenomenon (Creswell, 2012). The writer formulated some criteria in choosing the news articles as the source of data. First, in order to obtain the appropriate data about flood disaster in Jakarta, the writer chose some news articles which were published in January 2014 from two online media. Second, the writer took some articles that were written on the same topic. For example "*Sodetan Ciliwung-Cisadane Batal, Normalisasi Didulukung*" was taken from Kompas.com and

“Ditolak, Jokowi Urungkan Niat Dorong Sodetan Ciliwung-Cisadane” was taken from Solopos.com. Third, because the writer attempted to compare how the media present news about flood disaster, she took the data equally that consist of four news articles from each online media.

3.3 Techniques of Data Collection

There were several steps to collect the data in this study. The first step was opening the link of <http://kompas.com/> and <http://solopos.com/>. Since the website is available for everyone to access, the writer could look for the news articles she wanted by typing the keyword. Second step was browsing some articles published in two online media in January 2014 related to Jokowi’s role in handling flood disaster in Jakarta.

The next step was collecting the news articles from Kompas.com and Solopos.com, and then reading the collected news articles. After reading the articles, the writer chose the news articles to be analyzed further by only taking eight articles from the two media presenting Jokowi’s role. In order to be equal in conducting the analysis, the writer selected four articles from both Kompas.com and Solopos.com that discuss flood disaster problem.

The news articles from Kompas.com were entitled *“Sodetan Ciliwung-Cisadane Batal, Normalisasi Didulukan”* (January, 26 2014), *“Banjir Belum Teratasi, Amien Rais Sarankan Jokowi Minta Maaf”* (January, 20 2014), *“Jokowi Bantah Pengesahan APBD Molor karena Banjir”* (January, 16 2014) and *“Dampak Normalisasi Waduk Pluit Sudah Mulai Dirasakan”* (January, 13 2014). While the news articles from Solopos.com were entitled *“Ditolak, Jokowi*

Urungkan Niat Dorong Sodetan Ciliwung-Cisadane” (January, 25 2014), “*Jokowi Dituntut Minta Maaf, Ara Sebut Biasa Semakin Tinggi Pohon*” (January, 22 2014), “*DPRD DKI Jakarta Bantah Menyandera APBD Untuk Diskreditkan Jokowi*” (January, 20 2014) and “*Jokowi Buka Pintu Air Waduk Pluit*” (January, 13 2014). After selecting those articles, the last step was copying the articles in Microsoft Word in order to ease the analysis.

In short, the steps in the technique of data collection are as follows:

1. Opening the link of <http://Kompas.com/> and <http://Solopos.com/>
2. Browsing some articles published in January 2014 related to Jokowi’s role in handling flood disaster in Jakarta
3. Collecting the news articles from Kompas.com and Solopos.com
4. Reading the collected news articles
5. Choosing the news articles that were going to be analyzed further
6. Copying the selected news articles

3.4 Techniques of Data Analysis

The writer conducted several steps in analyzing the data of the study. The descriptive analysis was used to investigate the use of lexical cohesion in news articles both Kompas.com and Solopos.com. First, the writer was reading carefully the data of news articles. Second, she marked the words that function as lexical cohesion. Then, the writer classified the lexical cohesion based on Halliday and Hasan (1976) and supported by Tanskanen (2006). The next step was comparing the use of lexical cohesion found in Kompas.com and Solopos.com. Then, after interpreting the result of the comparison of lexical cohesion used in

both news online media and coming up with conclusion of her analysis from beginning until the end.

Overall, the following are steps in the technique of data analysis:

1. Reading carefully the data of news articles
2. Marking the words that function as lexical cohesion
3. Identifying the lexical cohesion types
4. Classifying the lexical cohesion based on Halliday and Hasan (1976) and supported by Tanskanen (2006)
5. Comparing the use of lexical cohesion found in Kompas.com and Solopos.com.
6. Interpreting the result of the comparison of lexical cohesion used in both news online media
7. Drawing conclusion of the result of the analysis