

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1 Research Approach

In order to accomplish the aims of this study that is to describe grammatical cohesion used by junior high school hearing-impaired students at the second grades in their Indonesian descriptive composition, the writer used qualitative methodology, since the sample obtained will be described qualitatively. Therefore, the writer considered it suitable to conduct the research, since one characteristic of qualitative research is descriptive, logical, and giving detailed description about the use of grammatical cohesion. Bogdan & Biklen (2003: 32-33) stated that qualitative research was descriptive. The data were collected in the forms of words or pictures rather than numbers. Moreover, in qualitative research, a researcher was able to build up the abstract ideas that come before collecting the data. Hence, qualitative research began with empirical data, followed by ideas and processes of relating ideas and data.

Beside that, the writer used case study approach in this research since Punch (1998:150) stated that case study is one case (perhaps a small number of cases) that is studied in detail, using whatever methods since appropriate.

3.2 Participants

The participants of this study were ten junior high school students at the second grades of SMP-LB Karya Mulia, Surabaya. The participants were hearing-

impaired children who have severe impaired in their hearing ability. They are at school age children, and speaking Indonesian language. In addition, SMP-LB Karya Mulia was chosen as the school that the writer observed because some of the students have ever joined the writing competition and wins the competition; hence, the writer assumed that the participants would make good compositions. The following table describes the hearing threshold level of the participants:

Participants	Sex	Age	Level	
			Right	Left
Participant A	Male	14	95	100
Participant B	Male	15	85	100
Participant C	Male	15	90	100
Participant D	Male	16	105	100
Participant E	Male	17	100	105
Participant F	Male	17	90	100
Participant G	Female	14	95	105
Participant H	Female	15	90	100
Participant I	Female	15	85	90
Participant J	Female	16	100	105

Table. 3.1 The hearing threshold level of the participants

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

The data in this study were collected from observation in which the writer asked the participants to write their own descriptive composition. In collecting the data, the writer was helped by the teacher who taught Indonesian in their class. In

this study, the writer gave three sequences picture with a different topic. The topic was given to the participants was decided by the writer. To create good composition on writing, the participant's composition was not limited to paragraphs or words.

3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer began to analyze the grammatical cohesion devices in Indonesian descriptive compositions used by hearing-impaired students at the second grades of SMP-LB Karya Mulia, Surabaya. Since the category of grammatical cohesion devices in this research were in Indonesian, the writer considered to use Indonesian category of grammatical cohesion proposed by Alwi, et. al (2003). Then, the writer identified the grammatical cohesion used by the participants. Afterwards, the writer analyzed the use of grammatical cohesion devices descriptively. By analyzing those grammatical cohesion devices; it will be known which type of grammatical cohesion devices is mostly used by the participants. Moreover, the writer counted the total number of grammatical cohesion used by the participants and put it into the table. Finally, the writer presented the findings with detailed description.