**CHAPTER III**

**METHOD OF RESEARCH**

**3.1 Design of Research**

This chapter discusses the research design, the unit of analysis, the technique of collecting data, and the technique of data analysis. This study used a qualitative approach.

**3.2 Population and sample of the research**

**a. Population of the reaserch**

Population is the whole subjects of the research from which the sources of data are collected. According to Ary (2010: 148), “Population is defined as all member of any well – defined class of people, events, or objects”.

This research took place in SMAS Swata Nurul Amaliyah is located in Jl. Sei Merah Desa Dagang Krawan Tanjung Morawa , Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatera. The students who are put as the population of this research is the tenth grade of Senior High School students. The total population of the tenth grade students is three classes which contains approximately 33 students each class. The quantity of students in each class of the population as follows:

**b. Sample of the research**

Sample is the part of the population which expected to represent the population. According to Ary (2010: 148) stated “Sample is a portion of a population”. In this research, the researcher used cluster sampling to take the sample. As Ary (2010: 154) stated “Cluster sampling is a sampling technique in which the unit chosen is not an individual but a group of individuals who are naturally together”. The researcher used cluster sampling because the population was large, so that the researcher could not list all its members for the purpose of drawing sample. The sample of the research was conducted at tenth grade of MIPA 1 of SMA Swasta Nurul Amaliyah . There were 13 students.

**3.3 Source of the Data**

In this research, the source data is narrative text found in students writingt at the tenth grade of SMA Swasta Nurul Amaliyah Tanjung Morawa in the Academic year 2022/2023. There are two kinds of data; primary data and secondary data. Primary data is the main data that is a direct relation to this research. The primary data of this research is students writing text for junior high school in eighth grade. The whole secondary data is supporting the main data. For example, journals, thesis, the finding of research, articles, internet resource, etc.

**3.4 Research Approach**

The purpose of this research is to analyze cohesive devices to obtain dominant types and factor influences found in the students writing narrative text of SMA Swasta Nurul Amaliyah Tanjung Morawa in the Academic year 2022/2023.

**3.5 Technique of Collecting Data**

The technique of data collection is the most important step in the study because the main goal of the research is to get the data. In qualitative research, there are many kinds of data collection techniques such as observation, questionnaire, interviews, documentation, and triangulation (combined). The researcher analyzed, explained, collected, identified and give questions in the form of questionnaire in cohesive devices that appeared from the narrative texts in writing students at tenth grade SMA Swasta Nurul Amaliyah Tanjung Morawanin the academic year of 2022/2023.

**3.6 Technique of analyzing data**

The researcher analyzed data based on Halliday and Hassan (2004) and also Suzanne Eggins (2004) as additional theory. The data were analyzed by following several steps. In the first reading the students writing text certainly and then breaking sentence and numbering sentences into clauses. The chosen sentences of narrative text breaking into clauses and then the clauses found are numbering to find the cohesive devices within the clauses. And then, identifying the clauses the types of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. The data shows in the form of tables. Next, count the number of types and describing the dominant of each type of text. And finally is classification questionnaire in students writing of narrative text found in the students at tenth grade SMA Swasta Nurul Amaliyah Tanjung Morawanin the academic year of 2022/2023.When analyzing cohesive devices, the researchers followed the following steps to analyze. First, read the restated text. Second, divide the sentences in the text into clauses and number them. Third, according to the grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion classification of the text, the method is to put them into the table. Next, calculate the number of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion in the form of a percentage X = N / ∑N) x 100% Where:

X = percentage of grammatical cohesion types in restated text

N = the number of each grammatical connection in the restated text

∑N = the total number of grammatical cohesive items in the restated text

By counting in percentage form, it made it easier for researchers to describe the advantages of each type of text. After completing several steps, the final steps are being summarized. After completing several steps in the cohesive device, the researcher described the teaching significance of the cohesive device that narrative texts in The Students’ Writing of Narrative Text at The Tenth Grade SMA Swasta Nurul Amaliyah in Academic Year of 2022/2023.