CHAPTER III

RESEARCH OBJECT AND METHOD

This chapter explains about the research object, research method, and process of collecting and analyzing data.

3.1 Research Object

The research object in this research is three functional components of meaning: interpersonal, experiential, and textual. All data are taken from Jakarta Globe newspaper in edition of Thursday, February 26th, 2015. From the edition, the writer chooses business and sports articles.

3.2 Research Method

This research is qualitative and uses descriptive-analytic method. Flick (2009:90) mentions *"qualitative research comprises a specific understanding of the relation between issue and method"*. Based on the theory, this research can be indicated as qualitative because it describes about the issue of the research using specified method. Meanwhile, descriptive analytic method is applied in the research in order to support the description, Sugiyono (2007:14) mentions "*Metode deskriptif analisis adalah yang digunakan untuk menganalisa data dengan cara*

mendeskripsikan atau menggambarkan data yang telah terkumpul sebagaimana adanya". It explains that in describing the topic, the data are analyzed to show the issue and to describe the topic under discussion.

3.2.1 Data Collection

In data collection, several steps are taken. First, the data source is taken from Jakarta Globe newspaper in edition of Thursday, February 26th, 2015. The writer reads the whole articles in Jakarta Globe then chooses two of five articles that are included, which are business and sports articles.

Second, after choosing two articles that will be used, the writer analyzes the whole data. Moreover, the writer focuses on the data that have three functional components.

Third, after analyzing the whole data, the writer separates every sentences then analyzed into several clauses based on the classification.

Fourth, after the clause is divided, the writer classified the data based on three different functional components: the interpersonal, the experiential and the textual. Next, the writer analyzed the interpersonal through mood choices, the experiential through transitivity choices, and the textual through theme choices.

3.2.2 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer found the sentence that has more than one clause and analyzed it based on three functional components of meaning. The first component is interpersonal meaning that consists of mood elements (subject, finite) and residue elements (predicator, complement). The second component is experiential meaning that consists of transitivity (process, participants, and circumstances). The third component is textual meaning that consists of theme-rheme. In addition, the writer also classified the component of theme that consists of the ideational or topical and conjunctions.

There is an example of data analysis of three functional components:

<table>
<tr><td>Lily</td><td>was</td><td>reading</td><td>Book</td></tr>
<tr><td>subject</td><td>finite</td><td>predicator</td><td>complement</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Mood</td><td colspan="2">Residue</td></tr>
<tr><td>actor</td><td colspan="2">process: material</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>unmarked
topical theme</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>theme</td><td colspan="3">Rheme</td></tr>
</table>

In this data, interpersonal component is marked by subject and finite (mood component), predicator and complement (residue component). Meanwhile, experiential component is marked by actor and material process and textual component is marked by unmarked topical theme. Each component are analyzed to

shows how three different functional meaning combined into one and shows role, which has more than one function.