CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the writer explains about research object and research method that includes techniques and processes of collecting and analyzing the data.

3.1 Research Object

The object of this research is clause complex that consists of more than three clauses. The data are taken from *Business Section Articles on the New York Times Newspaper* edition from Friday, 21st March 2014.

The writer chooses business articles because there are data that indicate the clause complexes, especially the clauses that consist of more than three clauses.

3.2 Research Method

In this research, the writer attempts to use qualitative method. According to Fraenkel (1993:427):

> *Qualitative method is describing the type of samples that are used in qualitative research, and give someexamples of these types and tend to analyze their data inductively.*

The quotation assumes that the qualitative method is method that is used by describing and analyzing the data which has been selected systematically and the process of analyzing the data is analyzed descriptively.

3.2.1 Data Collection

The writer tries to collect the data with some processes as follows:

1. Choosing Data Source

New York Times Business Articles is chosen by the writer as the data source because the writer finds data that relate to the taxis and logico-semantic relation.

2. Collecting The Data

After the writer reads the articles to indentify the data, then, the writer analyzes the whole data. Moreover, the writer only focuses on the data that consist of more than three clauses.

3. Separating The Data

After collecting the data, the writer separates the data based on the number of clauses and separates the data that show the projection relation.

4. Analyzing The Data

Finally, after the data are selected based on the separation, the data are analyzed to identify the taxis relation consist of parataxis and hypotaxis and the logico-semantic relation based on the number of clauses for the expansion relation and the projection relation.

3.2.2 Data Analysis

After the whole data that have been collected, there are lots of processes that should be done by the writer to analyze the data. First, the data are selected based on the number of clauses. Second, in this process, the writer composes an analysis based on the taxis symbols and the logico-semantic symbols. After

determining the whole symbols, then the writer defines the taxis relation. After that, the writer analyzes the logico-semantic based on the taxis relation.

This process is made up to describe the relation of taxis and to show the meaning of logico-semantic. There is an example analysis of projection: parataxis locution

Data 1

“I say," said Polly, "I've still got the remains of that bag of toffee in my jacket. It'll be better than nothing." (The Magician’s Nephew: 129)

“I say,"	*said Polly,*	*"I've still got the remains of that bag of toffee in my jacket. It'll be better than nothing."*
“1	2	“3

The data above consist of three clauses and included of the clause complex of parataxis. It can be seen by the three of clauses are symbolized by the numerical information “1, 2, 3“ where the symbol “1“ signs the initiating clause and “2“ signs the continuing clause. Not only that, the meaning of its projection is symbolized by quotation marks “ ” “. If the data are stated by the double quotation, it means that the data are the locution projection clause. Thus, the symbol that shown by the data above is “1^2^“3,

After defining the whole symbols and the taxis relation, then the data have a verbal process in this data, which are shown in the clause *said Polly.* The clause shows the verbal process because the clause is called as ‘sayer’ where Polly says

something, says about the quoted, *“I say," "I've still got the remains of that bag of toffee in my jacket. It'll be better than nothing."*

In this data, there are four clauses. First clause is *I say,* second clause is *said Polly,* third clause is *I've still got the remains of that bag of toffee in my jacket;* fourth clause is *It'll be better than nothing*. The fourth clause is a part of the third clause, where the third clause has a combination of the second clause. It is because of those clauses are an independent clause, so that clause complex is a clause complex of parataxis

In the data above show that the data have a relation of logico-semantic which are represented a projection, especially locution of projection that shown by parataxis projection. The data can be proven with the presence of quotation marks in *“I say,”* and *“I’ve still got the remains of that bag of toffee in my jacket. It'll be better than nothing."*, and the clause *said Polly* is projected by someone who is talking about or it can be called with direct speech. Therefore, the data above show a projection that determine locution meaning or verbal process, where the clause of *said Polly* interrupts the quoted of “ *I say*“ and continued by the next clause is *"I've still got the remains of that bag of toffee in my jacket. It'll be better than nothing."*

The data above are included in the clause complex of parataxis and the data consist of three clauses which the clauses only have one type of the logico-semantic relation, i.e. locution projection clause.