

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents research design, unit of analysis, source data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

#### 3.1 Research Design

In this research the writer uses the descriptive method to study the problem. This research has a purpose to describe the process types in Transitivity systems which are involved the textbook and to determine the function of the verbal clauses on the texts of the textbook.

#### 3.2 Unit of Analysis

Unit of Analysis in this research are the clauses in the textbook and the transitivity of clauses of *The Stranger* book part one and part two by Albert Camus. The type of data requires by this study will use of the book's *The Stranger* part one by Albert Camus. The data were analyzed by using Gerot and Wignell's pattern of transitivity.

#### 3.3 Source of Data

According to Wersig & Neveling, (1975) data is a symbol set that is quantified and or qualified. Information is a set of significant sings that has the ability to create knowledge. The essence of the information phenomenon has been characterized as the occurrence of a communication process that takes place between the sender and the recipient of the message. Thus, the various concepts of

information tend to concentrate on the origin and the end point of this communication process.

The data of research uses the book by Albert Camus with the title *The Stranger*. The book consists of 152 pages and the researcher analyzes of data in part one of book.

### 3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

To find solution of the problem discussion in this research, the researcher needs some data to get data related to the title. The researcher takes step as follows:

1. Browse the Albert Camus Book *The Stranger* from the internet.
2. Take the file and divide textbook into clauses

### 3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis

According to (Miles and Huberman, 1994: 10-12) there are a process analysis as consisting of three concurrent flows of activity.

- a. Data reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes or transcriptions.

In this step the researcher tries to find the data or collect data from *The Stanger* book part one. It starts by selecting the clauses that have been analyzed and collecting the data becomes a summary. It helps the researcher easy to read and easy to analyze.

b. Data display

In data display, the data is an organized compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. Data display help to understand what is happening and to do something either analyze further or take action based on that understanding. Designing display deciding on the rows and columns of a matrix for qualitative data and deciding which data, in which from should be entered in the cells are analytic activities. In this step the researcher shows the data that will be analyzed and start to analyze the file that have divided in to many clauses from *The Stranger* book part one. Researcher analyzes of clauses and tries to find the kind of transitivity from clauses. After that, the researcher collects the result to be the parts.

c. Conclusion drawing and verification

Conclusion drawing in our view is only half of a Gemini configuration. Conclusions are also verified as the analyst proceeds. Verification may be as brief as a fleeting second thought crossing the analyst's mind during writing, with a short excursion back to the field notes, or it may be though and elaborate, with lengthy argumentation and review among colleague to develop "Intersubjective Consensus" or with extensive efforts to replicate a findings in another data set.

In this step conclusions are also verified as the analyst proceeds and verification only a brief from the analyst's mind during writing. It is about how many kind of clauses that have divided and description of the data from the result of analysis before.