CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the Research Design, Data and Data Source, Technique of Data Collection, Technique of Data Verification and Data Analysis.

A. Research Design

The Research design is defined as the set of methods and procedures used in collecting data and analyzing measurements of the variables specified in the research question. The purpose of the research design is to provide the most valid and truthful possible answer to the research question.

In this research, the design of the research is library research that applies content analysis method. According to Cohen (2007:475), content analysis is the process of summarizing and reporting written data in the form of the main content of data and their messages. In this case, the content analysis is used to reduce and investigate the content data and the messages into summary form over the use of both pre-existing categories and emergent themes in order to generate or test a theory. It is using systematic, replicable, observable and rule-governed forms of analysis in a theory dependent system for the application of those categories.

Furthermore, the data of the research was gained in each chapter that contained an idiomatic expression. Afterward, the research was started by reading the whole text or the object of the research, collecting and observing the data in depth by using the books that were used as references materials. Then, presenting data statements which were summarized into understandable words.

B. Data and Data Source

Data are information collected by the researcher in order to answer research questions. Data consisted of materials the people doing the study actively record, such as interview, transcripts, and participant observation field notes. The data of this research is in the form of phrases or sentences of idiomatic expression from *'Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire'* novel by J.K. Rowling.

Data Sources are the source where the information are collected. The source of the data is highly important in the research because, without it, the researcher is not able to get information. In this research, the researcher was collecting the data from *'Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire'* novel by J.K. Rowling. The novel entitled, *'Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire'* was published on July 8, 2000; it has 755 pages and 37 chapters. Then it was analyzed from chapter one to chapter thirty-seven.

C. Technique of Data Collection

Data collecting technique is the researcher's way of collecting the data in the research. In this research, the researcher uses a qualitative approach in which the data are in the form of dialogue. The researcher uses some steps of collecting the data:

1. Preparing the novel

    The first step of collecting data in this research was preparing the novel. The data that were collected by the researcher should be suitable with the title of this research. In this research, the researcher's aim is to know the idiomatic

expressions. In order to fill out this purpose researcher took fiction novel which is applying idiomatic expression on it.

2. Determining the novel

   In determining data, the researcher focused on a fiction novel. Furthermore, the researcher decided to select novel of J.K Rowling because J.K. Rowling is the writer of the best-seller novel in history which is influencing culture, society and politics.

3. Selecting the novel

   In this step, the researcher chose J.K Rowling's novel entitled Harry Potter which has seven series. All these series were the best-selling book series in history which sold more than 500 million copies worldwide and translated into eighty languages. Then, the researcher were narrowing the series by choosing one of them entitled *'Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire'* as the data. Besides, this series won the Hugo award for best novel in 2001.

4. Reading the novel

   Reading is the most important step in this process. By reading, the researcher is able to mark all the phrases and sentences that contain idiomatic expression as the data. Besides, in this process researcher is able to compile the data and analyze the idiomatic expression from the compiled data.

   First of all, the phrases or the sentences that contain idiomatic expression were marked during the reading process. The phrases or sentences were the ones that the meaning cannot be translated and understood in its literal sense.

Afterward, the sentences or phrases of idiom that has been found during reading were listed into the table by the researcher. Then, the data or the idiomatic expressions that have been listed were grouped into types by using the theory of McCarthy and O'Dell and classified by using the theory of Cacciari and Glucksberg that has been explained in chapter two.

D. The technique of Data Verification

Verification is the process of checking, confirming and making sure so that the research will be trustworthy. There are four techniques in verifying the data in qualitative research. They are credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability. This study uses credibility and dependability as the technique of data verification.

1. Credibility

Credibility or truth value includes how well the researcher has established sureness in the findings based on the research design, participants, and context. Credibility in qualitative research concerns to the truthfulness accuracy of the findings. In order to check the credibility, the researcher uses the triangulation method on the research. Triangulation is defined as the use of two or more methods of data collection. So, in triangulation, the researcher does not only use one perspective to measure the credibility of the data. According to Lin (1976) as cited in (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2007) the researcher needs to be confident that the data generated are not simply artifacts of one specific method of collection. It means that in order to make

sure that the data is well generated, it is needed to use more than one method of collecting data.

According to Denzin (1970) as cited in (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2007), there are several types of Triangulation those are:

a. Time triangulation is a type of triangulation that attempts to take into consideration the factors of change and process by utilizing cross-sectional and longitudinal designs.

b. Space triangulation is an attempt to overcome parochialism or bias of studies conducted in the same country by making use of cross-cultural techniques.

c. Combined levels of triangulation are the type of triangulation that uses more than one level of analysis from three principal levels in the social sciences, viz, the individual level, the interactive level (groups), and the level of collectivities (organizational, cultural or societal).

d. Theoretical triangulation is type of triangulation that draws upon alternative or competing theories in preference to utilizing one viewpoint only.

e. Investigator triangulation is a type of triangulation that engages more than one observer which the data are discovered independently by more than one observer.

f. Methodological triangulation is the type of triangulation that uses one method on different occasions or vice versa.

Theoretical triangulation was used in this research. As explained above that theoretical triangulation involves several theoretical in the same data. Essentially, to decide the types of idiom finding, the researcher took from

McCarthy and O'Dell (2010:22-32) entitled *English Idioms in Use Advanced*. Then, the researcher took from Cacciari and Glucksberg (1991:229-231) entitled *Understanding Idiomatic Expression: the Contribution of World Meaning* to decide the classifications of idiom finding. Those reference books were used to reinforce the validity of data.

2. **Dependability**

Basically dependability in research is a synonym for reliability in quantitative research. In qualitative research, reliability can be considered as the suitability between the data of research and what actually occurs in the research. As stated by Cohen (2007), the degree of accuracy of the data can be regarded from what the data says and what actually occurs in the natural setting that is being researched. So, in this research researcher is responsible to capture the data from what occurs in the real setting of the research.

Since dependability is related to the consistency of findings, it's really important for the researcher to establish the dependability. According to Lincoln and Guba (1985: 108–9) cited in Cohen (2007), dependability involves member checks (respondent validation), debriefing by peers, triangulation, prolonged engagement in the field, persistent observations in the field, reflexive journals, negative case analysis, and independent audits (identifying acceptable processes of conducting the inquiry so that the results are consistent with the data). Confirming the study's trustworthiness required many of the strategies used in qualitative research in general. These may include data triangulation (drawing on multiple sources of data), prolonged

engagement in the community or study setting, member checking (consulting with study participants on the accuracy and validity of the data and the study findings), and maintaining an audit trail (documenting analytic decisions during the study) (Given, 2008). Audit trails enable the research to address the issue of confirmability of the result, in term of process and product.

Therefore, this research used audit trails to establish the dependability of the research. Audit trails are a transparent description of the research taken in the research. There were some categories for reporting data such as raw data, data reduction, and analysis product, data reconstruction and synthetic products, process notes, materials relating to intention and disposition, instrument development information that can be used when developing audit trail. In developing a detailed audit trail, a researcher need to maintain a log of all the research activities, develop memos, maintain research journals, and document all the data collection and analysis procedures throughout the study (Creswell & Miller, 2000). So, in order to develop the audit trail, a log of all the research activities, develop memos, maintain research journals, and document all the data collection and analysis procedures in the study were presented by the researcher. Also, the researcher provided the important theory in the process of collecting and analyzing the data systematically.

E.   Data Analysis

In order to fill the objectives of the research, the researcher used Cohen's book to analyze the data. Based on Cohen (2007:476-483), there are eleven steps in the process of content analysis. But then, there are five steps which appropriate with this research that are taken as follows:

1.   Define the research questions to be addressed by the content analysis

First, as stated in chapter one, this research has three research problems. Then, those research problems were answered by using the content analysis method so as to the researcher has to prepare the proper data to be analyzed.

2.   Define the sample to be included

Then, the idiomatic expressions were chosen randomly by the researcher. As mentioned in the data source, the data were analyzed from chapter one to chapter thirty-seven. Those idiomatic expressions were analyzed in detail and systematically. The data or the idiomatic expressions that have been found were grouped into types by using the theory of McCarthy and O'Dell and classified by using the theory of Cacciari and Glucksberg that have been explained in chapter two.

3.   Define the units of analysis

Next, the data were developed by using context units as the units of analysis by the researcher. In common, a natural choice for the context unit was in the form of sentences, paragraphs, words, and whole text. After the data have been collected, the data were reduced to determine the relevant data. In the process of data reduction, only the findings of data or findings related to

the research problem were taken. So, only the utterances or sentences which contained idiomatic expressions were identified in this research.

4. Construct the categories for analysis

Afterward, the data that was found based on the types and the classifications of idioms chronologically were organized by the researcher. This was done by examining the data according to the theory of McCarthy and O'Dell (2010:22-32) in *English Idioms in Use Advanced* to divide the types of idiom finding and the theory of Cacciari and Glucksberg (1991:229-231) in *Understanding Idiomatic Expression: the Contribution of World Meaning* to decide the classifications of idiom finding, both of theories that have been explained in chapter two. The arrangement of data was set into two parts in detail, the first is data findings and the second is analysis.

5. Summarizing

Finally, in this step, the summary of the research finding was made by the researcher. The summary was written down in the form of paragraphs as the result of the research. Later then, the arrangements in this result were set systematically to answer the problems of this research.