CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the method of this research. There is some sub-chapter dealing with research method such as: Research Design, Data and Data Source, Data Collection, Credibility and Dependability, and the last Data Analysis and Interpretation.

A. Research Design

The design of this research is library research by applying content analysis method. Cohen, L. (2007:475) writes that content analysis is the process of summarizing and reporting written data in the form of the main content of data and their messages. Here, content analysis reduces and interrogates them into summary form through the use of both pre-existing categories and emergent themes in order to generate or test a theory. It uses systematic, replicable, observable and rule-governed forms of analysis in a theory dependent system for the application of those categories.

In this research, the researcher accomplished the data in each chapter that contained idiomatic expression. Then, the researcher started from reading the entire text or the object of the research, collecting and examining the data in depth the books that are used as references materials. Then, the presented data statements; and then those are summarizing into the words to make them understandable.

B. Data and Data Source

Data are the important thing of the research. Data as referring to and representing phenomena (in terms of feelings, perceptions, experiences or events) which exist apart from the data and the setting in which the data were captured or generated (Ritchie and Lewis, 2003:202). Meanwhile, data source is subject where data get. Data source is people or things where the researcher collects the data. Below are data and data source that is used in this research:

1. Data

The data of this research is in the form of words. Then, the unit of analysis is utterances or sentences contained idiomatic expression. These utterances and sentences is used as the main data which to be analyzed.

2. Data source

Here, the researcher takes from Sarah Dessen's novel entitled "Lock and Key" as the data source. "Lock and Key" is published in Viking Juvenile in April 22, 2008; and it has 278 pages. Then, it is analyzed from chapter one to chapter ten.

C. Data Collection

Miles and Huberman (1994:55-56) states "Data collection is inescapably a selective process, that you cannot and do not 'get it all' even though you might think you can and are." In collecting the data, the researcher chooses the data by using purposive or judgment sampling. The

purposive or judgment sampling is one of nonrandom sampling types which are chosen at random. Neuendorf, K.A. (2002:88) says that purposive the researcher in the purposive or judgment sampling makes a decision as to what she or he considers appropriate to include in the sample. In the other hand, the data finding of utterances and sentences contained idiomatic expressions is chosen at random in this research. Here are the steps in collecting the data:

1. **Preparing the data**

    The first time in collecting the data, the researcher has to prepare novel that is appropriate with the title of this research as the data. In this case, the researcher chooses the novel fiction as the data because in the novel fiction there are many idioms that are used.

2. **Determining the data**

    To determine the data, the researcher focuses on the best-sellers novel as the criteria in collecting the data. In the end, the researcher decides to take choice of Sarah Dessen's novel because she is very well-known as the author for young adults. Moreover, there are many the essential lessons that we can get when we read her novel such as life, family, and love.

3. **Selecting the data**

    In selecting the data, the researcher sorts Dessen's novel which includes in New York Times best-sellers. Then, the researcher makes choice of Dessen's novel entitled "Lock and Key" as the data. The

reason is "Lock and Key" novel tells about a girl who is facing with broken-home.

4. **Reading the novel comprehensively**

It is important for the researcher to solve the problem of this research. Because of by reading comprehensively, it will be easier for the researcher in analyzing the idiomatic expression. At the same time, the researcher also makes a mark of utterances or sentences contained idiomatic expression.

D. **Credibility and Dependability**

In qualitative research, the researcher gathers evidence to support the claim that similar findings would be obtained if the study were repeated. According to Miles and Huberman (1994:278), dependability refers to reliability; meanwhile credibility refers to internal validity.

1. **Credibility**

Credibility establishing that results of qualitative research are trustworthy or believable from the perspective of the research subject. Then, to improve the credibility of qualitative content analysis, researchers not only need to design data collection strategies that are able to adequately solicit the representations, but also to design transparent processes for coding and drawing conclusions from the raw data. This calls for working collaboratively with research communities from inception of the study to dissemination of its findings.

In checking the credibility, this research uses triangulation method. Triangulation is the process of corroborating evidence from different individual, types of data, or methods of data collection. Triangulation also has some role in the validation of findings. Hammel and Carpenter (2004:117) suggest "Triangulation means was developed as a means of ensuring that research was highly creative, rigorous and systematic, in addition to enhancing its credibility and quality." Moreover, Ritchie and Lewis (2003:275) write that triangulation can confirm and improve the clarity of precision of a research finding from the use of different sources of a research finding.

According to Denzin (2009) as citied in Daymon and Holloway (2011:91-92), there are four types of triangulation namely:

a. Data triangulation is the use of multiple data sources such as collecting data from different groups, settings or at different times.

b. Investigator triangulation is the use of more than one expert researcher in the same study.

c. Theoretical triangulation is the use of several possible theoretical interpretations of the study in the same data.

d. Methodological triangulation is the use of two or more methods in the same study, such as observations, interviews, documents and questionnaires.

Here, the researcher uses theoretical triangulation. As explained above that theoretical triangulation involves several theoretical in the

same data so that this research uses some books as the references. Mainly, to decide the types of idiom finding, the researcher takes from McCarthy and O'Dell (2010:22-32) entitled *English Idioms in Use Advanced*. Then, the researcher takes from Seidl and McMordie (1988:5-8) entitled *English Idioms (5th edition)* to decide the classifications of idiom finding. Those reference books are used to reinforce the validity of data.

2. Dependability

Dependability is determined by checking the consistency of the study processes. Dependability emphasizes the need for the researcher to account for the ever-changing context within which research occurs. The researcher is responsible to describe the changes that occur in the setting and how these changes affected the way researcher approached the study. Cohen, L. (2007:149) argues that the degree of accuracy and comprehensiveness of coverage in reliability can be looked at what researcher's record as data and what actually occurs in the natural setting that is being researched.

Daymon and Holloway (2011:86) say "dependability means the study is carried out in a stable and consistent manner." In this sense, the study is to be dependable if they are consistent and accurate. The adequacy of the analysis can be used as the evaluating in decision-making processes which are the context of the study must also be described in detail.

Hence, this research uses audit trial as the technique of dependability. An audit trial is one of the techniques in achieving dependability Audit trial is "the detailed record of the decisions made before and during the research and a description of the research process (Daymon and Holloway, 2011:93). It is said that the use of documentation, such as raw data, fieldnotes, data collection and analysis procedures can give evidence when necessary. From that point, the researcher provides the relevance theory in the procedures of collecting and analyzing the data. In addition, the researcher also explains them in detail and systematically.

E. Data Analysis and Interpretation

To reach those objectives of the research, the researcher derives from Cohen's book to analyze the data. Based on Cohen, L. (2007:476-483) that there are eleven steps in the process of content analysis. But then, the researcher just takes five steps that are appropriate with this research as follows:

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

Firstly, as mentioned in chapter one, this research has three research problems. Then, those research problems are solved by using the content analysis method so that the researcher has to prepare the appropriate data to be analyzed.

2. **Define the sample to be included**

Secondly, the researcher chooses the idiomatic expressions at random. As mentioned in data collection, the research decides to analyze the data from chapter one to chapter ten. Those idiomatic expressions are analyzed in detail and systematically.

3. **Define the units of analysis**

Thirdly, the researcher develops the data by using context units as the units of analysis. Krippendorff, K. (2004:101) defines "Context units are units of textual matter that set limits on the information to be considered in the description of recording units". In general, a natural choice for the context unit is in the form of sentences, paragraphs, words, and whole text. So, the researcher identifies the utterances or sentences which contained idiomatic expressions.

4. **Construct the categories for analysis**

Fourthly, the researcher organizes the data that is found based on types, classifications and connotative meaning of idioms chronologically. This is done by examining the data according to the theories that has been explained in chapter two. The arrangement of data is set into two parts in detail, the first is data findings and the second is analysis.

5. **Summarizing**

Fifthly, the researcher makes summary of the research finding. These are the result of this research. The research writes down the

summary in the form of paragraphs as the result of research. Then, the arrangements in this result are set systematically to answer the problems of this research.