

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research method used in this study. It covers the discussion of the research design, data and data source, technique of data collection, credibility and dependability, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research design is a strategy to arrange the setting of the research in order to get valid data that are suitable to all variable characteristic and the objectives of research. According to Ary *et al* (2010:426) research design is the researchers' plan of how to proceed to gain understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its content.

This research the writer uses qualitative approach because this study focuses on the analysis or interpretation of the written material in context. Ary *et al* (2010: 420) stated that qualitative research strives for testable and confirmable theories that explain phenomena by showing how they are derived from theoretical assumption. The qualitative research attempts to arrive at a rich description of the people, objects, events, places, conversations, and other. In qualitative, the human is investigator is the primary instrument for the gathering and analyzing of data (Ary *et al*, 2010: 424).

This study the writer used descriptive research, applying the way to describe the types of figurative language, meaning and message that find in O. Henry's short story. Based on the source of data, this study also categorized as library research.

Library research is a study to solve the problem by finding out the answer of the proposed research questions taken from printed materials. According to George (2008: 1) library research is not a mystery or a lucky dodge, but an investigation you control from start to finish, even though you cannot usually tell what sources you will discover. It is a form of structured inquiry with specific tools, rules, and techniques. Thereby library research is a research uses library as a source to get a data.

Moreover, for using a full content the writer used a technic content analysis. Content analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material (Ary, 2010: 457). In this research, the goal of content analysis was to provide knowledge and understanding of the phenomena under the study. Besides, Tesch, (1990) ; Hsiu- Fang and Shannon in Wahyunis' book (2012: 122) explain that research using qualitative content analysis focuses on the characteristic of language as communication with attention to the content or contextual meaning of the text. Therefore, content analysis is the systematics classification sources of the data which are necessary to be collected and analyzed.

B. Data and Data Source

Data are a piece of descriptive information which refers to, or represents condition, ideas or objects that exist in a variety of forms. Bungin (2001: 123) stated that data is material information about the object of the research. Meanwhile, data source are classified into three kinds, including: person, place and paper.

Ary *et al* (2010: 443) stated as follow:

Data source are written by someone who has had firsthand experience with the phenomenon under study, it is considered a **primary source**. For example, what life was like for such women in the early years of our country. A **secondary source** is a secondhand description written by someone who may have heard about an event from others but didn't directly experience it.

The data of this study are all of figurative languages found in short stories written by O. Henry. Meanwhile, the source of all data are taken from short story with title, *The Little Mach Girl*, *What You Want*, *The Gift of The Magi*, *Hearts and Hands*. All of data source taken from the O. Henry's short stories.

There are three hundred and eighty kinds of O. Henry's short stories but the writer analyze four short stories of O. Henry's short stories because availability in the library just four short stories.

C. Technique of Data Collection

The next steps are to choose the data collection method that will be used. According to Ary *et al* (2010: 431) the most common data collection

methods use in qualitative research are: 1) observation, 2) interviewing, 3) document or artifact analysis.

Ary *et al* (2010: 442) stated that the term documents here refers to a wide range of written, physical, and visual material, including what other authors may term artifacts. Document analysis can be of written or text-based artifacts (textbooks, novels, journals, meeting minutes, log, announcements, policy statements, newspaper, transcripts, letters, etc. This study the writer used document technique in analyzing and obtaining the data. The necessary steps of collecting the data are follows:

1. Collecting O. Henry Short story
2. Reading theory of the short stories
3. Selecting O. Henry short stories
4. Finding out all of the word, sentence and phrase that containing figurative language.

D. Credibility and Dependability

Credibility related with the results of qualitative research which should be credible or can be trusted from the perspective of the participant in the research. According to Ary (2010: 498) credibility is the term most frequently used by qualitative researchers to refer to this characteristic. The term credibility in qualitative research is analogous to internal validity in quantitative research. These methods may be categorized according to five types of evidence: structural corroboration, consensus, referential or interpretive adequacy, theoretical adequacy, and control of bias. Moreover,

dependability is concerned with whether we would obtain the same result if we could observe the same thing twice.

Dependability ensures that the data represent the changing conditions of the phenomenon under study. In this research, the researcher used dependability because dependability is doing deep observing to know whether the observing has the same result.

Ary (2010: 502) states that there are four tools to ensure dependability of qualitative research.

1. Documentation

One of the best ways to establish dependability is to use an audit trail. It documents how the study was conducted, including what was done, when, and why. The audit trail contains the raw data gathered in interviews and observations, records of the inquirer's decisions about whom to interview or what to observe.

2. Consistent Findings

Dependability can be demonstrated by showing consistent findings across multiple settings or multiple investigators. This can demonstrate:

- a. Replication logic, the more times a finding is found true with different sets of people or in different settings and time periods, the more confident the researcher can be in the conclusions.
- b. Stepwise replication, in this strategy, two investigators divides the data, analyze it independently, and then compare results.

3. Coding Agreement

Intrarater and interrater agreement are strategies for assessing dependability (reliability). An intrarater method is the code–recode strategy: A researcher codes the data, leaves the analysis for a period of time, and then comes back and recodes the data and compares the two sets of coded materials.

4. Corroboration

Triangulation which we have previously discussed also used to establish the dependability of qualitative studies. If multiple data sources or multiple methods result in similar findings, it enhances the reliability of the study.

This study to achieve dependability the writer used triangulation. The data are taken from other source, and other material related to the problem, like books, journal, and other literature which have related to the study. From this study used more than one theory to analyze this research. For example the writer used Katz, Littlemore and Kerafe to analyze meaning of figurative language.

E. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Data analysis is the most complex and mysterious phase of qualitative research (Ary, 2010: 481). In analyzing the data that had been collected the researcher used qualitative research analysis. The researcher using this

technique to collect the arranged and presented data. The researcher focused on the content analysis. The data were analyzed through the following procedure:

1. Reading

The first step of the data collection procedure was reading and rereading the short story. It is to convince that all of O. Henry short story.

2. Identification

After the complete reading was done, the next step was identification. Identification was intended to identify the figurative language that used in those short stories.

3. Classifying

The next step was classification. The data that had been identified was then classifying based on the types of figurative language according the theories.

4. Analyzing

The last step was analyzing the data. The data had been collected and classified were then analyzed the meaning message. The complete analysis will be presented in the chapter IV as the result of this study.

5. Making conclusion

Subsequent the researcher finds the answer from the research problem, and then the writer makes the conclusion based on the finding.