CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research method related to this study. It presents the Research Design, Data and Data Sources, Technique of Data Collection, Technique of Data Verification, and Data Analysis.

A. Research Design

In this study, researcher used a descriptive research method. According to Punaji (2010), descriptive research is a research method that aims to specifically explain social and natural events. Another opinion was expressed by Erna Widodo and Mukhtar (2000) that descriptive research is a research method used to clarify social phenomena through various research variables that are interrelated with each other.

The purpose of descriptive research is to systematically describe facts and characteristics. The researcher in this study used a qualitative descriptive method to study the problem, because this study aimed to describe and analyze idiomatic expressions in the selected chapter novel The Adventures of Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain. This research was conducted by formulating problems, collecting data, classifying the data that had been obtained, and finally conducting data analysis.

Research is as a process of finding a systematic, logical, and objective solution to a problem based on the data that has been collected.

When someone wants to do research, the most important thing to pay attention to is the research design. According to Nazir (2014) research design is all the processes needed in planning and implementing research.

The research design used in this study is content analysis. Weber (1994) expressed an opinion regarding the notion of content analysis, which is a research method that uses a set of procedures to make valid conclusions from the text. Content analysis usually begins with the question that the researcher thinks is best answered by studying the document.

The use of research design, is because this research is something that requires a deeper discussion. So that, by using this research design, you can understand a text to be able to get a picture of the content of the text as it is. This also eliminates bias from both readers and researchers. According to Mayring (2014), Qualitative Content Analysis is a mixed methods approach: assignment of categories to text as qualitative step, working through many text passages and analysis of frequencies of categories as quantitative step.

B. Data and Source

Data is a result of measurement or observation of a variable which can be in the form of words or numbers. According to Kuswadi and E. Mutiara data is a collection of information obtained from an observation in the form of numbers, symbols or characteristics. Janert (2012) stated on

his book entitled "Data Analysis with Open Source Tools" that collecting data is relatively easy, but turning raw information into something useful requires that you know how to extract precisely what you need. The data from this research are all the idiomatic expressions, either in the form of words, sentences or utterances which contain idiomatic expressions.

In this research, the researcher uses two sources, they are :

1. Primary Data Source

Ary, Jacobs, Razavieh and Sorensen (2006: 446-447) stated that primary data sources are original documents (correspondence, diaries, report, etc.), relics, remains, or artefact. Primary data sources refer to data originating from researchers for the first time obtained by involving the active participation of researchers.

In this research, primary data sources are 5 chapters This study uses some chapters from the novel by Mark Twain: Chapter 1 Youu Tom— Aunt Polly Decides upon her Duty— Tom Practices Music—The Challenge— A Private Entrance, Chapter 2 Strong Temptations—Strategic Movements—The Innocents Beguiled, Chapter 3 Tom as a General— Triumph and Reward—Dismal Felicity—Commission and Omission, Chapter 4 Mental Acrobatics—Attending Sunday School—The Superintendent—"Showing off"—Tom Lionized and Chapter 5 A Useful Minister—In Church—The Climax. Some information from other books and the internet is also needed to complete this research.

2. Secondary Data Source

Bishop (2007) stated that in the secondary analysis of qualitative data, good documentation can not be underestimated as it provides necessary background and much needed context both of which make re-use a more worthwhile and systematic endeavor. Secondary data sources tend to be more practical, cheap, and quick to obtain because they can be obtained from various sources with easy access.

This data source is also a variety of information that has been there before and deliberately collected by the researcher which is used to complement the research data needs. In this research, the researcher used secondary data sources from several studies that have been conducted by previous researchers regarding the use of idiomatic expression, such as from some journals, documentations, previous researcher's work, books, and internet.

C. Technique of Data Collection

The data collection method is described as the process of systematically collecting and ascertaining information about the variables of interest, which enables one to answer questions from the trials conducted, test hypotheses, and evaluate results. In this study using several methods of data collection. The researcher uses a qualitative approach where the data generated is in the form of certain statements. Several methods of data collection in this study are as follows:

1. The researcher search for a novel created by Mark Twain.

2. The researcher reads the novel first and then selects the chapter that will be used as research material.

3. The researcher chooses from several chapters f Mark Twain's novel, which song will be used as an analysis material. Some of the chapter titles chosen by the researcher include: Chapter 1 Youu Tom—Aunt

4. Polly Decides upon her Duty— Tom Practices Music—The Challenge— A Private Entrance, Chapter 2 Strong Temptations—Strategic Movements—The Innocents Beguiled, Chapter 3 Tom as a General —Triumph and Reward—Dismal Felicity—Commission and Omission, Chapter 4 Mental Acrobatics—Attending Sunday School—The Superintendent—"Showing off"—Tom Lionized and Chapter 5 A Useful Minister—In Church—The Climax.

5. The researcher reads the novel for the second time.

6. The researcher understand the contents of the 5 chapters.

7. The researcher underlines each part that contains elements of idiomatic expressions.

8. The researcher do identification by matching the findings of the idiomatic expressions with theory Makkai (1972) so as to determine which type of idiomatic these findings are. The aim of identifying to find out the idiomatic expressions which is often used in the novel.

9. The researchers classify the identification results found. The researcher classifies the types of idiomatic expressions for each word or sentence

found at the identifying stage. At this stage the researcher must be careful because errors can occur because of the similarity of several types of idiomatic expressions.

10. The researcher reanalyzed the classified statements and idiomatic expressions to avoid mistakes by using the theories of experts. This section is very important, because during the classification process, errors may occur in classifying the types of idiomatic expressions, therefore it needs to be reviewed to strengthen the argument.

11. The researcher analyzes the problems found when searching for and interpreting the meaning of idiomatic expressions.

D. Technique of Data Verification

In this study, to verify data, a technique used for qualitative research is the triangulation technique. Based on Flick (2017) stated that the concept of triangulation means that an issue of research is considered or in a constructivist formulation is constituted from (at least) two points or perspectives. Triangulation is a means of checking the correctness of data or information obtained by researchers from different points of view by reducing as much as possible the bias that occurs during data collection and analysis. There are various kinds of triangulation techniques that can be used, but for this study the researcher used data triangulation techniques or source triangulation. Denzin (1970) describe the data triangulation is the use of a variety of data sources, including time, space and persons, in a

study. Findings can be corroborated and any weaknesses in the data can be compensated for by the strengths of other data, there by increasing the validity and reliability of the results. This technique aims to explore the truth of certain information, which is about idiomatic expressions through various methods and sources of data acquisition that get from internet and some books.

E. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzes the data. A data analysis was conducted to answer the research problem. Therefore, the researcher must determine whether the results of the study can answer the research problems that have been formulated previously. According to Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014), there are three activities to analyze data in descriptive qualitative research. Those activities are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Based on those statements, the researcher divides the activity in analyzing data into three activities, they are data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing.

1. Data Condensation

In data condensation phase, the researcher focuses on the teaching and learning process which is conducted by the English teacher in the classroom, starting from pre-activity to post-activity. Data condensation is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, looking the

themes and patterns and discarding unnecessary (Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014). The data is in the form of observation notes about the teacher's activity, the result of interview, and lesson plan, then the data is condensation to the narrative text.

2. Data Display

The second, data display phase is done in the form of a brief description by using narrative text, it can also be in the form of graphics, matrix, and chart Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014). In this case, the researcher displays the data on the implementation of character education (the way English teachers implemented character education values) in the form of descriptive text. The data derived from activity observation, interview, and lesson plan analysis.

3. Drawing Conclusion

The third stream of analysis activity is conclusion drawing and verification. From the start of data collection, the qualitative analyst interprets what things mean by noting patterns, explanations, causal flows, and propositions. The competent researcher holds these conclusions lightly, maintaining openness and skepticism, but the conclusions are still there, vague at first, then increasingly explicit and grounded. "Final" conclusions may not appear until data collection is over, depending on the size of the corpus of field notes; the coding, storage, and retrieval methods used; the sophistication of the researcher; and any necessary deadlines to be met.