CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter mainly concerns with research design, data and data source, data collection, credibility and dependability, and the last is data analysis and interpretation. Each of them is presented in following discussion.

A. Research Design

The design of this study is library study. Library study is the design of the study, to collect the data by reading a book or material that is discussed. Library study may the researcher gets all possible information from novel, literary books, movie, E-book, and the article.

By this study, the researcher find outs the fact first, and then searching literary books as handbook. According to Abbott (n.d.:11) the answer to a library research question is ALWAYS staring us in the face. Library research is the art of figuring out WHICH of the many things that are staring you in the face is the one you ought to have wanted to look for. It has almost nothing to do with searching for known items. Finding something is easy.

Based on research questions the researcher want to describe kinds of the main character conflict and find out types of the plots was used in in

Angie Kilbane's Novel a "The Rainbow Troops". By using library study the researcher should go to field first in the form of analyzing the author of novel, and the starting point of novel was written.

In addition the researcher gets additional experience in English literature and also in analyzing other country that has uniqueness. It is impossible to other research analyze the long distance of country. Using of literary review is needed, it has relation to the study was collected and takes as source of information. This study is designed to obtain important element of story, especially in main character's conflicts. Literary study has advantage to find research problems stated clearly in the background of the problem.

B. Data and Data Source

The main materials to develop the research, it may impossible to conduct the research without the data. Here, the researcher gets the data from research questions number one in a form of utterances (dialogue were spoken by main character) to get the main character's conflicts. Then, for research questions number two in a form of words which well-constructed in the sentences to get the plot in a story. Hence, the data source is novel a

Rainbow Troops by Angie Kilbane English version of Laskar Pelangi novel written by Andrea Hirata.

In addition to collect the data, the researcher got the data in a library study, there to collect the data comes from picture, books, e-books, prints the sheaf, video of film Laskar Pelangi as addition references.

Based on J. Hox and R. Boeije (2005:4) vol. 1 explained that there are two methods to collect the data; they are Primary and Secondary data, is going to explain above:

1. Primary data

   Here the researcher taken the data from Angie Kilbane's novel "The Rainbow Troops" specify quotation on the dialogues of main character's conflicts, and find out the well constructed of sentences indicates the types of plot. It was supported by Laskar pelangi movie, film script of movie, and more information about novel in internet source.

2. Secondary data

   Here, the researcher takes the other references of data, so using of library study here; to support the primary data. By applying library study the researcher collected data from literary book, articles, journal, and other

research and also internet source that is movie Matroska Video film. In this discussion, the secondary data are important to make data complete.

C. Data Collection

In the study, the researcher uses documentary technique in collecting the data. The data are taken from the main character's conflicts and types of plot which were used in Angie Kilbane's Novel a "The Rainbow Troops" English Version of Laskar Pelangi. The researcher collects the data by following some strategies:

1. Reading frequently the utterances containing in novel a "The Rainbow Troops"

2. Finding out the main character's conflict in the novel a "The Rainbow Troops" and the plot.

3. Finding out the types of plot are used in that novel.

4. Conducting identification towards all sentences and the dialogs in the story that related to the main character's conflicts.

5. Selecting and picking the data concerning with the purpose of the study.

6. Conducting and analyzing toward paragraphs and dialogues in the novel and making conclusion.

D. Literary Approach

This study, using documentary techniques in literary approach is needed, a literary approach is the basic principle in analyzing literature work. They are on supporting terms.

Based on Lubis (2006:158) literary can be collection of books that literature valuable, which is using attractive language and concerned with form and content. The implication of literary approach will help the reader in understanding the four elements of story.

By literary approach the reader will comprehend the function of every element and for the writer, they can understand the literary work by lacking a suitable approaches as the data through some steps; in this steps the researcher read the novel, second step, the researcher understanding the novel and then identifying dialogues based on the context, Then, the researcher categorizing the dialogues which indicates main character's conflicts), the last step is the researcher write the conclusion. Then, to get the types of plot the researcher comprehends the stages of story; beginning, middle, and finishing.

E. Credibility and Dependability

The researcher needed to explain the techniques used to verify the data. In library study the trustworthiness it is important to support the researcher's argument. According to N. Anney (2005: 276) there are two methods to collect the data;

1. Credibility

Credibility is defined as the confidence that can be placed in the truth of the research findings. Credibility establishes whether or not the research findings represent plausible information drawn from the participants' original data and is a correct interpretation of the participants' original views.

By adopting the following credibility strategies: prolonged and varied field experience, time sampling, reflexivity (field journal), triangulation, member checking, peer examination, interview technique, establishing authority of researcher and structural coherence.

Hence, to get the credible data the research should gives honesty in all information about the research, starting from materials, methods, and also in the process to collect the data itself. In addition using of triangulation "involves the use of multiple and different methods, investigators, sources and theories to obtain corroborating evidence".

Based on Gorard and Taylor (2004:43) said that Triangulation between the evidence produced by different research method is thought to be a simple and common form of combining methods, except the advantages of combining methods is concluding increasing the concurrent, convergent and construct validity of research, the ability to enhance the trustworthiness of an analysis by a fuller, more rounded account, reducing bias, compensating for the weakness of one method through the strength of another and testing hypothesis. Based on explaining above the researcher positive thinking is going to use combining methods.

2. Dependability

Dependability is established using an audit trail, a code-recode strategy, stepwise replication. Dependability involves participants evaluating the findings and the interpretation and recommendations of the study to make sure that they are all supported by the data received from the informants of the study.

In the research to get the dependable data, the researchers create the logic information and also use triangulation to reduce bias and try to leaving the integrity participant's responses.

In this study, to check the data; the researcher read the dialogues in the novel many times. This activity convince the readers that be gotten data were

valid. Then, the researcher read the different dialogues, and also then the researcher selecting and identifying the text, thus classification and analyzing the kinds of dialogue.

F. Data Analysis and Data Interpretation

In this research, is using qualitative to analyze the data. Analyzing the data, to make understand and comprehend the literary work, the researcher takes some steps and also interpretation.

Here, the qualitative method documentation technique is important to collect the data. According to Syamsudin and Damaianti (2006:108) said that documentation technique is used to collect the data from non-human, means that it is word in a books/ novel.

In a big line, there are three stages to describe the data in qualitative method based on Ari, et al. (2006: 480). They explained that;

1. Organizing and familiarizing

In analyzing qualitative data involves familiarization and organization so that the data can be easily retrieved. Initially, the researcher should become familiar and must be immersed the data, by means reading notes, transcripts. Moreover, field notes, audiotapes, videotapes, observer comments, and other data must be put into a form ready for analysis.

Here, in this research the researcher first has to familiarizing the content of data, means reading and rereading notes (summarizing of novel in big line of main character's conflicts and types of plot), watch the movie, transcripts, viewing and reviewing sentences in a novel that indicates the main character'.

2. Coding and Reducing

Coding is about developing concepts from the raw data. The second step in coding is referred to as axial coding, open coding, preliminary coding, or provisional coding. The most common approach is to read and reread all the data and sort them by looking for units of meaning—words, then create codes may be named from actual words of respondents (in vivo codes).

In this research, coding and reducing, means read and reread all the data in a form of sentences dialogue of main character's conflicts, and then sort the data by looking for sentences in dialogue of main character's conflicts and events that seem to appear regularly to know the types of plot are used.

3. Interpreting and representing

Third stage is interpreting and representing, in this stages is bringing out the meaning, telling the story, providing an explanation, and developing plausible explanations. Here, the researcher is attempting to examine the "essence" of something using textual and structural descriptions. Each unit of

meaning label should be understandable without any additional information. In this stages using initial codes to make easy the categorizing.

Here, in this research means describe the large meaning of the story, the researcher tell the story, explain, and develop contents of story. It is includes all the dialogue of main character's conflicts and plot was used to built the story.