CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents research design, data and data sources, technique of data collection, and data analysis.

A. **Research Design**

The goal of this study is to discover the most frequently used adjective in the children short stories for middle school students. In order to ensure the research method is appropriate to achieve the research goal, the researcher conducted this study by using corpus based study. According to Kaewphanngam *et.al*, (2002) corpus based study is the way to analyze the collection of naturally occurring language in the form of both recorded utterance and written texts. In general, the corpus is stored in a computer to make it easier when analyzing lots of word frequency counts which are too difficult for manual calculation.

Regarding to the theory, it has been a characteristic that computer always associated with corpus study. The role of computer gives a big contribution to the corpus study in analyzing the huge bodies of texts. Lindquist (2009: 25) states that the great advantage of computers over human beings is speed and accuracy with which the computers can search for material in huge databases and collections of text and make a calculation of various sort. Based on the opinion above, the researcher employed the corpus based study because it possible to analyze the huge amount of data quickly

and accurately. With the modern corpus software, the researcher is possible to identify the most and the least common item use in a corpus with the huge amount of data and help researcher to choose the most frequent and the most unusual creative items for research.

In this study, the researcher used corpus as the only data and the corpus was in the written form. The corpus compiled from the sixty eight short stories. In order to make the short stories more specific, the researcher divided the short stories into three categories based on the year of publication. The first category consisted of twenty three short stories and published in 1819-1888. The second category consisted of thirty three short stories and published in 1890-1948. The third category consisted of twelve short stories and published in 1950-1994. In analyzing the corpus, usually researchers or linguists will use some basic tools in corpus such as: frequency list or wordlist, concordance and etc. According to Grigaliuniene (2013: 43) frequency list is list of all the words that occur in a corpus and it can be ordered alphabetically or by frequency to identify the most and the least common items used in a corpus. While, concordance is kind of search engine to looks through a corpus and lists every single occurrence of word or phrase. However, in this modern day of corpus, there are many free access software or freeware to analyze the corpus where each software provide tools such as frequency list and concordance. In order to discover the most frequently used adjective in the children short story for middle school, in this study the

researcher used frequency list tool to find the most frequent words in the short story. Then, the corpus was tagged by using tagging tools to find each part of speech in the corpus of children short story.

B. **Data and Data Source**

1. Data

This study is corpus based study. So that, this study use corpus as the only data for the research. Since the aim of this study is to discover the most frequently used adjective in children short story, it need a lot of short stories in designing the corpus. Grigaliuniene (2013: 28) states that the design of a corpus is dependent upon the type of corpus and purpose for which the corpus is to be used. The builder of a corpus should have an idea of the kind of analysis that could be undertaken.

In this study, the corpus was in the written form. The corpus consisted of sixty eight short stories for middle school only. The researcher divided the short stories into three categories based on the year of publication. The first category consisted of twenty three short stories and published in 1819-1888. The second category consisted of thirty three short stories and published in 1890-1948. The third category consisted of twelve short stories and published in 1950-1994. The researcher is not only focused for certain genre and writer but also use many short stories from various genres and writers. Most of them were very popular among

students and other people such as: The Tell Tale Heart and The Black Cat by Edgar Allan, The Gift of Magi by O. Henry, and etc.

2. Data Source

Data source is source that used by the researcher for collecting the data. In this study, the researcher used corpus as the only source of data. And the corpus compile from the sixty eight short stories for middle school students only. The short stories were collected and downloaded from the internet. There are a lot of websites provide short story or any literary work. But in this study, the researcher only selected for websites who provide short story that appropriate for certain age and level. Here are some websites used for source of data in this study:

- https://americanliterature.com/middle-school-short-stories

- https://www.rethinkela.com/2014/05/40-excellent-short-stories-for-middle-school/

- https://www.weareteachers.com/best-short-stories-for-middle-schoolers/

One of the websites i.e. American Literature become the main source of the data in this study. This website provides a complete work of literature not only short story but also the other literary work such as novel, poem,

and poetry. This website provides short story based on the level of the reader. In this study, the researcher also selected the short story which include the background information about the short story the such as: the year of publication, the collection of the short story, and etc. Here are the lists of the short story which used in this study:

Title of Short Story	Year of Publication
First Category	
1. Rip Van Winkle By Washington Irving	1819
2. The Legend Of Sleepy Hollow By Washington Irving	1820
	1835
3. The Travelling Companion By Hans C. Andersen	1839
4. The Fall Of The House Of Usher By Edgar Allan Poe	1843
	1843
5. The Tell Tale Heart By Edgar Allan	1845
6. The Black Cat By Allan Edgar Poe	1846
7. The Little Match Girl By Hans Christian Andersen	1851
	1858
8. The Cask Of Amontillado By Edgar Allan Poe	
9. The Gorgon's Head By Nathaniel Hawthorne	1868
10. The Last Dream Of Old Oak By Hans Christian Andersen	1871
	1875
11. The Luck Of Roaring Camp By Bret Harte	1875
12. Burlesque Biography By Mark Twain	1880
13. The Story Of The Bad Little Boy By Mark Twain	1880
	1881
14. About Barbers By Mark Twain	1882
15. A Telephonic Conversation By Mark Twain	1882
16. The Hand By Guy De Mupassant	1884
17. The Patient Cat By Laura E. Richards	1887
18. A Country Cottage By Anton Chekhov	1887
19. The Lady Or The Tiger By Frank Stockton	1888
20. The Necklace By Guy De Maupassant	
21. A Defenseless Creature By Anton Chekhov	
22. The Canterville Ghost Oscar Wilde	

23. the selfish giant by Oscar Wilde	
Second Category	
1. an occurrence at owl creek bridge by Ambrose Bierce	1890
	1892
2. Maine To The Rescue By Laura E. Richard	1894
3. Rikki Tikki Tavi By Rudyard Kipling	1894
4. the disciple by Oscar Wilde	1894
5. The Treasure In The Forest By H. G. Wells	1897
6. The Star By H. G. Wells	1902
7. Hearts And Hands By O. Hanry	1902
8. To Built A Fire By Jack London	1902
9. The Monkey's Paw By W. W. Jacobs	1903
10. The Golden Windows By Laura E. Richard	1904
11. Reginald On Worries H. H. Munro	1905
12. The Gift of Magi By O. Henry	1905
13. A Monument to Adam By Mark Twain	1910
14. Borrowing A Match By Stephen Leacock	1910
15. My Financial Career Stephen Leacock	1910
16. Ransom of The Red Chief By O Hanry	1910
17. The New Food By Stephen Leacock	1912
18. A Strange Story By O Henry	1912
19. Aristocracy Versus Hash By O. Henry	1912
20. Lord Oakhurst's Curse O. Henry	1912
21. The Prisoner of Zembla By O. Henry	1914
22. The Open Window By H. H. Munro	1914
23. The Lumber Room By H. H.Munro	1914
24. Clovis on Parental Responsibilities By H. H. Munro	1919
	1920
25. A Clever Thief By Nancy Bell	1923
26. A Lost Masterpiece By A. A. Milne	1924
27. The Sniper By Liam O'flaherty	1926
28. The Most Dangerous Game By Richard Connell	1940
29. The Rocking Horse Winner By D. H. Lawrence	1941
30. A Visit of Charity By Eudora Welty	1948
31. One Friday Morning By Langston Hughes	1948
32. Charles By Shirley Jackson	
33. the lottery by shirley Jackson	
Third Category	
1. There Will Come Soft Rain By Ray Bradbury	1950
2. Night Drive By Will Jenkins	1951
3. The Eyes Have It By Philip K	1953

4. All Summer In A Day By Ray Bradbury	1954
5. The Third Wish By Joan Aiken	1955
6. Thank You By Langston Hughes	1958
7. The Landlady By Roald Dahl	1959
8. Everyday Use By Alice Walker	1973
9. The Moustache By Robert Cormier	1974
10. Raymonds Run By Toni Cade Bambara	1990
11. Seven By Gary Soto	1990
12. The Dreamer By H. H. Munro	1994

C. **Technique of Data Collection**

Collecting the data needs one or more kinds of technique. In this study, the researcher uses one technique of collecting the data, which is documentation. (Bogdan and Biklen, 2007: 133) Documentation refers to the collecting the data or materials such as autobiographies, newsletter, diaries, newspaper, books, articles, and so on. In this study, the researcher used short story for middle school as data to compile the corpus. The data were collected and downloaded from the internet. There are a lot of websites that provide collection of short stories not only for middle school or children but also for adults. Therefore, it need choose the short story properly and appropriate for certain age and level.

Some websites were chose in this study which provided complete collection of short stories or websites that provided short story based on the level of the reader. In downloading the file, some websites provide the file in form of PDF or we just copy the file and save in the form of word documents. After collecting the short stories, the short stories need to check one by one to make sure that all the words are copied before computerized them.

D. **Data Analysis**

Data analysis is an essential process where the researcher faces massive amounts of field notes, interview transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflections, or information from documents, all of which must be examined and interpreted. Analysis involves reducing and organizing the data, synthesizing, searching for significant patterns, and discovering what is important (Ary et.al, 2010: 481). In this study the process of analyzing data included: at first, the researcher downloaded and collected the short stories from the internet. Selecting the websites which provide complete collection of short stories or provide short stories based on the certain age and level of the reader. Some websites provided the file in the form of PDF (Portable Document Format), but some of them were not in the form of PDF. If the result of the file were not in the form of PDF file, it should be copied and save the short story in the form of word document file. Afterwards, check them one by one to make sure all the words are copied.

To obtained the corpus, then the PDF or the word document file were converted in to plain format or TXT file. In this study, the researcher used NOTEPAD+ + software to convert the PDF or Word Document file into TXT file. Then, the result of TXT file analyzed using Antconc 3.5.0 software. The software was downloaded from the original website of Antconc software http://www.laurenceanthony.net/software/antconc/.

In analyzing the corpus, the researcher used tools from Antconc 3.5.0 software such as Wordlist or frequency list to know the frequent words in the

corpus of children short story. Then, the result of the frequency lists were counted into percentage. Afterward, the results were tagged using TagAnt 1.2.0 to know each word classes.

For the further analysis, the result from the Antconc and TagAnt software then divided into some categories. In this study the researcher combine two theories to categorize the adjectives. The first theory is taken from the book proposed by A. J. Thomson and A. V. Martinet (1986: 22). The book explains about the six main kinds of adjectives. They are:

1. Demonstrative Adjective such as: this, that, these, those, etc

2. Distributive Adjective such as: each, every, either, neither, etc

3. Quantitative Adjective such as: some, few, many, much, numeral, etc

4. Interrogative Adjective such as: which, what, whose, etc

5. Possessive Adjective such as: my, your, his, her, etc

6. Adjective of Quality such as: clever, dry, fat, golden, heavy, square, etc

In the adjective of quality the adjective still classified into some categories. The categories in this type such as adjective of size, adjective of general description, adjective of age, adjective of shape, adjective of color, adjective of material, adjective of origin, adjective of purpose, adjective of personality and emotion, adjective of physical description and emphasizing adjective.

The second theory proposed by Khamying in Jitpranee (2017). He states that there are eleven types of adjective. The first is Descriptive adjective. This type refers to adjective which describe noun such as rich, big, etc. The second is proper adjective. This adjective has function to modify noun in the term of nationality such as Chinese. The third is quantitative adjective which modify noun for particular details in quantifying such much. The fourth is numeral adjective. This type refers to adjective which modify noun in exact quantifying such as: cardinal number, ordinal number and multiplicative number.

The fifth type of adjective is demonstrative adjective. This adjective has function to show the noun it modifies is singular or plural such as. The adjective include in this type such as: this, that, these and those. The sixth type is interrogative adjective. This adjective modify noun as a questioning form such as: what, who, etc. The seventh type is possessive adjective. This type has function to express possession of noun by someone or something such as my, your, his, etc. The eighth type is distributive adjective which modify noun by dividing or separating into different part such as every, each, etc.

The ninth type is emphasizing adjective. This type has function to modify noun by highlighting or emphasizing text such as own, very, etc. the tenth type is exclamatory adjective. This type has function to modify noun by using interjection word. The last type is relative adjective. This adjective has function to modify noun and combine sentence which are related between first

and second sentences. However, to make an intensive result of the study the researcher will only apply a selected category.