CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

According to Faruk (2014), the method of research is a way of gaining knowledge of an object whose nature is expressed by theory. Therefore, to avoid exposure to research methods that are nothing more than a set of abstract statements that theoretically or otherwise disconnect between objects or problems, then the application of methods should be done and not by theoretical exposure. Furthermore, to reach the application of methods, outlining is the most important way to do. It helps others to find out why the research is worth undertaking and being conducted.

3.1   Research Design

According to Creswell (2014), research designs focus on data collection, analysis, and writing. However, the research designs originate from scientific disciplines and flow throughout the research process. Furthermore, Yin (2009) stated that qualitative research design is the logic that connects the data to be collected in a research, and thus conclusions are drawn to the initial question of the research. Therefore, research design is very important in determining whether or not the object of the research is achieved. In other words, research design is conceptual plans and procedures that trigger a process of data collection and analysis chosen by the researcher to compile his research coherently and logically,

and it includes anoutline of what the researcher will do from figuring out the problems until the final analysis of data.

According to Kothari (2004), studies that are related to specific predictions, with facts and characteristics regarding individuals, groups or situations are characteristics of descriptive research studies. He also added that descriptive research starts from formulating the objectives, designing methods of data collection, selecting samples, collecting data, processing and analyzing data, and finally reporting findings.

Moreover, in this case of this research, the researcher also started with figuring out the problem and formulating the object of the research to the morphology functions of dramatis pesonae found in the novel A Wrinkle in Time by Madeleine L'Engle, and next the researcher designed the research by choosing suitable method of collecting, analyzing, and presenting the data, then the researcher started to collect the data by observing the novel, and finally the researcher is ought to report the findings of the analysis regarding the morphological structure of the A Wrinkle in Time novel by Madeleine L'Engle.

To summarize, this research is kind of descriptive qualitative research because it follows the steps of the descriptive research proposed by Kothari. Furthermore, this reserach consists of the narration of facts in describing the characteristics concerning certain kind of situation into limited elements of functions. Besides, this research is considered to use observational design which is also proposed by Kothari(2004) as a a specific design for a structured or well thought out instruments for collecting data. In short, in this research, the

researcher applies a descriptive qualitative research with a observational research design.

1.2   Object of the Research

A research should have an object of research so that the scope of research becomes more clear and detailed. Besides, the purpose of the research will also be achieved. According to Sugiyono (2012), object of a research is an attribute, character or value of someone, something or certain activity that has a certain variation which is separated into parts by the researcher to analyze. Therefore, the object of this research is the morphology functions of dramatis personae that have been mentioned earlier related to the limitation of the problem. The morphology functions of dramatis personae is composed by thirty-one functions proposed by Vladimir Propp in order to discover the synoptic scheme of the morphological structure in the novel A Wrinkle in Time.

1.3   Method of Collecting Data

Collecting the data is the next stage of a research after deciding the object of the research. The data that will be collected must be in accordance with the object of the research. According to Faruk (2014), the collecting data that is done by discovering of all sources associated with the object of research is called as library research. Hence, basically this research is applying library research method.

Moreover, to support this library research, the researcher uses documentation as the technique to collect the data. As stated by Sugiyono (2012), the technique of documentation is used to search for the data concerning matters or the variable. They took the form of the note, inscription, transcript, book, agenda, newspaper, magazine, notes of a meeting, etc. Thus, mostly the data taken for this research is in the form of book or journal. Therefore, the collecting data in this research is using documentation technique.

In collecting the necessary data, the researcher uses two kinds of data source which can be divided into two namely primary data as the main data where data obtained as the main grip, and secondary data is additional data obtained to support the ideas submitted. To obtain the data from the data sources the researcher do some steps as documentation techniques in collecting the data:

1. Read the primary source (A Wrinkle in Time novel) several times to make sure the researcher understands the story as clear as possible.

2. Find some useful information and collect the data related to this research, starts from the primary source and other supporting source such as from books and some journals that provide an information related to the theory concept and the object of the research.

3. Last, mark and rewrite the data or information obtained.

From some steps mentioned above, we can see that the technique which is being used here isthe documentation as the researcher is taking the data from the novel, and others supporting arguments from book or journal. Thus, this research is library research that collect the data by using documentation technique.

1.4   Method of Analyzing Data

According Schatzman and Strauss (as cited in Creswell, 2014), qualitative data analysis mainly includes classifying things, people, and events and the properties that characterize them. In the analysis of this research, it also starts from the classification of data by looking at the compatibility of the characteristics of the data with the existing categories. Here the compatibility of the characteristics is related to the theory proposed by Propp's morphology functions. Hence, this research is a part of qualitative data analysis.

Even so, the qualitative data analysis consists many kinds of method. One of them is qualitative content analysis. According to Hsieh and Shannon (as cited in Hashemnezhad, 2015), qualitative content analysis is a research method for subjective interpretation of the content which is a text data through the systematic classification process of coding and identifying themes or patterns. This means that when classified into the same categories, words, phrases and the like share the same meaning. Besides, through content analysis, it is possible to distil words into fewer content related categories. Moreover, according to Elo & Kyngas (2008), the aim of content analysis is to get a thick and broad description of the phenomenon, and the results of the analysis are concepts or categories that describe the phenomenon. Thus, looking at the above characteristics it can be said that this time the research is able or suitable to use content analysis as a method used in analyzing data where the core of the method of analysis carried out this time is also categorization.

After determining the suitable method, the technique to be used also needs to be determined. In content analysis there are two approach techniques that can be used, namely inductive content analysis and deductive content analysis. For this analysis, the researcher chose to use deductive content analysis because analysis will be carried out in the form of testing concept, whether the concept morphology functions of dramatic personae proposed by Propp can be run in the form of fairy tale which is overgrown with sci-fi essence, and if it can what synoptic scheme will be created. According to Marshall & Rossman (as citied in Elo & Kyngas, 2008) deductive content analysis may also involve testing categories, concepts, models or hypotheses. Therefore, the technique chosen in the analysis of content analysis method is deductive content analysis where research is conducted based on earlier work which are structural theory and literature review of Propp's morphology functions.
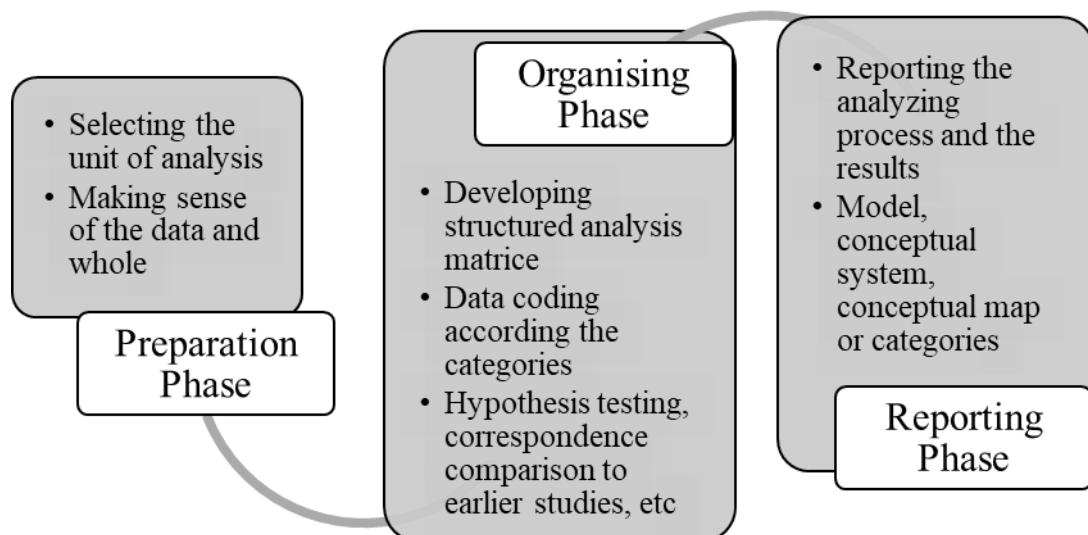

Figure 3.1 Deductive content analysis process

By determining the method and data analysis technique, then indirectly the idea of steps in data analysis that will be carried out will begin to appear. Knowing deductive content analysis process as described above, the stages of the analysis in this research can be described as follows

1. In preparation phase, the researcher starts by selecting the unit of analysis which are the data related to the theory of morphology functions of dramatis personae proposed by Propp and making sense of the data and whole.

2. In organizing phase, the researcher does a data coding according the categories. This time, all the data are reviewed for the content and also coded for correspondence with exemplification of the existed categories in Propp's structural theory. Thus, this will result in hypothesis testing.

3. In reporting phase, the researcher reports the analyzing process in analysis part and the results in finding part. Next, the result is expected to produce the model which is in this case is the synoptic scheme of morphological structure of the novel A Wrinkle in Time by Madeleine L'Engle.

1.5   Method of Presenting Result.

Choosing the method of presenting result is a determination that is no less important than the method of collecting data and method of analyzing data. After choosing the suitable method, the researcher can make sure to choose in what form the research results can be presented. As it has mentioned earlier that this research is a qualitative research which is rich of description and explanation. To

present a result of qualitative research according to Sugiyono (2012), the most frequent form of displaying data for qualitative research is by using text. Besides, Sudaryanto (2015) adds presenting result through words is known as informal method. Therefore, in this research the description of problem, analysis, finding, conclusion, and so on will be shown in an informal way which is through a text.