CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The required procedures of doing great research are obviously noted in this chapter. It is formally written in several items. Those are Research Design, Subject of The Study, Data and Data Sources, Research Instruments, Techniques of Data Collection and Techniques of Data Analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher adopted qualitative content analysis in yielding her study. Hsieh and Shannon (2005: 2) define qualitative content analysis as interpretation of meaning from the content of a text. It mostly uses coding categories which are directly derived from the text data. Specifically, Mayring (2000: 4) also names the analysis which gives explicit definitions and examples as deductive category in qualitative content analysis. It is also firstly derived from theoretical aspects of analysis which are brought to the connection with the text. Qualitative content analysis was the most proper design to be applied in this research since it aims to deeply investigate the data on novel. The researcher intensely analyzed the data in order to produce the main fact whether Katniss finally follows female's stereotype characteristics or not. Two previous facts which lead to the final fact are Katniss' linguistic features and personal identity construction. Since explicit definitions and examples were also the vital necessary in this study, it was concluded that this study applied deductive category of qualitative content analysis proposed by Mayring (2000).

Moreover, the researcher also utilized descriptive research design in analyzing the data. According to Klopper (2008:66), descriptive research tends to depict the precise illustration of what the matter is. As the name of the approach, descriptive research deals with describing variables. It is not precisely used to examine the hypothesis between the related variables. In addition, data and theoretical triangulation were also applied. Denzin in Litosseliti (2010: 34) clarified that data and theoretical triangulation as more than one sampling method for data collection and more than one theoretical stance.

3.2 Subject of The Study

The only subject for this present study is Katniss Everdeen. She is the major character of Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games*. Katniss is a teenager whose age is sixteen years old. She became the volunteer in The Hunger Games annual event. She is also the winner of the event. In the beginning of the story, Katniss was an ordinary girl who is not well–known by others. In fact, everything had immediately changed since she joined The Hunger Games event.

The basic cause which triggers the researcher's idea of picking Katniss as the subject in this thesis is her characteristics. Suzanne Collins really described Katniss as the powerful girl in *The Hunger Games*. Her characteristics extremely attracted the researcher to conduct research about Katniss in case of Gender Stereotype Characteristics. To complete the analysis, the researcher needed to support it with some theories. Personal Identity Construction is the most appropriate theory in establishing Katniss Everdeen's characteristics. In addition, Linguistic Features are also required to support this linguistic analysis.

3.3 Data and Data Sources

The data source of this research was taken from a literary work - novel. *The Hunger Games* is a science fiction novel written by Suzanne Collins. It is the first sequel of trilogy novels. This novel was firstly published in New York, September 14, 2008 by Scholastic Press. This is a well-known novel which has been translated into 51 languages, including Bahasa. The English version contains of 367 pages. The researcher utilized the file of the novel in the form of PDF in this present study. The PDF version provides benefit for the researcher to copy and to paste the data without retyping. It was downloaded by the researcher herself from www.kkoworld.com/kitablar/suzanna-kollinz-acliq-oyunlari-1-hisse-eng.**pdf** on March 4, 2016.

Explicitly, this study adopted the whole text of the story in the novel to be the data. The data was taken twice. The first data for Linguistic Features was taken in the form of Katniss Everdeen's utterances without any exceptional interlocutor. Few author's narration was also taken based on the necessary of several certain linguistic features. This data only emphasized on the amount of the data classification of Katniss Everdeen's Linguistic Features whether she follows the features of women or men.

Meanwhile, the data for Personal Identity Construction was taken from the entire text. Since the author of every literary work plays the most essential role in developing the idea, particulary in building the characters' characteristics, this present study took the entire text of Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games*. The text was certainly nonetheless sorted. It truly used Katniss Everdeen's utterances,

the other characters' utterances talking about Katniss and the description of the author related to Katniss. Katniss Everdeen's utterances and the description of the author related to Katniss were considered as Label by self while the other characters' utterances talking about Katniss were considered as Label by others. Label is the way the researcher knows how Katniss constructs her identity. Finally, it can be inferred that the data was totally taken from the entire text of Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games.*

3.4 Research Instruments

The only research instrument of this present study was the researcher herself. This case is usually known as human instrument. Denzin and Lincoln as cited in Simon (2011: 1) noticed that qualitative studies tend to use human instrument rather than other tools or machines. Denzin and Lincoln as cited in Simon (2011: 1) also noted that as the only instrument of the research, it needs to consider the pertinent features of the researcher in order to avoid biases. Specifically, this research regarded the role of the researcher as the outside viewer. This case is termed as *etic* role of the researcher. It clearly means that the researcher did not participate on any certain activity, phenomenon or program related to the data.

Human instrument was applied because the collection and identification of Katniss' utterances based on women linguistic features were executed by the researcher herself. Katniss' utterances, other characters' utterances and the narrator description were also collected and identified by the researcher in case of

personal identity construction. The researcher collected the data after intimately reading the novel.

3.5 Techniques of Data Collection

a. Downloading Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games.*

The beginning step of doing research is absolutely obtaining the data source. In this case, the only data source is the whole text of the novel. Thus, the researcher started conducting research by browsing the pdf version of Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games.* She then downloaded it from www.kkoworld.com/kitablar/suzanna-kollinz-acliq-oyunlari-1-hisse-eng.**pdf** on March 4, 2016. The URL was chosen because that is the legal website which is indeed trustworthy. It is extremely significant to have the most authentic data source in yielding research.

b. Close Reading

The researcher read Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games* frequently and seriously. Reading the data source for her research totally made the researcher understand the story well. Furthermore, the researcher also caught great idea about who Katniss Everdeen is.

c. Collecting Data

Since there are two main data for this study, the way the researcher collected the data was also numbered in two main points.

- Women's and Men's linguistic features

Collecting the data for both of women's and men's linguistic features was the first main procedure. The researcher collected the whole utterances of Katniss

Everdeen without exceptional interlocutor. Moreover, few author's narration was also taken based on the necessary of several certain linguistic features. The data collection was modeled as the example below.

> to my nose, inhaling the fragrance that makes my mouth flood with saliva. Fine bread like this is for special occasions.
> 1/"Mm, still warm,"/I say. He must have been at the bakery at the crack of dawn to trade for it. "What did it cost you?"
> "Just a squirrel. Think the old man was feeling sentimental this morning," says Gale. "Even wished me luck."
> 2/Well, we all feel a little closer today, don't we?"/I say, not even bothering to roll my eyes. "Prim left us a cheese." I pull it out.

Figure 3.1 Example of Collecting Data for Linguistic Features

- Personal Identity Construction

The second step to complete the data collection is looking for the data of Katniss Everdeen's Personal Identity Costruction. This data was adapted from every utterance which describes Katniss whether it is her own statement or not. In addition, the narration which portrays Katniss was also taken as the data. The below example depicts the data collection for Personal Identity Construction.

> towel-dry it and braid it up on my head. I can hardly recognize myself in the cracked mirror that leans against the wall.
> 1/ "You look beautiful,"/says Prim in a hushed voice.
> "And nothing like myself," I say. I hug her, because I know

Figure 3.2 Example of Collecting Data for Personal Identity Construction

All in all, those two major data were afterward processed in the next procedure - Data Analysis.

3.6 Techniques of Data Analysis

Data analysis was segregated into three concerns related to the needs of the researcher based on the results of the analysis. The first and second items are Katniss' Linguistic Features and Katniss' Personal Identity Construction. Furthermore, the third focus, Katniss' Stereotype Characteristics, aimed at gaining the final result of this present study. The procedures were sketched in the details below.

a. Identifying the data

- Women's and Men's linguistic features

To begin the analysis, the collected data was identified by highlighting each utterance. Highlighting utterance was adjusted in some colors. Each color has certain meaning related to the elements of linguistic features. The data identification was highlighted as the examples below.

"Well, we all feel a little closer today, don't we?" I say, not even bothering to roll my eyes.

Figure 3.3 Example of Identifying the Collected Data for Linguistic Features

Meanwhile, each color represented each linguistic feature as presented in the table below.

Linguistic Features	Colors	Elements of Linguistic Features
Women's Linguistic Features		Lexical hedges or fillers
		Tag questions
		'empty' adjectives
		Precise color terms
		Intensifiers

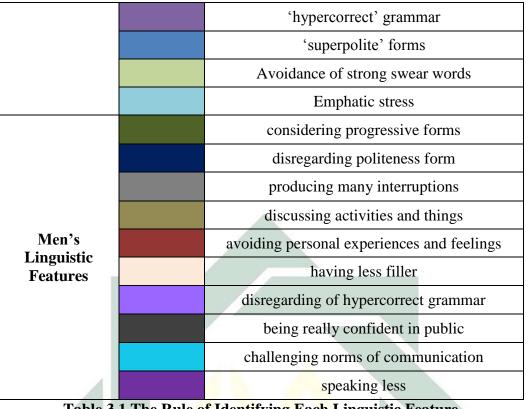|		
		'hypercorrect' grammar
		'superpolite' forms
		Avoidance of strong swear words
		Emphatic stress
Men's Linguistic Features		considering progressive forms
		disregarding politeness form
		producing many interruptions
		discussing activities and things
		avoiding personal experiences and feelings
		having less filler
		disregarding of hypercorrect grammar
		being really confident in public
		challenging norms of communication
		speaking less

Table 3.1 The Rule of Identifying Each Linguistic Feature

- Personal Identity Construction

After collecting and identifying the data for Women's and Men's Linguistic Features, the researcher came to the second case – Personal Identity Construction. Since Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games* was written in the first point of view which means that it was written in Katniss' point of view, Katniss' Personal Identity Construction was then grouped into two sources – label by self and label by others. By self means that the label comes from Katniss' utterances and the narration of the novelist related to Katniss whereas by others refers to other characters' utterances talking about Katniss. This below example portrayed how the researcher identified the data.

"You look beautiful," says Prim in a hushed voice.

Figure 3. 4 Example of Identifying the Collected Data for Personal Identity Construction

The utterances were distinguished by underscoring in four different colors as illustrated in the table below.

Types of Underlines	Katniss' Identity Construction Based on The Source of Utterance
sdkjhtkdh'	**Women Stereotype Label By Self**
bhnmh dh	**Men Stereotype Label By Self**
gvnhv nvn	**Women Stereotype Label By Others**
ghnmil imilh	**Men Stereotype Label By Others**

Table 3.2 The Rule of Identifying Each Personal Identity Construction

b. Classifying Data

-   Women's and Men's linguistic features

The classification was done in two main data - both of Women's Linguistic Features and Men's Linguistic Features. The data classification was clearly listed by mentioning the page and number of each data as the following example.

Linguistic Features	Elements of Linguistic Features	Findings (P=Page and L=Line)	Freq	Perc
Women's Linguistic Features	Lexical hedges or fillers			
	Tag questions			
	'empty' adjectives			
	Precise color terms			

	Intensifiers			
	'hypercorrect' grammar			
	'superpolite' forms			
	Avoidance of strong swear words			
	Emphatic Stress			
Men's Linguistic Features	considering progressive forms			
	disregarding politeness form			
	producing many interruptions			
	discussing activities and things			
	avoiding personal experiences and feelings			
	having less filler			
	disregarding of hypercorrect grammar			
	being really confident in public			
	challenging norms of communication			
	speaking less			
Total				

Table 3.3 Example of Classifying the Data for Linguistic Features

The data was then charted to comprehend the percentage between Women's Linguistic Features and Men's Linguistic Features. Firstly, the chart did not consist of each element of linguistic features. It was grouped into Women's

Linguistic Features and Men's Linguistic Features because the researcher wants to compare those two categories. Secondly, in another matter, to elaborate each item of Katniss' Linguistic Features, the researcher also created the frequency and the percentage of each item in the additional chart.

- Personal Identity Construction

    After collecting and identifying data for personal identity construction which came from label, the researcher needed to interpret and describe the data in order to know the meaning of each data. It also intends to know the classification of the data later.

"You look beautiful," says Prim in a hushed voice.

The meaning: Katniss is beautiful (by others)

Figure 3.5 Example of Interpreting Each Personal Identity Construction

    Afterwards, the researcher categorized the data by mentioning the page and number of each data as exemplified in the table below.

	Women Stereotype Labels		**Men Stereotype Labels**	
	Label	**Findings (P=Page and L=Line)**	**Label**	**Findings (P=Page and L=Line)**
By Self				

By Others				
Freq				
Perc				

Table 3.4 Example of Classifying the Data for Personal Identity Construction

Labels were then changed into chart to draw the percentage between Women's and Men's Stereotype Labels. The chart was firstly segregated in those two forms of identities constructed. The source of labels was not considered anymore in this step since the researcher wants to compare Katniss' personal identity construction in case of gender. Besides, the researcher also presented the frequency and the percentage of each item in the additional chart in order to enlighten each item of Katniss' labels.

- Women's and Men's Stereotype Characteristics

Eventually, the final data which aims at answering the third research question was drawn in chart with two variables – women's and men's stereotype characteristics. It was actually dependent on the first and the second research findings.