CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Approach

The approach that used by the researcher is qualitative research approach. According to Wray & Bloomer (2006: 97), qualitative research is kind of research often involves longer-term observation, very detailed and close perusal of the data, and relatively small numbers of subject. Therefore, Litosseliti (2010: 33) argued qualitative approach are particularly valuable in providing in-depth, rich data. Meanwhile, qualitative research is defined as a research that focuses on words, which describes the real situation briefly in order to support the data. As Dornyei (2011: 37-38) stated that qualitative research works with a wide ange of data including recorded interviews, various types of texts (for example, field notes, journal and diary entries, documents) and images (photos or videos). Most data are transformed into textual form because most qualitative data analysis is done with words.

The data in this study were in form of words and sentences on the written text of the short stories in *Lupa Endonesa* book. In analyzing this study, the researcher used the theory of McCrimmon about the quality of diction.

3.2. Sample of Data

Mason (2002: 120-121) argued that, "Sampling and selection are principles and procedures used to identify, choose, and gain access to relevant data sources (respondents, cases, photographs, documents, and so on) from which you will generate data using your chosen methods. Also sample is to help provide you with the data which you will need to address your research questions".

The data of this analysis were words and sentences. The data sources of this analysis were taken from short stories of *Lupa Endonesa* book. There were 30 short stories and the researcher only used eight short stories which contain of the most of diction usage. Those are entitled *Lupa Endonesa, Jembatan Madusura, Anakmu Bukan Anakmu, Anggodo Oh Anggodo, Unjuk Rasa Badut-Badut, Garuda di Dada Limbuk, Waspadai Angka Keramat 32* and *Surat Untuk Ibu Negara.* Then they were classified into some types of diction that includes appropriateness and figurative language.

3.3. Technique of Data Collection

As the technique of data collection, the reseacher takes two main steps; selecting short stories and identifying the quality in the short stories.

3.3.1. Selecting Short Stories

In selecting short stories, the researcher determined the short stories which contain of the most of diction usage. The researcher selected only eight short stories from thirty short stories to be research.

3.3.2. Identifying the Quality of Diction

Then the researcher identified the quality of diction of each short stories. The research read the short stories and defined its figurative language and appropriateness markers. In defining the figurative language, the researcher underlined words or phrases that contain hyperbole, metonimy, metaphor, simile and personification expression. For appropriateness markers, the researcher underlined learned and colloquial words which appear in the short stories. Thus, the underlined words or phrases found in each article regarded as the data of the research. On the following steps, the data obtained are given codes. For instance:

03   : Paragraf 3

10   : Page 10

For example "...*Mau ngepruk* **kepala** *saya*." (14/13). It means this sentence can found in paragraf 14 on page 13.

3.4.   Technique of Data Analysis

3.4.1.   The Principles of Data Analysis in Qualitative

As the principles of data analysis in qualitative research, the researcher used literal readings approach. This approach deals with literal content such as document, text, video, etc. As Mason (2002: 149) argued that in literal readings, you will be interested in their literal form, content, structure, style, layout, and so on. Also literal readings are working with documents, video, film, visual artefacts, or whatever.

3.4.2. The Categories and Interpretation of the Data

The first step in analyzing the data was collecting the data. The data were in the form of writen text of Sujiwo Tejo's short stories in *Lupa Endonesa* book. The next was classifying the data. After taking the data, the researcher started to select through each data in order to find out the kinds of writing form, the diction on each type and the interpretation of reference them. Then the researcher analyzed the data that had been classified. The analysis was begun from presenting of the short stories words which collected from *Lupa Endonesa* book. In the analysis, the researcher described kinds of writing form used by short stories and the diction, and then made interpretation of them. The last step was conclusion in which the researcher drew some conclusion of data analysis.