CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discussed the method for this study. The writer explained the general process of collected and analyzed the data. It consist of research design, research instrument, research subject, data and data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In conducting this study, the writer used qualitative approach because the data came in the form of text to be analyzed. Based on Guest, Namey, and Mitchell (2012) typology of qualitative research divides the qualitative data into its three main forms—text, images, and sounds. Besides, Bogdan and Biklen (1992) stated that qualitative data collected the data in the form of words or pictures rather than number. So, this study didn't use a formula at all.

This study classified and described the grammatical pattern of African American Vernacular English (AAVE) used by Nigger characters in the short story, *The Man Who Almost A Man*. Often, the next logical step in qualitative research is to describe these items in as much depth as possible (Guest, Namey, and Mitchell, 2012). Moreover, the qualitative approach is used to describe each type of grammatical pattern of AAVE produced by chosen characters. So, the writer not only stop in finding the data, but also she was going to make interpretation about those findings.

3.2 Research Instrument

Due to the fact that this study used qualitative approach, the main instrument was the writer herself. It means that the writer herself who collected, interpreted, organized and analyzed the data and drawn the conclusion for this study. In collecting the data, the writer also need printed out of short story, note, pen as the supporting instrument to assist her, also internet connection for looked deeper information about Richard Wright's short story, *The Man Who Almost A Man*.

3.3 Research Subject

The subject of this study is all African American's characters in *The Man Who Almost A Man*. They are Dave, Dave's Father, Dave's Mother and Mr. Joe as the store owner. The writer used those characters because they represented grammatical pattern of AAVE.

3.4 Data and Data Source

The data of this study found the utterances in conversation of Nigger characters in short story, it could be form of words, phrases or sentences. There were two different utterances used by Niggers, Standard and Non-Standard American English. Nevertheless, the writer only took AAVE as the Non-Standard American English. Whereas, the data source for this study was taken from the Richard Wright short story, *The Man Who Almost A Man*.

3.5 Data Collection

The writer collecting the data by doing the following steps:

- 1. Accessing then downloading the online short story *The Man Who***Almost A Man from http://xroads.virginia.edu/~DRBR2/wright.htm.
- 2. Printing out the short story.
- 3. Reading to understand plot of the short story. To understand the whole content of the short story, the writer read three times or more. For going deeper, the writer looks everything about the author of the short story in the internet.
- 4. Choosing the characters who represent the use of AAVE in short story.
- 5. Identifying each utterance by bold each word in the conversation uttered by Niggers as many words as possible containing grammatical pattern of AAVE.

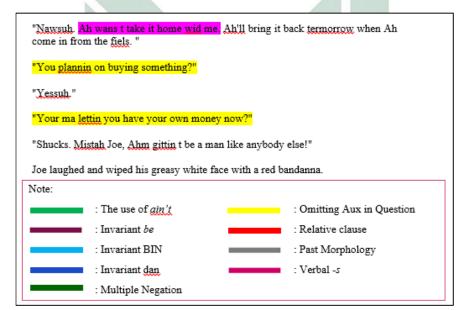


Figure 3.1 Print screen of short story The Man Who Almost A Man

3.6 Data Analysis

After collected the data, the writer began to analyze the data. In analyzing the data, there are several steps as follows:

1. Classifying the data. Here, the writer took the number from previous step. Then put it into each pattern into the table. For addition, the writer also provided the Standard American English (SAE) forms that correspond to the grammatical pattern of AAVE.

Table 3.1 Utterance having grammatical pattern of AAVE

No	Grammatical Pattern	AAVE	SAE	N
1	The absence of aux & conjugated forms	No feature available	No feature available	0
2	The use of ain't	It <mark>ain</mark> mine!	It is not mine	1
3	Inverting auxiliary in question	No feature available	No feature available	0
4	Omitting aux in question	Whut yuh wan fer it?	What do you want for it?	1
5	Aux in question tag	No feature available	No feature available	0
6	Verb Phrase ellipsis	No feature available	No feature available	0
7	Invariant be	It be fer Pa.	It is for Papa	1
8	Invariant <i>BIN</i>	Where yuh been , boy?	Where have you been, boy?	1
9	Invariant dan	Ah done worked hard alla summer	I have worked hard all summer	1
10	Multiple Negation	You ain't nothing but a boy.	You are nothing, you are just a boy	1
11	Existential it and dey	No feature available	No feature available	0
12	Relative clause	Ma, Gawd knows Ah wans one of these.	Ma, God knows that I want one of these	1
13	Preterit had	No feature available	No feature available	0
14	Past morphology	Ma give it t me.	Ma gave it to me	1
15	Verbal –s	Not ef Ah knows it, yuh ain!	No feature available	1
16	The absence of possessive -'s	No feature available	No feature available	0

n = Total of Each Grammatical Pattern of AAVE

- 2. From the findings, the writer interpreted each type of grammatical pattern based on the related theory.
- 3. Then, the writer also described the reasons of African American characters using AAVE in short story, *The Man Who Almost A Man*.
- 4. Finally, the writer made a conclusion for this study and gave suggestion for the next study.

