CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This part tells about the research approach, technique of data collection and technique of data analysis. The approach of this study is qualitative research. The writer analyzes of the data in the short story to answer statement of the problems.

3.1 Research Design

In this study, the writer used descriptive qualitative method for the research because this study intended to find out formal links in short story. According to Litosseliti (2010:52) "qualitative research is concerned with structures and patterns, but quantitative research focuses on how much or how many there are of a particular characteristic or item". Basically, description used in this qualitative research. Qualitative research is an emergent design in its negotiated outcomes. Meanings and interpretations are negotiated with human data sources because it is the subjects' realities that the researcher attempts to reconstruct (Lincoln & Guba, 1985; Merriam, 1988).

Consider the situation of misunderstanding in reading some texts, the writer conducted content analysis research. Content analysis is a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts (or other meaningful matter) to the contexts of their use (Krippendorff, 2004). So that, the writer read the text of short story, especially, words, phrases,

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sentences, paragraph as the data of his study. Thus, by knowing formal links the writer is able to figure out the use of formal links in plain language. Furthermore, this study shared the ideas of the short story to be easier to understand.

3.2 Data and Data Source

The writer took a short story that is *Double Birthday* by Willa Cather as his source of data. The data itself was a transcript of short story *Double Birthday*. The short story taken from *The Best American Short Story of the Century* by John Updike, Katrina Kenison in a form of portable document format. The data of this study are words, phrases, sentences, paragraph which contains kinds of formal links.

1922

Willa Cather

Double Birthday

Figure 1

3.3 Instrument

The instrument of this study was the writer himself. The researcher was the primary instrument in data collection rather than some inanimate mechanism (Eisner, 1991; Frankel & Wallen, 1990; Lincoln & Gobi,

1985; Merriam, 1988). However, the writer also needed some supporting tools such as, notebook laptop, internet, camera hand phone and hard copy of *Double Birthday*'s short story to collect the data. All the activities were done by operating personal computer or notebook laptop and some office software.

3.4 Data Collection

The data were collected from any paragraphs that consist of sentences, phrases, and words in *Double Birthday* short story that contain kinds of formal links. The writer did several steps to obtain the data.

1. First, the writer read the short story "*Double Birthday*" from his notebook laptop.

2. Next, the writer printed out the short story.

3. Then, the writer read once again and underlined any sentences, phrases and words that contain kinds of formal links.

4. Last, the writer sort out the data of formal links that appears in the short story.

EVEN IN American cities, which seem so much alike, where people seem all to be living the same lives, striving for the same things, thinking the same thoughts, there are still individuals a little out of tune with the times — there are still survivals of a past more loosely woven, there are disconcerting beginnings of a future yet unforeseen.

Coming out of the gray stone Court House in Pittsburgh on a dark November afternoon, Judge Hammersley encountered one of these men whom one does not readily place, whom one is, indeed, a little embarrassed to meet, because they have not got on as they should. The Judge saw him mounting the steps outside, leaning against the wind, holding his soft felt hat on with his hand, his head thrust forward — hurrying with a light, quick step, and so intent upon his own purposes that the Judge could have gone out by a side door and avoided the meeting. But that was against his principles.

Figure 1.1 The Example of Collecting Data

3.5 Data Analysis

After doing a data collection, the writer did several procedures in analyzing the data. Data analysis was inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher made interpretations of the meaning of the data (Creswell, 2014).

3.5.1 Identifying the Formal Links of the "*Double Birthday*" short story

The writer identified the data of the "*Double Birthday*" that contain kinds of formal links. The writer gave codes to the data in order to make the writer easy to classify and to make the reader easy to read the data. The writer gave codes the underlying data based on this rules:

Codes for kinds of formal links:

a. Verb Form codes **VF**

b. Kinds of Parallelism; Grammatical Parallelism codes **GP**, Sound Parallelism codes **SoP**, and Semantic Parallelism codes **SeP**

c. Kinds of Referring Expressions; Anaphoric ref. e codes **REA**, Cataphoric ref. codes **REC**, and Exophoric ref. codes **REE**

d. Repetition and Lexical Chains codes **R**

e. Substitution codes **S**

f. Ellipsis codes **E**

g. Conjunction codes **C**

The following of data coding wrote as follow:

For example: **{1/1/2/E}** = the datum number 1 found in page 1 in line

2. The kind of formal links is Ellipsis.

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seem all to be living the same lives, striving for the same things, thinking
the same thoughts, there are still individuals a little out of tune with the
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meeting. But that was against his principles.

[1/1/2/E]
[2/1/3/R]
[3/1/5/GP]
[4/1/9/C]
[5/1/12/REA]

Figure 1.2 The Example of Identifying Data

3.5.2 Classifying Kind of Formal Links

The writer classified kind of formal links and the researcher

also applies it in the percentage by using this formula:

Percentage of each kind: $\dfrac{x}{y}$ x 100 %

x: the frequency of kind of formal links

y: the total number of frequency

The writer classified kinds of formal links based on Guy Cook

theory. It represents to answer research question number 1

NO.	Code	Data	Frequency	Percentage
1.	VF			
2.	GP			
3.	SoP			
4.	SeP			
5.	REA			
6.	REC			
7.	REE			
8.	R			
9.	S			
10.	E			
11.	C			
		TOTAL		

3.5.3 Identifying the Functions of Formal Links

The writer identified the functions of formal links in the "*Double Birthday*". The writer gave codes to the functions of formal links in order to make the writer easy to classify and to make the reader easy to read it. The writer gave codes the underlying data based on this rules:

Codes for functions of formal links:

a. Verb Form = Influencing and limiting verbs codes **I & L**

b. Parallelism = Connecting clause codes **Co**

c. Referring Expression = Indicating reference pronoun codes **IRP**

    d.   Repetition = Stressing codes **St**

    e.   Substitution and Ellipsis = being efficient codes **Eff**

    f.   Conjunction = Adding more information codes **AMI**, giving cause and effect codes **C & E**, Contrasting information will be codes **Con**, illustrating terms of time codes **ToT**

The following of data coding wrote as follow:

For example: **{1/1/2/E/Eff}** = the datum number 1 found in page 1 in line 2. The kind of formal links is Ellipsis, and the Function is Efficient.

3.5.4 Classifying Function of Formal Links

The writer classified kinds of formal links based on Guy Cook theory. It represents to answer research question number 2

Formal Links	Functions	Data	Frequency	Percentage
Verb Form	I & L			
Parallelism	Co			
Referring Expression	IRP			
Repetition	St			
Substitution and Ellipsis	Eff			
Conjunction	AMI			
	C & E			
	Con			
	ToT			
TOTAL				

3.5.5   Interpret the data

After classifying and determining the kinds of formal links, the writer made interpretation of the data of words, phrases, sentences, paragraph which contain kinds of formal links. Then, the writer described the function of formal links used in the short story "*Double Birthday*", to find out the function of each kind of formal links.

3.5.6   Drawing Conclusion

After analyzing the data based on the theory on Guy Cook, the writer drew the conclusion from the result of analysis in kinds of formal links.