

Chapter III

Research Method

3.1 Research Design

In this part of writing, the writer will present some steps from the beginning of the research to the next process of data collection. This step is taken to organize the whole research processes. Hereby the following steps:

1. Planning

In most cases, a good research should have a good planning in advance. Therefore, the writer requires to arrange the planning before begin the research. This arrangement affects the result of the research.

In this research, the writer plans some activities which will be done when research processes. The first thing the writer will do is looking for a simple novel but have an interesting part to be discussed. The writer then remembers that she has ever seen a very educational and touching film about the relationship between a mother and her son. After finding out the information of the film, evidently, the film was adapted from Emma Donoghue's novel *Room*.

After finding the information, the writer reads the book, then she asks her advisor to finds the topic to be researched. Moreover, to simplify the research, the writer is going to looking for some references such as

theory books and other sources which are related to the title of this paper. The writer will also focus on the worldview theory.

After reading the book and collecting some references, the writer will read again the book to underlining the data which are related to the topic of the research. When the data is collected, the writer will interpret it based on theories comprehension in chapter II. Then, the writer will analyze the data and explain the finding results.

2. Activating

Activating is make something active or in the relationship with this research, activating is doing the arranged planning. In activating the research, the writer reads the book to find the topic of the research. It is not difficult because the writer discusses with the advisor. Then, she is looking for some references to deepening her comprehension about the topic.

In addition, the writer also specifies characters and characterization to determine the main character of the novel. Then, she determines the plot based on Freytag's pyramid to strengthen whether or not the issue that is being researched.

The writer also uses library research. The writer finds material to support her research topic by developing a research strategy. The writer can acquire a lot of reference through books from several writers. Besides,

the writer also uses the internet as a supporting media to get some informations needed for this research, especially about the worldview.

After that, as she told before, she reads the book anytime to understand and interpret the data, therefore she knows the finding results. In collecting the data, the writer learns the content of *Room* novel. The writer is looking for the main character, then underline the sentences and dialogs pointing to the worldview of the character. In analyzing the data, the writer refers to the theory explained in Chapter II. In interpreting the data, the writer explains the data analysis to get conclusions.

3. Reporting

Reporting is delivered the results of the research by writing it on the paper. This is very important to prove the data analysis. After collecting the data, the writer characterizes each characters to decide the main character of the novel. After that, the writer also determines plots based on Freytag's pyramid to strengthen whether the issue that is being researched exist or not, finding the issue related to the main character's worldview refers to the theory on chapter II, then make a paper from the beginning to the end.

3.2 Research Method

A descriptive method is concerned with conditions, practices, structures, differences or relationships that exist, opinions, processes that are going on or trends that are evident. Therefore, in this research the writer uses a descriptive qualitative method. The qualitative is used because the subject matter of this work is a novel *Room* by Emma Donoghue.

Maxwell (2012) stated that:

“Qualitative descriptive studies offer a comprehensive summary of an event in the everyday terms of those events. Researchers conducting such studies seek descriptive validity, or an accurate accounting of events that most people (including researchers and participants) observing the same event would agree is accurate, and interpretive validity, or an accurate accounting of the meanings participants attributed to those events that those participants would agree is accurate.”

Based on the statement of Maxwell above, it can be said that the method describes the problem or case proposed based on the available fact, the specific ones, then be investigated to solve the problems and draw the general conclusions. Qualitative descriptive are typically an eclectic but reasonable and well-considered data collection, analysis, and representational techniques.

The writer also uses qualitative descriptive method because this method is able to describe the people's problem. Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2007) stated that descriptive research is concerned with how or what is related to some previous events that have influenced or affected by events or conditions at this time. The writer uses this method because the

research does not require the express of numbers and frequency distributions. The purpose of qualitative is not to find the generalization, but instead looking for a comprehending of research problem by collecting and doing the data analysis. Meanwhile, descriptive method is used to describe the specific behavior as it happens in the story. The purpose of a descriptive method is to examine a phenomenon that is occurring at a specific place(s) and time.

3.3 Procedures of Data Collection

The writer used five steps in collecting the data for this research. The steps are:

1. Close Reading.

The writer reads the whole story from the beginning to the end to find out the character's worldview in the story, as explained in the limitation of the study. Then, the writer uses the close reading method which takes two steps: firstly, observe the facts and details about the text. Secondly, interpret the observation.

2. Categorizing the characterization of each character and plots of the novel.

The writer describes the characterization of each characters by using scheme and the plots of the novel based on Freytag's pyramid.

3. Collecting the description which contained of the main character's worldview.

After finding the main character, the writer underlines and quotes the sentences and dialogs that is describe the character's worldview.

4. Understanding and interpreting the data.

After collecting the data, the writer tries to understand and interprets (sentences and dialogs) the data.

5. Explaining the finding results.

The finding results will be explained in descriptive form. This results will affect the data analysis that have been found by the writer. This also will be decision on the writer's successful in doing analysis.

3.4 Technique of Analyzing Data

After selecting the data, the writer analyzes the data to find out the worldview of the main character based on the presentation of monologues and dialogs in the novel.

In analyzing the data, the writer firstly takes some quotations related to child worldview as the data research. Secondly, the writer explains the context of the quotation by using plot analysis. Then, the writer interprets the data in the

narrative form. These steps will guide her to find the results of the research. To make it clear, the writer will explain these steps in a chart.