

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

Research needs methodology. In general, methodology guides the researcher on how the research is conducted. This chapter elaborates the design of the research, subject of the research, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Design of the Research

This point elaborates type of the research and the approach used in conducting the research.

3.1.1 Method

The research uses descriptive qualitative research which deals with non-numerical data. Croker (2009, p. 4) defines descriptive qualitative method as collecting textual data by using interpretative analysis rather than statistical method, remember that this research deals with analyzing narrative texts and interpreting the text rather than analyzing the number.

3.1.2 Approach

Approach means a way to approach an object. Approach is one of the most important things in the research because it relates to the method of the research. There are some approaches, as suggested by Abrams (1999, p. 52), that could be used to analyze the narrative text: Mimetic, pragmatic, expressive and objective approach.

This research uses objective approach because as Abrams (1999, p. 53) proposes, the best way to analyze the text is to analyze the intrinsic structure of it

solely. Objective approach deals with a work of literature as something which stands free from what is often called "extrinsic" relations to the text, or to the audience, or to the envioning world (Abrams, 1999, p. 53). This approach is autonomous and ignores the extrinsic elements. Objective approach is also known as intrinsic analysis. Because the approach ignores the extrinsic elements to be analyzed, so the primary source that should be analyzed is on the text itself that is the intrinsic elements.

3.2 Subject of the Research

This research employs one of the *bse/buku sekolah elektronik* (electronic textbook) of English for twelfth grader of senior high school entitled *Developing English Competencies for Senior High School Grade XII of Natural and Social Science Programmes* written by Doddy, Sugeng and Effendy (2008) administrated by the Ministry of Education and Culture of Indonesia. It consists of 173 pages of five chapters. It covers 4 skills: listening, speaking, reading and writing. It also provides exercises for each chapter, final evaluation, bibliography, photo credits, glossary, index, listening script and answer keys. Each chapter provides functional texts and narrative texts could be found in chapter one, three, four and five. The totals of narrative texts in the book are 10 texts. They are the Purse of Gold, Sangkuriang, Doctor Knowall, the Story of Bagobo, A Good Lesson, the Lazybones, the Story of Embok Gendong, the Man and the Serpent, the Princess and the Pea, and the Lion and the Mouse.

The main focuses of the research are analyzing the elements of texts and interpreting it to get the character values conveyed.

3.3 Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the research referred to intrinsic analysis. Intrinsic analysis is suggested by Warren and Wellek (1962) on their book “Theory of Literature”. Warren and Wellek (1962, p. 139) state that the starting point to work in narrative text is the interpretation and the analysis of the works of the text itself. Warren and Wellek suggest that what to do in analyzing the text using intrinsic analysis is enhancing the evidence from the texts. However, they are only character and characterization, setting and plot which are included to the factual structures of the text that are mostly analyzed (Stanton, 2012, p. 22). So, the analysis will focus on character and characterization, setting and plot.

The data are collected through the steps:

- a. Reading the texts several times;
- b. Determining the intrinsic structures which will be analyzed;
- c. Analyzing the intrinsic structures based on the textual evidences;
- d. Interpreting the character values conveyed by the text according to the intrinsic structures analyzed.

The subjectivity in interpreting the moral education contained in the narratives texts might happen (Nurgiyantoro, 2010, p. 324) since it depends on how the readers interpret it. However, there is a suggestion to maintain subjectivity at a near zero level is by sticking to the text which is analyzed (Mucchieli, 1979, as cited by Drapeau, 2002).

The example of data analysis is presented in the tables below. Further elaboration of the data in completed explanation is presented in chapter IV.

The Purse of Gold

A beggar found a leather purse that someone had dropped in a market place. Opening it, he discovered that it contained 100 pieces of gold. Then he heard a merchant shouted, “A reward to the one who find my leather purse!”

Being an honest man, the beggar came forward and handed the purse to the merchant saying. “Here is your purse. Will you keep your word to give a reward now?”

“Reward?” scoffed the merchant greedily counting the amount of gold. “The purse I dropped had 200 pieces of gold in it. You’ve already stolen more than the reward I’ll give to you! Go away or I’ll tell you to the police.”

“I’m an honest man,” said the beggar defiantly. “Let’s take this matter to the court!”

In the court, the judge patiently listened to both side of story and said, “I believe you both. Justice is possible! Merchant, you stated that the purse you lost contained 200 pieces of gold. Well, that’s a considerable cost. But the purse the beggar found had only 100 pieces of gold. Therefore, it couldn’t be the one you lost.”

And with that, the judge gave the purse and all the gold to the beggar.

a. Character and Characterization

No	Characters	Characterization	Textual Evidence
1	Beggar	Honest. The beggar represents of an honest man.	“Being an honest man, the beggar came forward and handed the purse to the merchant saying. “Here is your purse...””

			When he found the wallet, he gave it back to the owner.
2	Merchant	The merchant represent a dishonest man.	The merchant shouted “A reward to the one who find my leather purse!”. When the beggar gave the purse back, he broke his promises.
3	Judge	Judge is a symbol of justice, wise and power	“The judge patiently listened to both side of story and said, “I believe you both. Justice is possible!...””

Table 3.1 Character and Characterization Analysis

b. Setting

No.	Setting	Textual Evidence	The setting indicates
1	Market place	“A beggar found a leather purse that someone had dropped in a market place.”	Market place is usually a crowded and busyplace where when someone found the purse, it’ll probably no one would notice.
2	Court of Justice	“Let’s take this matter to the court!”, “In the	Court is a place for justice

		court, the judge patiently listened to both side of story”	
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Table 3.2 Setting Analysis

c. Plot

No	Stages	Series of causal events	Indicates
1	Introduction	Beggar found a purse contained 100 golds in the market place.	It indicates that the honesty may always win against the dishonesty.
2		The merchants shouted that he would give a reward for those who gave him back his purse.	
3	Complication	The beggar gave the purse back to the merchant and asked for the reward promised.	
4	Rising action	The merchant broke the promise and he told that the his purse contained 200 golds and beggar had take half of the golds.	

5	Climax	The case was taken to the court of justice	
6	Falling action	The judge listen to both side of stories	
7	Resolution	The judge decided that the beggar won the case and handed the purse to the beggar	

Table 3.3 Plot Analysis

Character values

No	Character Values	Explanation
1	Honesty	The judge as the symbol of justice, wise and power on his duty in the court decided the beggar who represented the honesty won the case over the merchant who symbolize the dishonesty teaches the audience to be faith to the honesty.

Table 3.4 Character Values Analysis