

CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY

This chapter elaborates the methodology of the study being discussed. It contains research method, object of the research, research methods, research procedure data collection and analysis and data presentation.

3.1 Research Question

To deliver the research into more certain detail, this research is based on the following questions:

1. How is masculinity performed by the main characters in “What Are You Afraid Of?”
2. What meanings can be derived from the masculinity performatives?

3.2 Object of the Study

The object of the study is a book entitled “What Are You Afraid Of?” edited by Donald R. Gallo. The book is a collection of short stories about phobias. It was published in 2006 by Candlewick Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts. The language used in the book is English and it consists of 10 stories and 200 pages. The book contains stories of teenagers who facing their fears and telling their struggle and dealing with various fears. The main subject of the research is the four short stories. The first is “The Door” by Alex Finn. Second is “*Calle de Muerte*” by Ron Koertge. Third is “D’arcy” by Angela Johnson. Fourth is “Claws and Effect” by David Lubar.

The first story, “The Door” is a story about Cameron, who is afraid of going to school, and by the time goes by it become worse, so he becomes afraid to even try to go outside. He then had a phobia of open spaces or called *agoraphobia*. He spent her life almost in his house without going anywhere because he is afraid that something went wrong if he open the front door and go outside. He told nobody of his phobia because he did not want everyone to know his phobia because he thought it as ridiculous even him in the end give up and

want to tell someone about his suffers. The story tells about how he strives against the phobia by her efforts to keep trying to get close enough or even opening the door and want to go outside.

The second story “*Calle de Muerte*“, is a story of Roberts’ phobia of crossing the street or called *agrophobia*. Robert is a high school student who like playing Basketball and called himself a “perfectly normal” person, but when the ball rolled into the street he cannot cross the street and took the ball. Robert met Olivia Sharpe, a girl who using wheelchair and became a friend. The relationship between Robert and Olivia became closer and Olivia tried to help Robert’s problem about the phobia. Olivia encourages him to face the phobia and drag him to set his foot on the street although he holds into Olivia’s Wheelchair.

“D’arcy” by Angela Johnson, is the third story that was analyzed. James a teenager who has *linonophobia* or afraid of string ironically has something to contact with the string itself. The car accident in the past made him afraid of string because he covered with the fabric when he woke up after the accident. D’arcy skyes, a girl that adorable who James love and wanted to know more made him go through into a place that decorated with wool and makes James join the Wool Gathering. James suffered by D’arcy because he must face the string, especially wool that he afraid most, but on the other hand, he got courage to push his limit to facing his phobia.

The fourth story entitled “Claws and Effect” is tells about Randy, a boy who afraid of a cat or called *ailurophobia*. He actually did not remember of the past accident that caused by a cat that made him afraid of it, but only scars on his hands. Randy had a girlfriend named Phoebe and she has a cat named Johnny Depp. In one situation, Randy has to get Johnny Depp out and he has done it because he was asked by Phoebe. Randy loves phoebe but not her cat, the reason that he tried to endure his phobia of cat is because he loves Phoebe even though it is not made he cannot get near with the cat.

All of the stories were chosen because the similarity of the story which all the main characters are teenagers and especially a boy. The research was focused

on the characters behaviors, experiences, and conditions in the story. Schwartz and Jacobs (1997, as cited in Nurhutami 2013) states that the elements mentioned before are observable.

3.3 Research Methods

In this research, the analysis is using the textual analysis method. The reason of using the method is because the short story is categorized as a text. “Whenever we produce an interpretation of something's meaning—a book, television programs, film, magazine, T-shirt or kilt, piece of furniture or ornament—we treat it as a text. A text is something that we make meaning from” (McKee, 2003). Textual analysis generally is way to collect information about how people are making sense of the world. In connection with the text or the short story is to make a nation of the interpretation possibly be made in the text. He also states that text can be measured to tell the truth or tell the truth about reality more or less accurately.

Furthermore, Frey, Botan & Kreps (1999), explains that textual analysis is the method that used to explain the content, structure and functions of the messages found in the texts. Furthermore, Ellis (2000, as cited in Mckee 2003) states that texts can be measured to be less or more accurate. They also can be measured to how accurate they tell the truth and how accurate they tell the truth about reality. The analysis uses both masculinity theoretical approach and descriptive textual analysis. The data collected are analyzed to meet the aim of the study and to reveal the masculinity perspective in the main character of the story.

3.4 Research Procedure

The analysis of data of the research was conducted in several steps. The first step is the writer reads the short stories chosen to get the main idea of the story. Then, the writer applies close reading to find data which was needed for the research related to masculinity relevancy such as masculinity characteristics from the main character in each story and explain them based on Beynon’s Masculinity (2002) and Brannon male Gender role Criteria. Then, the writer makes categories of the criteria.

Second, the researcher made notes on the textual evidences which were found from the short stories. Furthermore, the textual evidence was categorized based on Beynon and Brannon Masculinity criteria and the data was presented in the table for further analysis. The table consists of the textual evidence, the criteria which are appropriate for the data.

The data categorized were elaborated to answer the research questions and analyzed. The analysis aimed to see what masculinity criteria are performed by the main character in each story. Furthermore, the result was reviewed to see why the main character performed these masculinity performatives and what the meaning can be identified from data analyzed. The findings of the analysis reveal how masculinity performed by the main characters and what are the meanings of their performatives.

3.5 Data Collection and Analysis

The data were collected from “What Are You Afraid Of?” which contains ten short stories, edited by Donald R. Gallo. The stories analyzed are four. The first is “The Door” by Alex Flinn. Second is “*Calle de Muerte*” by Ron Koertge. Third is “D’arcy” by Angela Johnson. Fourth is “Claws and Effect” by David Lubar. The data were presented in the form of text which was analyzed using the Masculinity perspective by Beynon (2002) and Brannon (2004) Male Gender Role. The data were selected and analyzed as textual evidence to answer the research questions.

3.5 Data Presentation

The data sample taken from the short story “The Door” by Alex Flinn, covers the presentation of masculinity performance of the main character which appears. This is these are the sample of the data presentation.

Table 2 Textual Analysis of characters’ physical actions

Character	Masculinity	Textual Evidence	Analysis
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MASCULINITY IN “WHAT ARE YOU AFRAID OF?” A COMPILATION OF SHORT STORIES EDITED BY DONALD R. GALLO

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	Performatives		
Cameron	Hiding the fear	David swung a garment bag at me. "Here. Take this." And with both of them there, and <u>me trying to act normal</u> , I'd made it out to the car and back, though I'd taken three bags at once so I wouldn't require a second trip. <u>But at least I hadn't dropped the bags and turned tail and run into the house, forcing them to acknowledge the problem and cancel their trip and spend David's hard-earned vacation time checking Cameron into the loony bin. Which would require me to leave the house.</u> (P. 3)	Cameron tried to act normal because he did not want to show his fear to his parents. In the story he took three bags at once to prevent he going back to the outside because he fear to be outside.

Table 3 Textual Analysis of characters' verbal actions

Character	Masculinity Performatives	Textual Evidence	Analysis
Cameron	Being confidence	"Mom: Go to the grocery store, Cam. I know you don't like to move off the sofa lately, but pizza three times a day isn't a balanced diet. Me: Yeah, okay. Mom: call Mrs. Wilson if you need anything. Me: Yeah okay. Mom: She said she was over but you didn't answer the door. Were you out? Me: Yeah. Mom: Are you sure you're okay honey? Me: Yeah, okay."(p.4)	Cameron, a teenager who is afraid of open spaces or called agoraphobia. It is when he was called by her mother to go out and buying daily necessity. In this fragment show that Cameron only answered "yeah, okay" and "yeah". It means that Cameron can handle it, Cameron is confident that he can do what he asked by his mother because he is a man, he is a teenager, not a child so he answers confidently and briefly.

Table 4 Textual analysis of characters' appearance

Characters	Masculinity Performatives	Textual Evidence	Analysis
Robert	Being confident	What do I look like to the average guy driving the past? <u>A kid in a tank top with a hot hand, that's what. Perfectly normal. Maybe a little scrawny, but lean and mean for sixteen. No tattoos, but what Mom calls a Hoover special, which means I make my hair stand straight up like a vacuum cleaner is doing its best to suck it right off my scalp.</u> It gets on her nerves, so I like it a lot. (p. 22-23)	Robert being confident of his physical appearance because he said that he is "perfectly normal" he described his physical appearance and his dress to show that he is a man.

The complete presentations of the data are available in the appendices.

This chapter has discussed the research method which is used to analyze the book "What Are You Afraid Of?" The writer used descriptive textual analysis and masculinity theoretical approach as the research method to answer the two research questions.