

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains the methodology of the research. It consists of research design that discusses the design of qualitative approach, research procedure that explains the steps taken in conducting this research, data collection and analysis that describes the way data are collected and analyzed. The synopsis of the fairy tales is also included.

3.1 Research Design

This research employs a qualitative descriptive approach. Qualitative descriptive approach focuses more in words rather than in number. It is stated by Bricki and Green (2002, p. 2) who explain that “qualitative research is characterized by its aims, which relate to understanding some aspect of social life, and its methods which (in general) generate words, rather than numbers, as data for analysis.” Creswell (2012) adds that qualitative research aims to examine the problems and evolve detail understanding of a phenomenon. Since the aim of this research is to identify the transcription of responses from the respondents to lead them to five basic types of children responses, the use of qualitative descriptive approach is applied to develop every detail from children’s responses. In addition, qualitative descriptive approach is also applied to interpret the responses from children as findings. In line with that, Creswell (2012) states that qualitative descriptive approach characteristic is to analyze the data by interpreting the meaning of the findings. Based on the purposes of this research which attempt to discover the way children readers respond to *Cinderella* and *Snow White*, the use of a qualitative descriptive approach is considered as the most suitable approach to this research.

3.2 Research Procedure

There are six steps in conducting this research. First is selecting the topic. The topic chosen is children response to *Cinderella* and *Snow White*. This research utilizes reader response strategy which has been described in Chapter I refers to a way children respond to a text they listen to. Second is formulating research problem.

There are two research questions that can be guidance in this research. By those two research questions, the aim of the research which is to investigate children responses can be achieved. Third step is collecting related studies. Related studies are collected from books, journals, articles and previous related studies. Fourth is collecting the data. The data are collected through the responses from the class observation. It is used as the primary source of this research. This research requires four steps in collecting the data. The first step is giving the questionnaire to the five respondents. Secondly, the fairy tales are read to the respondents, then, their direct responses are transcribed by the researcher. In addition, they have to answer some questions in interview section. Fifth is analyzing the data. In analyzing the data, the responses from respondents are categorized based on Sipe's five basic types of children responses (2008). Then, the last step in collecting data is drawing conclusion. Conclusion is made to cover the result of the research and to make suggestion for further research concerned with children readers' responses.

3.3 Data Collection

3.3.1 Observation

Observation is one way to collect data. According to Kumar (2014, p. 173), "it is a purposeful, systematic, and selective way of watching and listening to an interaction or phenomenon as it takes place." In this research, the way middle elementary children readers respond to the fairy tales being read to them in reading aloud session is observed.

Kumar (2014) states that there are two situations in which observations can be made. First is natural: observation under natural conditions. Natural conditions can be said as the situation when the respondents do not realize that they are being observed. Second is controlled: observation under controlled condition. Controlled observation means introducing a stimulus to the group to react to the phenomenon. In this research, natural situation is used for collecting data through observation. The fairy tales will be read to the respondents without telling them that they are being observed, so, they can respond to the fairy tales naturally.

Observation that is done in this research is by doing reading-aloud sessions. Reading-aloud session is the condition in which the researcher reads the stories in *Bahasa Indonesia* to the children and the children listen and pay attention to the stories. During reading-aloud session, there are some responses come from the children. Those responses are observed and become the evidence to be analyzed. Reading-aloud session itself is conducted five times to enrich the responses from the children. The duration for each reading-aloud session is about ten to twenty minutes. Based on the explanation above, observation is used as primary source.

3.3.2 Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a written list of questions. According to Kumar (2014, p. 178), “it is important to make the questions clear and easy to understand.” The questionnaire consists of the information about children and reading and children and fairy tales. The questionnaires are made in *Bahasa Indonesia* because the respondents of this research are the Indonesian children. The following are the example of some questions in questionnaire*. These questions are made to measure the ability of children in knowing the fairy tales.

1. Do you know the story entitled *Cinderella* and *Snow White*?
 Yes No
2. What is the genre of the story entitled *Cinderella* and *Snow White*?
 Jokes
 Biography
 Adventure
 Horror
 Romance
 Friendship
 Science Fiction
 Etc (.....) * mention another genre

*(Full questionnaire: open appendix 1 in page 64)

In this research, questionnaire is used as an instrument to make sure that the children have read the fairy tales and to observe how far the readers know about the fairy tales.

3.3.3 Interview

Interview is one of the ways in collecting information. According to Kumar (2014), interview is the person-to-person interaction. It is useful to test the varied and expanded answer from the respondents. The advantages of interview are to clarify the consistency of the respondents' responses, whether the respondents pay attention to the story well or not and whether the respondents understand what the story talks about and what the interviewer ask for. For example, the researcher asks every child about the similarities between the two stories. The interview itself is done once in *Bahasa Indonesia* in which the duration is about three to six minutes. **(To see the full interview: open appendix II in page 69)**

Besides, Kumar (2014) also states that from interview, the depth information can be obtained. The interview itself is used to strengthen children's answer from the questionnaire and children's responses in the observation session. So, the interview session is done in the last step of collecting data. Besides, the validity and consistency from the children are also can be gained by seeing children's answer in interview session. Considering those statements above, interview is used as secondary source.

3.3.4 Respondents

Five middle elementary children are chosen as respondents. They are regarded as considerable source because in that age, they are relatively able to respond to the fairy tales with good language. Besides, the fairy tales which contains the strengths and weaknesses in human nature by contrasting good and evil, rich and poor become an interesting part for them when responding to the fairy tales. It is because they still develop standards of right and wrong (Huck and Kiefer, 2004).

The respondents are the students of a course in SDN Ciwangi 1 Purwakarta. There are 20 members of this group. Five middle elementary children are considered

as sufficient respondents for this research. They are adequate to represent the whole class to be respondents. In addition, they are also teacher recommendation. The respondents are limited into age factors. Since the research deals with middle elementary children readers, hence, the researcher picks the respondents in the age of eight (Huck and Kiefer, 2004). After doing those steps, five middle elementary children as respondents are chosen.

3.4 Data Analysis

Basically, the data were analyzed by categorizing the responses based on Sipe's five basic types of children responses (2008). The main data were taken from five middle elementary children's responses when responding directly to the fairy tales during reading aloud session. Any responses which contain Sipe's categories (2008) was separated and become textual evidence. Meanwhile, the data were also taken from questionnaire. Through this way, the researcher is able to find whether the respondents have read the fairy tales or not. Furthermore, this questionnaire leads the respondents to their ability in recognizing elements of story in the fairy tales. The data analysis is analyzed and arranged based on categorization from type of children's responses. From that, the patterns of children responses were found.

This research employs qualitative descriptive approach in analyzing the data. However, there is a use of quantitative approach to measure the frequency of each children's type of response. By reading them, the answers for the research questions can be achieved. Here is the example of the analysis.

Table 3.4 Sipe's (2008) Personal Responses

Respondent(s)	Result of Observation	Analysis
R1	<i>Princess Elsa and Anna are really beautiful</i>	R1 experiencing the story from other products. She identify the characters in another movie
R2	<i>Yes Mam, I have seen them, and also Rapunzel</i>	R2 experiences the story from other products. She identify the characters in another movie. She remembers that the stories has

		relation with the movie which she watch
R3	<i>In Frozen, there is a handsome man, not a prince charming. But he also tries to help and save Elsa when she is freezing.</i>	R3 experiences and reflects the story from other products. She also identifies the similarities between the stories are being read to her with another sotory from a movie
R4	<i>I have seen Turbo and also Planes It is like in one of advertisements in the television. Eskulin Mam</i>	R4 experiences and reflects the story from other products (movie and advertisements)
R5	<i>kawin lagi!!!! (singing one of dangdut songs) the mirror like Cherrybelle I dont like Frozen. I like Turbooooo Is it like Rapunzel? Aladdin slippers</i>	R5 reflects the story to other products very well. He also states opinion of likeness toward another products (movies) and he also realize that every story lean to other stories

3.5 Synopsis

3.5.1 Cinderella

Cinderella is an unfortunate girl who lived with stepmother and two stepsisters. Her stepmother and stepsisters prohibited her to attend the party in the palace. Fortunately, she was helped by the fairy, so she could attend the party. The prince fell in love with her. But unfortunately, Cinderella should go from the party in the midnight. She slipped and left her shiny glass slipper. The Prince wanted to find out that beautiful girl whose feet would fit in that shiny glass slipper. He came to Cinderella's house. Cinderella tried the glass slipper and it was fit on her feet. The prince was very happy and took her to the palace and left her stepmother and

stepsisters. After that, they were married and lived happily ever after (Disney Enterprises Inc, 2013)

3.5.2 Snow White

Snow White tells about a good girl named Snow White who lived with her stepmother. The stepmother hated Snow White and she wanted Snow White be gone from this world because Snow White could be her rival. Snow White's goodness made her become a fortune girl, when the stepmother tried to hurt her by giving her a poison apple, the seven dwarves gave her an aid, then they also found the prince charming to heal Snow White by kissing her. And finally, they lived happily ever after (Alligator Publishing Ltd, 2014).

3.6 Concluding Remarks

This chapter has discussed methodological steps take in conducting this research. Research Design, Research Procedure, Data Collection, Data Analysis and Synopsis have been included in this chapter. The next chapter focuses on findings and discussions.