

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides research methodology used in this study which consists of research design, data collection, and data analysis.

#### 3.1 Research Design

This study uses a qualitative research method to conduct the analysis. The term, qualitative methods, refers to the lack of using any statistical procedures which are often found in quantitative methods (Silverman, 2000). One of the reasons using this approach is to provide an in-depth analysis of rich data (Angouri, 2010). It is a method which heavily focuses on describing data analysis. Accordingly, the data of this study are in the form of clauses taken from the three short stories in *Cerita Pendek tentang Cerita Cinta Pendek*. Thus, the qualitative method corresponds with this study since it is expected to discover a pattern of the three short stories based on the process types representing male and female characters. Additionally, the collected data are analyzed by using Halliday's transitivity (2004) as well as Fairclough's three dimensional approach (1989) to answer the research questions comprehensively. Moreover, simple descriptive statistics is used to convert the number of process types into percentage and frequency.

#### 3.2 Data Collection

Data collection technique in this research was reading, note-taking, and several other steps. The data of this research were collected from a published book entitled *Cerita Pendek tentang Cerita Cinta Pendek* written by Djenar Maesa Ayu. Choosing her book is based on consideration that her writing style of explicitly using taboo expressions can be analyzed by using linguistic theories. From thirteen short stories found in the book, three short stories were chosen: (1) *Cerita Pendek tentang Cerita Cinta Pendek*, (2) *Ha...Ha...Ha...*, and (3) *AL+EX=CINTA*. The three short stories are specifically chosen since it has both male and female characters. The steps of collecting the data are as follow: collecting all sentences found in the three short stories, breaking it into the clauses

which only represent male and female characters, and transferring the data into tables. Here are the brief summary of the three short stories:

#### *Cerita Pendek tentang Cerita Pendek*

The short story entitled *Cerita Pendek tentang Cerita Pendek* tells a story of characters named *Saya* (I), *Dia* (he), and *Ia* (he). *Saya* (I) is a woman who is described to have an affair with a man *Ia* (he) even though she already has a husband. The man whose she is having an affair with also has a wife which indicates that he is also having an affair. Here, the story attempts to show that the woman does the same thing as the man. Furthermore, the husband of the woman and the wife of the man know about this affair and accept it. The short story also shows how the woman is open with her affair in front of her husband.

#### *Ha...ha...ha...*

The story in the second short story entitled *Ha...ha...ha...* centers on a character named *Saya* (I). Here, she is portrayed as someone who is abused by her step mother named *Sera*. *Sera* is also abused by her husband named *Bapak*. The story attempts to show that females can also do abusive behavior. *Sera*'s abuse towards her step daughter may be a form of struggling towards her abusive husband. Although she cannot do anything to the husband, she releases her anger to her step daughter. However, the struggling done by *Sera* is not directed towards her husband. The same goes with the daughter. She can only hope (or pray) that *Sera* will not abuse her.

#### *AL+EX = Cinta*

The last short story entitled *AL+EX = Cinta* tells a story about a character named *Saya* (I) who is reincarnated again and again. *Saya* (I) is represented as someone who is obsessive with her dead lover named *Alex*. Every time she is reincarnated, she always sees one person she met as *Alex*. In her first reincarnation, she met a woman whom she thinks is *Alex*. In the second and third reincarnation, she met a man whom she thinks is *Alex* too. In her encounters with many "*Alex*", she is shown to be defiance towards them. She is also shown to be unable to be persuaded by "*Alex*" no matter how many times they tried.

### 3.3 Data Analysis

The data were analyzed by using Fairclough's three dimensional approach (1989) which is divided into three stages. The first stage was describing the data by following Halliday's transitivity (2004) as a mean to analyze the textual elements. In the second and the third stage, the transitivity analysis was interpreted and explained. The steps of data analysis are as follow:

1. Collecting all the sentences found in the three short stories and breaking it into clauses. Here is the example of a sentence found in the story: *Saya yakin kamu akan lebih bahagia tanpa saya* [I am sure you will be happier without me]. Here is the example of breaking the sentence into clauses; (1) *Saya yakin...* [I am sure...] and (2) *...kamu akan lebih bahagia...* [...you will be happier...]
2. Classifying the clauses into the category of process types of transitivity in the table. This step used the first stage of Fairclough's three dimensional stages (description stage). The classification of the process types is as follow:
  - a. Material processes
  - b. Mental processes
  - c. Behavioral processes
  - d. Verbal processes
  - e. Relational processes
  - f. Existential processes

Here is the example of the data:

Table 3.1

*Example of Classifying the Data into Male and Female Category*

No	Code	Data	Process Types						M	Fe	B	
			M	B	M	V	R	E				al
			a	e	e	e	e	x	e	e	t	h
43	SS3/	<i>Nama saya bukan Alex...</i>					√			√		
3	P.67/Pa.2	[My name is not Alex...]										

Note:

SS3: Short story 3

P.67: Page 67

Pa.2: Paragraph 2

Ma: Material processes

Be: Behavioral processes

Me: Mental processes

Ve: Verbal processes

Re: Relational processes

Ex: Existential processes

- Identifying further the participants of each process types. The example is below:

Table 3.1

*Example of Classifying the Clauses*

...(Sera)	<u>Memukuli</u>	Anaknya...
...(Sera)	<u>hits</u>	Her child...
Participant: Actor	Material Process	Participant: Receiver

- Doing a more detailed analysis to investigate the meanings of process types used to represent male and female characters in each short story and in all three short stories. This step includes the interpretation stage of Fairclough's CDA framework. One of the examples of frequency and percentage table is as follow:

Table 3.3

*Example of Distribution of Process Types*

No	Types of Process	Male		Female	
		Freq	%	Freq	%
1	Material				
2	Mental				
3	Relational				
4	Verbal				

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5	Existential
6	Behavioral
Total	

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Note:

Freq: The frequency of Process Types    %: The Percentage of Process Types

5. Drawing conclusion after interpreting the result of analysis.

Before drawing conclusion, the data was analyzed again by using explanation stage of Fairclough's CDA framework. By using this stage, the researcher attempts to reveal the hidden meanings of the data.