

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides a close description of the way the study was conducted and how the data were collected and analyzed.

#### **3.1. Research Procedure**

The writer conducted the research, which is qualitative in nature by using a descriptive method. According to Joppe (2001) a descriptive method aims to provide a systematic description of a situation or condition of a phenomenon as factual and accurate as possible. Thus, the goal of a descriptive research is to describe or illustrate the facts, characteristics and relationship of researched elements systematically, factually, and accurately.

Spardly (1980) suggested that qualitative research can be carried out by firstly choosing the problem, formulating it, taking notes or recording the data, and then analyzing it. After those steps are finished completely, the study can be continued to the process of reporting it in the written form.

Descriptive analysis is divided into three designs. Those are historical design, case study design and survey design. As a textual analysis, this research is a case study design which looks intensely into the presentation of nature and environment in the literary texts and its influence on human life's survival. Case study is taken because it has strength in its flexibility (Becker, 2005) and is aimed to the exploration rather than for perception or prediction.

In line with Joppe and Becker, this present study comprises number of descriptions pertinent to the impact of the interaction between human and nature as it is presented in the texts. The environmental issue was analyzed to show the description that there is always conflict in human – nature interaction. The ecocriticism theory practiced in this study aims to reveal the impact of this interaction on surrounding environment and on human life survival. These descriptions are the basis in the attempt of the writer to answer the research questions that have been formulated.

### **3.2. Subject of the Research**

The subject of this study is three short stories taken from daily newspaper *Pikiran Rakyat*. The first story is entitled *Pok Ami-Ami* written by Lan Fang, the second is entitled *Pawang Hujan* written by Damhuri Muhammad, and the last is entitled *Segelas Air* written by Wahyudi. The short stories have been chosen because the main topic narrated within the stories is inspired by the natural and environmental problems. Therefore, the writer decides to analyze them by using ecocriticism which looks intensely into the interaction between human and nature.

### **3.3. Data Collection and Technique**

The research was started by finding the literary texts, in this case short story, that contain the issues of nature and environment. Then the selected short stories were read through the framework of ecocriticism. Next, the writer identified and classified the data obtained from the reading that relates to the environmental issue. Firstly, the writer classified the evidences into two categories, which are the

environmental view and human – nature interaction. The textual evidences are presented in the table. The data were analyzed from the perspective of ecocriticism which focuses on the interaction of human with nature, especially on its impact on surrounding environment and on human life survival.

