CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Type of the Study

This research will conduct by qualitative design. It means to collect the data, this research does not need a statistic. In other words, this method breaks down in the form of words, images or not in the form of numbers. In qualitative design researcher only use verbal language that is careful and very important, because the interpretations and conclusions taken are delivered verbally.

Qualitative design as research procedures that produce descriptions in the form of written or oral words from people who are observed. The characteristics that are important in the study of literature using qualitative methods, the following:

3.1.1 in this study, researcher will carefully read a literary work by R.J Palacio's *Wonder* novel as the source of the data;
3.1.2 research is carried out descriptively, meaning decomposed and in the form of words, not in the form of numbers;
3.1.3 more prioritizing the process than results, because literature is a phenomenon that contains many interpretations;
3.1.4 researcher tend to construct the concept more clearly from various behaviors, expression the character in the *Wonder* novel;

This study will describe the characteristic of the characters contained in the *Wonder* novel by R.J Palacio and provide evidence that there is diversity in the novel.

3.2 Object of the Study

The object of this study is the novel *Wonder* by R.J Palacio. This novel was published on February 14, 2012, written in English using Sociology of Literature theory.
3.3 Type of Data and Data Source

The type of data is text and there are two kinds of data sources:

3.3.1 Secondary Data Source

The secondary data source are books especially in literature study and articles from the internet that related from the issue or novel.

3.3.2 Primary Data Source

The primary data source is *Wonder* novel by R.J Palacio, 2013 (first published February, 14th 2012) by Corgi. The data is taken from some of the main character's behavior, namely August Pullman (Auggie) and other characters, namely Via, Jack, Summer, Miranda, Justin.

3.4 Technique of Collecting Data

To obtain data and information that needed in this study, the researcher uses the collection techniques as follows:

3.4.1 Text Study

Text study technique is collecting data in the following ways:

3.4.1.1 Reading repeatedly the material that I want to research.

3.4.1.2 Taking notes of the data selected after being read and found then collected.

3.4.1.3 Review and identify the collected data and then select the data that matches the material to be studied.
3.4.2 Interpreting the Text

Interpreting the intrinsic elements of the character and characterization of the novel to find out the diversity and purpose of the author. Then the last step of the collected data is analyzed.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

Technique of Data Analysis is an important step in conducting research, because the collected data will be used as material for analysis in research. In this study, the author, after obtained data from data sources from the Wonder novel by R.J Palacio, processed or analyzed using the study of sociology of literature. The behavior of the characters in the novel in the form of speech, thoughts and actions taken is guided by the findings based on the theory of sociology of literature to found diversity.

According to Miles and Huberman (1994:10) in a book entitled “An Expanded Sourcebook Qualitative Data” stated to analysis the data using three steps activity named: data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing and verification

3.5.1 Data Reduction

What is meant by data reduction is the process of selecting sentences, simplifying, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes or transcription (Miles and Huberman 1994:10).

The data obtained is likely to be a lot of and complicated, for this reason, needs to be recorded carefully and detail. So that there is not too much data to be analyzed, data reduction is carried out, which means summarizing, researching the main points, focusing on important matters, looking for themes and patterns.
3.5.2 Data Display

In qualitative research, the presentation of data can be done in the form of description. Data display is the presentation of data collected and analyzed previously. The most often used to present data in qualitative research is narrative text. Verdinelli and Scagnoli (in Burke et al., 2005; Miles & Huberman, 1994) stated that there are several uses of data display such as representing exploratory data from the analysis process can be explained in detail and produce research hypotheses and developing theory. In this case the researcher will present the data in text form, to clarify the results of the study it can be helped by including evidence. Like kind of the theory and the evidence.

3.5.3 Conclusion Drawing and Verification

The next step is the stage of drawing conclusions based on findings and verifying the data. Qualitative research begins with data collection, which is deciding what to study, noting patterns, causal flows and propositions. However, until the data collection is complete, final conclusions will not appear. Conclusions must be verified as a result of the analysis (Miles, M. B. & Huberman, A. M. (1984:22). The findings can be in the form of a description that was previously unclear after being examined. That is called data verification.

3.6 Data Validity

According to Patton (1999) stated that triangulation refers to develop a comprehensive understanding of phenomena, can use various methods in the process of research. Checking the validity of the data is very necessary so that the resulting data can be trusted and scientifically accountable. Checking the validity of the data is a step to reduce errors in the process of obtaining research data which will affect the result of a
study. Therefore, in the process of checking the validity of the data in the study must be through several testing techniques.

Carter N, et al (2014) in Journal *The Use of Triangulation in Qualitative Research* there are four types of triangulation according to According to Denzin (1978) and Patton (1999) the first is method triangulation, the second is investigator triangulation then also there is theory triangulation and the last is data source triangulation. In this case, the researcher uses two triangulations is data source triangulation and theory triangulation.

### 3.6.1 Data Source Triangulation

According to Denzin (2009:444) in *An Introduction to Qualitative Research* says, data sources triangulation is the collection of data from various different sources using the same method. In data sources triangulation, it is important to note that there are three types of data sources namely time, space and people.

### 3.6.2 Theory Triangulation

Theory triangulation is the use of a number of perspectives or theories in interpreting a set of data. Theory triangulation is based on various theories that have different basic assumptions, explaining some of the same data differently. Therefore, to avoid complexity due to unequal between theories, qualitative researchers prefer to choose one or several propositions that make sense and are relevant to the problem of study.