

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Type of the Study

Type of the data in this study is descriptive qualitative research, because it does not need the numeric and statistic data. Qualitative research is also described as an unfolding model that occurs in a natural setting that enables the researcher to develop a level of detail from high involvement in the actual experiences (Creswell, 1994, p: 18). Using descriptive qualitative methods means providing detailed descriptions, explanation, and interpretation of the data to be obtained from a research.

B. Object of the Study

There are two object study in this study, such as material and formal object. In material object the researcher used John Green novel with the title *Turtles All The Way Down* (2017) published by Dutton Books in New York, NY 10014. Whereas the formal object is the mental illness found in Aza as the main character in *Turtles All The Way Down* using psychoanalytic theory.

C. Type of Data and Data Source

The type of data to analyze Aza's mental illness in *Turtles All The Way Down* used word, phrase, sentence, narration and also dialog which selected by the researcher. There are two types of Data Source, namely Primary Data Source and Secondary Data Source.

1. Primary Data Source

The primary data source is *Turtles All The Way Down* by John Green which published in 2017. The data involve word, sentence, and a picture.

2. Secondary Data Source

The secondary data sources are taken from other sources related to the study such as some articles, journals, website, some books which are supported this study.

D. Technique of Data Collection

Miles & Huberman (1994) stated that the analysis consists of three activities that occur simultaneously, namely: data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing / verification. In this technique data collection, the researcher only focused on data reduction.

The technique that used to collect the data in this research is based on reduction data proceed, they are:

1. The Process of Selecting Data

Data selection is defined as the process of determining the appropriate data type and source, as well as suitable instruments to collect data. The intended data is the selection of primary and secondary data.

This research has been discussed in chapter 3 section C (Type of Data and Data Source) that the researcher uses *Turtles All The Way Down* novel by John Green as the primary data, while the secondary data the researcher uses several sources related to the research topic.

2. Writing Summaries

Mary Firestone (2003, p: 3) stated that summary is a condensed version of an original text, usually a full article or book. Summaries are

usually around a paragraph long, and may even be a few paragraphs long depending on the length of the work being condensed. Because the researcher uses novel as the object study, therefore the form of summary is synopsis of that novel.

3. Coding

Coding is a way of indexing or categorizing the text in order to establish a framework of thematic ideas about it (Gibbs, 2007, p: 132). The purpose of coding is to facilitate researchers in finding data to be more conceptualized. According to Strauss (1987, p: 27), any researcher who wishes to become proficient at doing qualitative analysis must learn to code well and easily. The excellence of the research rests in large part on the excellence of the coding.

In the coding process, the researcher divides it into three sections based on the number of research questions. This is done to make it easier to find the answer of research questions.

4. Making Cluster

Clustering is a good strategy for handling and re categorizing early codes and coding structures. At this step the researcher makes notes to clarify and edit the answers that will be used to answer research questions.

5. Making Partitions

Partition in this study means data storage. Data that has been obtained from previous is then stored. It is because the data is still temporary and will be continued by the verification step to obtain the final data.

6. Writing memos

According to Glaser (1978, p: 83), memo is the theorizing write up of ideas about codes and their relationship as they strike the analyst while coding, it can be sentence, a paragraph or a view pages. In Miles & Huberman (1994, p: 73), states that what can researcher do for writing memos, they are:

- Pulling together indicates that appear to have commonalities.
- What is intensely puzzling and surprising about case.
- Alternative hypotheses and response to someone else's memo (or analysis)
- Proposals for a specific new pattern code
- Integrating a set of marginal or reflective remarks already made on field notes
- When the analyst does not have a clear concept in mind but is struggling to clarify one
- Around a general theme or metaphore that pulls together discrete observation

E. Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis technique is the process of collecting data systematically to facilitate researchers in obtaining conclusions. Conclusions will be easily obtained when the data analysis technique is correct.

According to Miles & Huberman (1994, p: 10) analysis consists of three activities that occur simultaneously: data reduction, data display, conclusions drawing/ verification. Regarding the three lines will be discussed further as follows:

1. Data Reduction

According to Miles & Huberman (1994, p: 10) Data reduction refer to the process selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions. As data collection proceeds, further episodes of data reduction occur (writing summaries, coding, teasing out themes, making cluster, making partitions, writing memos). Data reduction is part of the analysis. With data reduction researchers can get rid of unnecessary parts and organize data to get the final conclusions that can be drawn and verified.

2. Data Display

A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. (Miles & Huberman, 1994, p: 11). They believe that better data display are the primary means for valid qualitative analysis, which consist of: various types of matrices, graphics, networks and charts. All of it is designed to combine information that is arranged in a coherent and easily accessible form. Thus an analyst can see what is happening, and determine whether to draw the correct conclusions or continue to carry out the analysis according to the suggestions told by the presentation as something that might be useful.

3. Conclusion Drawing/ Verification

According to Miles & Huberman (1994, p: 11), conclusion is only half of a Gemini configuration. Conclusion are also verified as the analyst proceed. When in the midst of data collection, researchers had a brief conclusion. To draw conclusions, of course, cannot be done haphazardly, it must go back to see the data to be verified. The final

conclusions do not only occur at the time of the data collection process, but need to be verified so that they are truly accountable.

F. Data Validity

This research study uses Triangulation method. Triangulation is the use of multiple methods or data sources in qualitative research to develop a comprehensive understanding of phenomena (Patton, 2002, p: 247). In particular, it refers to the application and combination of several research methods, theories, and others in the study of the same phenomenon. Related to this research, researcher used psychoanalytic theory by Sigmund Freud. That theory used by researcher to support answering the research questions.