CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter defined research method that used in the study to investigate the issues raised in the research questions. It contained research design and approach, data sources, data collection and data analysis.

A. Research Type

Content or document analysis was used in this study. Content or document analysis is a research method applied to written visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material. The materials analyzed can be textbooks, newspaper, web pages, speeches, television programs, advertisement, musical composition, or any of a host of other types of document. Content analysis is widely used in education.¹ This study identified the content of the novel which the explanation above said that the material analyzed can be document. The following are some of the purpose of content analysis in educational research:

1. To identify bias, prejudice, or propaganda in textbooks.

2. To analyze types of errors on students’ writings.

3. To describe prevailing practice.

4. To discover the level of difficulty of material in textbooks or other publications.

5. To discover the relative importance of, or interest in, certain topic.

Content analyses may be done in an emergent design framework, or they may be done in a quantitative research framework with variables that are specified a priori and numbers that are generated to draw conclusions about these specified variables.

Based on the explanation above, compound words analyzed in Twilight novel used some of the purposes of content analysis in educational research, as follow:

1. To identify compound words used in Twilight novel.
2. To identify the types of compound words used in Twilight novel.
3. To identify the function of compound words used in Twilight novel.
4. To identify the meanings of compound words used in Twilight novel.

B. Research Design

Qualitative research design was applied of this study. Based on methodological perspective, qualitative research is loosely defined collection of approaches to inquiry. Qualitative studies more typically use nonrandom or purposive selection techniques based on particular criteria.

The qualitative approach suggests that inquiry is always value bound; it can never be considered value free, and inquirers must be explicit about the roles that values play in any given study. Qualitative inquirers argue that inquiry is value bound in the choice of a problem to investigate, in the choice of whether to adopt a quantitative or qualitative approach to a problem, in the

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choice of methods used to investigate that problem, in the choice of a way to interpret results or findings, and by the values inherent in the context where the study takes place. Qualitative inquirers believe that it is impossible to develop a meaningful understanding of human experience without taking into account the interplay of both the inquirers’ and the participants’ values and beliefs.  

Content analysis research was used in this study. Content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior. The material may be public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, or other documents. As mentioned, novel as document is one of the materials that can be analyzed, and then Twilight novel was analyzed and interpreted in this study.

C. **Role of the Researcher in the Study**

In qualitative studies, the human investigator is the primary instrument for the gathering and analyzing of data. Lincoln and Guba introduced the concept of **human as instrument** to emphasize the unique role that qualitative the researcher play in inquiry. Because qualitative research studies human experiences and situations, researchers need an instrument flexible enough to capture the complexity of the human experience, an instrument capable of adapting and responding to the environment.  

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Instrument as a tool or a means was defined in this study to collect the data. The whole data was analyzed by first point of views as the instrument of this data which related to the theory applied.

D. Source of the Data

The data that analyzed in this study is the compound word found in the “Twilight” novel written by Stephenie Meyer in the form of book as the main source of the data in this study. This novel was released in United States on October 5, 2005, and it is 498 pages in hardcover and 544 pages in paperback. It is the first story of vampire and human love that makes readers curious about the end of their love story in different life. It contained compound words, the data analyzed are the compound words that are written by author in the novel.

E. Data Collection Procedure

According to Sugiyono, in qualitative, the researcher is the researcher instrument itself. Based on the Sugiyono theory about qualitative was used in this study.

In quantitative research, there are many ways to collect the data such as: study document, observation, test, interview and questionnaire. In this study, study document was used as the way to collect the data, the document was twilight novel. Content analysis is research methodology that utilize some procedures to takes conclusion from the book or document.

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*Sugiyono, Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif, Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010, p. 59*

If a document is written by someone who has had firsthand experience with the phenomenon under study, it is considered a primary source. For example, researchers have used diaries and letters written by pioneer women to understand what life was like for such women in the early years of our country. Examining records and documents is an unobtrusive approach to qualitative research and can be conducted as part of a study that includes other forms of data collection or alone. The specific analytic approach is called content analysis. The techniques of data collection are through several steps as follows:

1. Identifying the compound words used in Twilight novel.
2. Analyzing the compound words used in Twilight novel.
3. Describing the compound words used in Twilight novel.
4. Discovering the compound words which are in words class perspective, written perspective and meaning perspective used in Twilight novel.

F. Data Analysis Procedure

Data analysis is the most complex and mysterious phase of qualitative research. Data analysis in qualitative research is a time-consuming and difficult process because typically it faces massive amounts of reflection, or information from documents, all of which must be examined and interpreted. Data analysis qualitative is efforts are being made by working with the data, organize data, sorted them into units that can be managed.

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synthesize, search and find patterns, find what is important and what is learned, and decide what can told others. ⁹

This study used the technique of qualitative context analysis to analyze the data, where the process of analysis is done together. The qualitative data consist of words even though numbers are described through interpretation.

According to Moleong, the techniques of data collection are through several steps as follows:

1. Data Collection

This novel was read to understand the whole story while observing what compound words classes are used in Twilight novel. Compound words were written to become data.

2. Data Reduction

The compound words were identified to find the words based on word classes that used in Twilight novel.

3. Data Display

The compound words were collected by numbering that contained of each word classes which used in Twilight novel.

4. Conclusion/Verification

All compound words were classified to the type of words in the form of word class perspective, written perspective, and meaning perspective that used in Twilight novel.

G. Method for Verification of the Research Findings

The endorsement of the data in this study involved internal validity or credibility, external validity or transferability, reliability or dependability, and the last is objectivity or conformability.\(^{10}\)

1. Credibility

In test of data credibility or internal validity, the data will be admitted and received the truth by information source from the field of the study. To effort in order that the truth of result of the students believed, it is supported by some ways as follow\(^{11}\):

a. Extension of the observation

The extension of observations to test the credibility of data research focus on the examination of the data is obtained. If after rechecking the data that is obtained found the right data then its mean the data is credible.

b. Triangulation

Triangulation used to check the truth of data by exploiting something out the data for checking necessary or as standard of compression. Theory triangulation is used in this study. Theory triangulation involves consideration of how the phenomenon under study might be explained by multiple theories. Considering different theories, it may gain better insights.

\(^{10}\)Sugiono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif Dilengkapicontoh proposal dan laporan Penelitian*, Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010, p. 120

\(^{11}\)Ibid, p. 121-122
2. Transferability

Transferability relate to the questions, how far the result of the study might be applied by the other people in other context. Transferability is the external factor. Therefore, the writer is demanded to report the data conclusion clearly, systematically and acceptably. To the result of the study could be transferred to the similar classes.

3. Dependability

Dependability based on quantitative research is called reliability. This case is done by a way called ‘audit trail’, it means a qualitative researcher’s documentation of how a study was conducted, and including what is done, when and why. It allows an independent auditor to examine the study from beginning to end and judge the trustworthiness of the outcome.

4. Conformability

A term used in qualitative research, equivalent to validity in quantitative research, related to the degree to which findings in a study can be corroborated by others investigating the same situation.\textsuperscript{12}Conformability in qualitative research is the same as the quantitative researcher’s concept of objectivity. Both deal with the idea of neutrality or the extent to which the research is free of bias in the procedures and the interpretation of results. Because it may be

impossible to achieve the levels of objectivity that quantitative studies strive for, qualitative researchers are concerned with whether the data they collect and the conclusions they draw would be confirmed by others investigating the same situation. Thus, in qualitative studies, the focus shifts from the neutrality of the researcher to the conformability of the data and interpretations. In the present study, to reach the conformability their followed the procedure of the study scientifically.