

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

This chapter presents research method which are applied in this research. It covers three stages, for the first stage is the nature of the research, the second stage is the source of the data, the selection of the data, then the data, and the last stage is the steps of the data analysis.

3.1 The Nature of the Research

Basically, this research is naturally descriptive qualitative. This means that this research analyzes the data by describing the data in details.

It's related to Hancock's view:

Qualitative research is a generic term which concerned with the opinions, experiences and feelings of individuals producing subjective data. It describes social phenomena as they occur naturally. He continues, no attempt is made to manipulate the situation under study as is the case with experimental quantitative research understanding of a situation is gained through a holistic perspective. Quantitative research depends on the ability to identify a set of variables (1998: 6).

Almost similarly, Strauss and Corbin claim that

Qualitative methods can be used to better understand any phenomenon about which little is yet known. It can be used to gain new perspectives on things about which much is already known, or to gain more in-depth information that may be difficult to convey quantitatively. Thus, qualitative methods are appropriate in situations where one needs to first identify the variables that might later be tested quantitatively, or where the researcher has determined that quantitative measures cannot adequately describe or interpret a situation. Research problems tend to be framed as open-ended questions that will support discovery of new information (1990).

Based on the statement above it shows that qualitative research is one of research that based on the real experiences, opinions, and feeling by researcher, there is no manipulating. It's naturally experiment when the researcher discovers the research itself.

3.2 The Source of the Data

The source of data which is used in this research are short stories entitled *The Open Window* and *The Interlopers* that was written by Saki and was published in 1914. The data of this research is from the conversation that is taken from both of the short stories. There are some similarities that are found here.

3.3 The Selection of the Data

This research is written based on data which is selected by researcher. The data that is analyzed are the conflicts in short stories *The Open Window and The Interlopers* by Hector Hugh Munro. The researcher takes some theories from the book and the website which support the analysis.

3.4 The Data

The researcher analyzes short stories *The Open Window* and *The Interlopers* by Hector Hugh Munro as a research. In order to obtain the good research, the researcher takes main data for analyzing the conflicts in *The Open Window* and *The Interlopers*.

3.5 The Steps of the Data Analysis

In this stage, the researcher will show the process of the research that can be applied of the research. According to Creswell (2003: 191-195),

There are six generic steps of the research. Organize and prepare, read through all the data, begin detail analysis with a *coding process*, use the coding process to generate a description of the setting or people as well as categories or the themes for analysis, advance how the description and themes will be *represented* in the qualitative narrative, final step in data analysis involves making an *interpretation* or meaning of the data.

Based on the statement above, researcher can apply the steps as follows:

- a. Organized and prepared, it is decided find out Saki's short stories; *The Open Window and The Interlopers*.
- b. Reading both of stories and selecting some information that supports to analyze the data. Then is finding some theories related to literature, short story, conflict, Saki's bibliography, etc.
- c. Compare some sort of those synopses of his story,
- d. Then decide this research is attracted to analyze conflicts in *The Open Window* and *The Interlopers*.
- e. Analyzing the data.
- f. From the data analysis the final steps is conclusion, the researcher makes conclusion of this research.