

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

This chapter presents how the research conducted. It covers research design, data sources, the data collection, and data analysis technique.

3.1 Research Design

A research design is a research plan or procedure that that the researcher conducts before analyzing the data. By the following the research design that had been made by researcher will be able to analyze the data and to get the answer of the research question stated on the first chapter.

According to (Clissett, 2008:100),

Qualitative research covers a wide range of approaches for the exploration of “human experience, perceptions, motivations and behaviors” and is concerned with the collection and analysis of words whether in the form of speech or writing.

According to (Denzin & Lincoln, 2005: 3).

Qualitative research is a situated activity that locates the observer in the world. It consists of a set of interpretive, material practices that make the world visible. These practices transform the world. They turn the world into a series of representations, including field notes, interviews, conversations, photographs, recordings and memos to the self. At this level, qualitative research involves an interpretive, naturalistic approach to the world. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or interpret, phenomena in terms of the meaning people bring to them.

From the quotation above the researcher can conclude that used in the following conditions when there is rarely any information available about the topic, when the researcher’s variables are unclear and unknown, and when a relevant theory base is missing in any sense.

3.2 The Source of Data

As this research requires complicated data and references, the researcher briefly collects the primary data from the folktale of “Wilhelm Carl Grimm” and “Jacob Carl Grimm” to support the data, the researcher, take any related references such as book, and internet.

3.3 The Data

The data in the study is plot of “Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs” folktale and plot of “Sleeping Beauty” by “Wilhelm Carl Grimm” and Jacob Carl Grimm. They are in the forms of plot folktale “Snow white and the seven dwarfs” and “Sleeping Beauty” and the comparison, contrast.

3.4 Data Collection

To collect the data, the researcher uses textual observation since the data source of the data source of this research is the folktale “Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs” and “Sleeping Beauty by Wilhelm Carl Grimm and Jacob Carl Grimm. In addition, for the researcher proposes to obtain the intended data appropriately, the researcher takes several steps. There are six generic steps of the research according to Creswell, (a) organizing and preparing, (b) reading through all the data, (c) collecting some information, (d) identifying the plot in the short story,(e) coding the data.

Based on the statements above, this research can apply the steps as follow:

- a. Organizing and preparing, it is decided find out plot of the folktale “Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs” and “Sleeping Beauty” by Wilhelm Carl Grimm and Jacob Carl Grimm.
- b. Reading the folktale.
- c. Collecting some information and supporting information’s to analyze the meaning in those are folktale.
- d. Identifying the plot of the folktale “Snow white and the seven dwarfs” and “Sleeping Beauty”.
- e. Analyzing the difference and similarity of both stories conclusion.

3.5 Data Analysis Technique

The researcher describes the plot from two short stories; they are Snow white and the seven dwarfs and sleeping beauty. The process of describing these stories based on the theory of plot. The comparison and contrast between “Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs and “Sleeping Beauty” are identified by the researcher.