CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

This chapter is very important in this research because this chapter provides the guideline of this research to get the analysis systematically. The researcher divides into five sub chapters, those are research design (3.1) that is the procedure before analyze the data, source of the data (3.2) that is the sources that the researcher got, the data (3.3) that is the data that the researcher used for analyzing, data collection (3.4) that is the researcher's way to collect the data, and the last is data analysis (3.5) that is some steps that the researcher did before write this research.

3.1 Research Design

Research Design is the researcher's plan or the procedure to analyze the data. Creswell states,

> Research designs are plans and the procedures for research that span the decisions from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. (2009)

From the excerpt above, it can be concluded that research design is a procedure to analyze the data from broad to detail or from general explanation to detail explanation. The researcher should do this design because the researcher hopes that the researcher will be able to analyze the data and get the point or the purpose of this research because the researcher describes the data in detail from general discussion until specific discussion.

Creswell said that there are three types of designs, those are qualitative method (words), quantitative method (number), and mixed method (the combination between qualitative and quantitative). Creswell also explained the

differences between all the three methods. In quantitative, the analysis is using statistical analysis and the data are like observational, census, performance and attitude. In the other side, qualitative is using text and images analysis and the data are like document, interview, observation, and audio-visual data. Whereas, mixed method is the combination of quantitative and qualitative methods (2009).

In this research, the researcher uses qualitative method because the researcher describes the data in detail, and not in numerical form. From the excerpt above, it can be concluded that qualitative research is research that the researcher uses to describe the data in detail with words instead of numbers. In this research, there is no numbers or measures because the researcher only describing the data in detail. So, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative as the research design in this research.

In this research, the researcher takes the literary criticism because the data provide as criticism. The researcher uses historical approach to support this analysis. The researcher wants to analyze the data using historical approach because the researcher analyzes the data from the history.

The researcher leads the discussion of literature, including description of the data, analysis the data, and the interpretation of literary works accurately. The researcher tries to analyze *Waiting for Godot* as the data or the object of this research. The researcher would like to analyze the meaning of *Waiting for Godot* and the relation between Beckett's lives as the author of that drama. As the researcher knows, *Waiting for Godot* written by Beckett because he inspired from the situation of that era when he wrote *Waiting for Godot.* The researcher tries to

analyze that drama systematically and accurately in descriptive qualitative and not to analyze in numeral form.

3.2 Sources of Data

In this subchapter, the researcher provides about data sources that the researcher takes before analyzing this research to support the researcher writes this research. The researcher would like to analyze the historical background of *Waiting for Godot*. The researcher also tries to make the comparison and contrast between Beckett's drama *Waiting for Godot* and his life. Based on what the researcher analyzed, the researcher collects the important data from the biography of Samuel Beckett and his drama *Waiting for Godot*. The researcher also collects some support sources of the data such as books, internet, article, and other data that relevant with this research. So, the source of data of this study is *Waiting for Godot* drama by Samuel Beckett. This study is also supported by supporting data in the form of biography.

3.3 The Data

In this subchapter, the researcher provides the data that the researcher uses to analyze. The researcher uses the dialogue and all notes of drama *Waiting for Godot* created by Samuel Beckett in English version. This script published in 1954 by Grove Press in New York.

3.4 Data Collection

Data collection is the way that the researcher did to collect the data before the researcher write this analysis. The researcher did this way until the researcher can draws the analysis and makes a conclusion about this analysis. The ways that the researcher did before the researcher makes this analysis are:

3.3.1 downloading and reading script of *Waiting for Godot*

3.3.2 reading Beckett's biography

3.3.3 collecting the data that support those two objects

3.3.4 understanding the data

3.4 Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is steps that the researcher did before analyze the data until the researcher draws the conclusion about the analysis. Cohen, Manion and Morrison state,

> Qualitative data analysis involves organizing, accounting for and explanation the data; in short, making sense of data in terms of the participants' definitions of the situation, noting patterns, themes, categories and regularities. (2007:461).

From the excerpt above, the researcher concludes that to make qualitative analysis, the researcher should do some steps like organizing the data and explanation of the data. The researcher should describe the situation of the object in detail.

So, based on the explanation above, the researcher did some steps to analyze this research. First step is the researcher organized the data. In this step, the researcher arranges what the researcher will writes in this research. The researcher organized the data with makes a mapping before the researcher writes this research, because it makes the researcher easy to writes this research and make this research well organized.

Second step is the researcher involving accounting for the data. In this step, the researcher makes a clustering the data with give the codes the data or the excerpt that appropriate with the research. The researcher gives the codes to the

data that suitable with the first question of the research, and the researcher gives another codes to the data that suitable with the second question of the research.

The last step is the explanation of the data. In this step, the researcher describes the background of *Waiting for Godot*, including the historical background or historical moments in the era of *Waiting for Godot* created and the social life like politics, religion, beliefs, and so on that related with the background of Beckett creates that drama according to the theories in chapter two. After that, the researcher describes the comparison and contrast between Beckett's drama *Waiting for Godot* and Beckett's life. In this step, the researcher also draws the conclusion of data analysis.