

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

In observing the types of the using of preposition and adverb on phrasal verb, an appropriate research is needed to find it. So this chapter includes research design, object of the research, and data collection process. It is hoped this chapter would convey a clear definition of the way the writer present the analysis.

#### **A. The Research Design**

A researcher should think first what kind of research design will be used for the research, whether it is quantitative or qualitative. It depends on the research that will be conducted. Research design is a planning and research procedures including: from wide assumption until detail methods in collecting and analyzing the data.<sup>50</sup> Research design is a manner that should be taken by researcher in a research to find the data. It is important to think to get the accurate result of the data.

Based on the research problems, the research design used is qualitative. The qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics.<sup>51</sup> Qualitative research is a research done by collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data and by observing what people do and say. Qualitative research refers to the

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<sup>50</sup> John W. Creswell, *Research Design* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar), P. 3

<sup>51</sup> Donald Ary, et.al, *Introduction to Research in Education* (USA: Nelson Education Ltd, 2010), P. 424.

meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and descriptions of things. It is not deal with any numerical data.

In this study, writer would like to identify the using of adverbial particle on phrasal verbs, clearly, the using of preposition and adverb often come along with any verbs. In what situation and what condition the preposition and adverb is used. Due to this is a qualitative research, writer will spend her time excessively in reading and understanding the necessary theories and concept before collecting and analyzing the data.

#### **B. The Object of the Study**

The object of the research is novel *Norwegian Wood* by Haruki Murakami translated into English by Jay Rubin. This is a romance fiction novel telling about a boy loving his friend's girl very much, but in other side he is loved by his classmate. This paperback edition first published in 2001. Haruki Murakami's works of fiction include *Dance Dance Dance*, *The Elephant Vanishes*, *Hard-boiled Wonderland and the End of the World*, *A Wild Sheep Chase*, *The Wind-up Bird Chronicle*, *South of the Border*, *West of the Sun*, and *Sputnik Sweetheart*. His first work of non-fiction, *Underground*, is an examination of the Tokyo subway gas attack. He has translated into Japanese the work of F. Scott Fitzgerald, Truman Capote, John Irving, and Raymond Carver.<sup>52</sup>

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<sup>52</sup> Haruki Murakami, *Norwegian Wood* (Tokyo: Kodansha, 1987 & Great Britain: The Harvill Press, 2000), P. 2.

Jay Rubin is a professor of Japanese literature at Harvard University. He has translated Haruki Murakami's *The Wind-up Bird Chronicle* and has completed a study entitled *Haruki*.<sup>53</sup>

Out of the original text of the novel, in Jay Rubin translation, there are so many groups of words that cannot be understood or translated lexically, so the writer observes that it is a kind of idiom, more specifically, it is a phrasal verb. That is why the writer was motivated to analyze related to phrasal verbs and narrower on the using of adverbial particle (adverb and preposition).

### C. The Research Instrument

Generally in qualitative research, there are two types of data collection instrument, those are: interview guide and researcher his/herself. And in this kind of research, that is by analyzing a novel, so the research instrument is the researcher herself. If not using an interview guide, for example in conducting observation involved directly, participatory research, or review a document, then the role of researcher herself is a means or instrument to get the information.<sup>54</sup>

The writer acting as an instrument in analyzing the data, here the researcher becomes the data analyst and data collector. The primary data is phrasal verbs found in the novel and the secondary data is taken from any kinds of books and relevant materials concerned with the using of preposition

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<sup>53</sup> Haruki Murakami, *Norwegian Wood* (Tokyo: Kodansha, 1987 & Great Britain: The Harvill Press, 2000), P. 2.

<sup>54</sup> Jonathan Sarwono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif & Kualitatif* (Yogyakarta: Penerbit Graha Ilmu, 2006), P. 212.

and adverb on phrasal verbs such as books of John Flower, *Phrasal Verb Organizer* and Malcolm Goodale, *Phrasal Verbs Workbook*, Oxford English Dictionary and electronic phrasal verb dictionary.

#### D. The Data Collection Method

Data collection in a research is an essential thing. Data collection in a qualitative research is not collecting data through the instrument like a quantitative research where the instrument is made to measure the research variables. Yet, data collection in a qualitative research, the main instrument is the researcher (*human instrument*) to seek for the data by interacting symbolically with informer/subject observed.<sup>55</sup> Qualitative data is a data in the form other than number. Data can be a text, document, pictures, images, artifacts, or another objects found in field while doing a research using qualitative approach.<sup>56</sup> And in this study, researcher uses six steps in collecting the data.

##### 1. Reading

The object of this study is a novel. The writer doing repetition in reading the novel with a purpose to investigate phrasal verbs so that it is found the appropriate data and discard data that does not fit. The researcher should diffuse with the object so researcher could find the things observed. This technic needs much deeper approach, so it takes

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<sup>55</sup> M. Djunaidi Ghony & Fauzan Almanshur, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Yogyakarta, Ar-Ruzz Media, 2012), P. 163.

<sup>56</sup> Jonathan Sarwono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif & Kualitatif* (Yogyakarta, Penerbit Graha Ilmu, 2006), P. 223.



long time. The longer researcher diffuse with the research object, the researcher will be more understand with the things observed.

## 2. Underlying sentences

In collecting the data while reading the novel, the writer underlying any sentences contains of idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs.

## 3. Taking notes

The writer takes notes by typing to the sentences that have been underlined to make easier in reading the data chosen.

## 4. Printing

After typing the sentences, the writer decides to print the data out to make easier in reading the sentences and chose the data needed in the study.

## 5. Dividing the data

The writer divides whether the sentences are idiomatic expressions or phrasal verbs. Due to this research is only investigating the use of adverbial particle on phrasal verbs, so data needed is only the phrasal verbs, and the writer discards the pure idiomatic expression.

## 6. Classifying

After getting the data needed (phrasal verbs) the writer classify to the type of phrasal verbs. The writer chooses only the phrasal verbs without object agree with the study.

## E. The Data Analysis

The basic principles of qualitative analysis techniques are to process and analyze the collected data into systematic, organized, structured data and, and has meaning.<sup>57</sup> In this study there are four steps in analyzing the data:

### 1. Classifying

The writer classifies the adverbial particles whether it is adverb or preposition. In this step, the writer also classifies many kind of adverbs and prepositions. For example adverb “up”, the writer spare adverb “up” from the other adverbs, or spare preposition “in” from the other prepositions.

### 2. Searching the meanings

After getting a lot of number of phrasal verbs without object, the writer first searching the meaning of phrasal verbs found. In describing the phrasal verb meaning, researcher tries to find out the meaning through some references. It can be from electronic phrasal verb dictionary and also from google translate application. It is an important part of this study because the meanings of phrasal verbs giving a contribution to the use of adverbial particles on phrasal verbs. To make easier in reading the data the writer also write the data down.

### 3. Categorizing

The writer classifies the existing data in a certain category. This is a complicated process because researcher should be able to classify the

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<sup>57</sup> Jonathan Sarwono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif & Kualitatif* (Yogyakarta, Penerbit Graha Ilmu, 2006), P. 239.

existing data in a category so that the pattern regularity of data becomes clearly visible. So, after getting the meaning of phrasal verbs, the writer specifies it into the use of its preposition and adverb on phrasal verbs based on the target reference book, Malcolm's and John's book. For example the use of adverb "up" as an increasing and improvement condition, so the writer writes some sentences containing phrasal verb (verb + up) that adverb "up" indicates an increasing and improvement condition. Or the use of preposition "in" as an inward movement, so the writer writes some sentences containing phrasal verb (verb + in) that adverb "in" indicates an inward movement, and so on.

#### 4. Displaying

After searching the meaning, classifying, and categorizing, the writer displays the result of her analysis into organized tables and clear sentences to describe her findings. The data is arranged into good formation based on the types of the using of preposition and adverb. It is concluded in the table with the format, type of the using preposition and adverb, number, sentence (consists of phrasal verb), the meaning, and page in the book.

Analyzing data is a complicated process. The writer classify whether the adverbial particles are adverb or preposition. After that, the writer makes it more specific to spare the same adverb or preposition with others. The next step is the writer should find the meaning of the main verb suited with the context of the sentences. After knowing the meaning of main verb, the next

step is finding the phrasal verb meaning. The problem is not all phrasal verbs are available on dictionary, whether phrasal verb dictionary or common dictionary. In this case the writer analyzes the meaning of phrasal verbs back to the context of the sentence. Due to the meaning of phrasal verbs gives great contribution to every category of adverbial particles, the writer is demanded to take more consideration in categorizing the uses of every adverbs and prepositions. The writer analyzes the compatible the meaning of phrasal verbs with adverbial particles used. After passing all these steps the writer displays it into clear sentence in the table to facilitate the readers.

#### **F. Triangulation**

In this study, the writer used the second triangulation, because the writer realizes that the writer's knowledge is limited. In this triangulation, the researcher asked the lecturer to check the result of identified the meaning contribution to the use of adverb and preposition on phrasal verbs and in the type of phrasal verbs that had been investigated by the researcher.

And also the writer uses the third triangulation to get valid data. The writer use another theory about phrasal verbs related to the using of its adverbial particle (verb and adverb).