

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1 Research Approach

This study uses qualitative method as the primary method for the technique of data collection. The researcher chooses qualitative method to analyze the data because only this method that is appropriate with observation and unstructured interviewing. Beside, the qualitative method is used to access individual meaning in the daily life. The qualitative research method is another way of understanding people and their behavior (Burns, 2002: 391). The qualitative method is different from quantitative method that the data and fact have an objective reality, and the events viewed from outsider's perspective. It is because qualitative method shares the subject perception both of the interview and the interviewee that are involved. Therefore, the researcher chooses the qualitative method because it lies in research that is descriptive or exploratory and that stresses.

The data in this study is taken from the interview of a life story told by the interviewee about events and experience of daily life from ordinary people. It means that the researcher tries to discover the social reality as a product of social meaningful of the social perspective, not from the perspective of the researcher. The data of qualitative method leads individual definitions, descriptions, and meaning of event.

3.2 Participant

In this study, the researcher analyzes the narrative structure of the participant's life story, categorized as an Indonesian K-Pop fan girl. Indonesian K-Pop fan girl is chosen because the phenomenon about K-Pop is now popular in Indonesia, especially in Surabaya. The researcher expects to find the narrative structure of Indonesian K-Pop fan girl and then review it based on the Labov's narrative theory. During the research, the researcher takes Indonesian K-Pop fan girl in Surabaya as the participant. She is a 23 years old girl who lives with her parent and sister. Her name is "Han Hyun Ji" (HHJ). She uses Korean name because she does not want to expose herself to public. Thus, the researcher uses that name to infer the interviewee transcript. She has 25 years old sister also. Both of them grow up in Sidoarjo. She is an educated girl; her last education background is bachelor degree from one of university in Surabaya. When she was in primary school, she lived in Surabaya with her grandmother. A few years later, she moved to Sidoarjo and lived with her family until now.

The researcher has chosen an Indonesian K-Pop fan girl in Surabaya to be the participant; first, because this study wants to check how Indonesian K-Pop fan girl in Surabaya's narrative is structured based on Labov's narrative structure. Second, the interviewee has a close relationship with the interviewer, so the process of interviewing is extremely deep because the interviewee can open herself and say what she thinks and feels without any anxiety of a stranger who asks many questions. These are important elements in doing a study on life story. It is because according Buitelaar (2006) that the interviewer and the interviewee

have to be comfortable with each other. Third, the interviewee is in the same age with the researcher that makes the researcher does not find any difficulty to ask some question. The interviewee has felt many experiences in her life; happy, sad, tragic, unforgettable moments that make the interview process fit with the researcher's expectation. While these feelings are personal, they may be caused by external social and historical events, problems, and beliefs of Indonesian women in general.

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

In collecting the data, the researcher decides and chooses the participant. First, the data of this study was taken from the interview of a life story by using several questions, which the participant tells about, to get a good and deep description in qualitative method process. The researcher makes a schedule to meet and record the interviewee because she lives quite far from the researcher's house. The interviewee in this data actually is the researcher's friend. The researcher chooses her as the interviewee because she is appropriate to be the data. The interviewee lives in the era of many Asian movies and soap opera are booming in television, which influence her daily life. The researcher chooses her friend because the relationship between the researcher and the interviewee are close, so the interview happens in comfortable situation.

Before interviewing the participant, the researcher prepared some question lists. The list of question is not used as structured interview because these questions only give the interviewee the chance to recall her past-experiences. The

list of questions is based and follows loosely the format developed by the social psychologist Dan McAdams (1993). According to McAdams, it is easier for people to tell their life stories or significant experiences about their life if they are asked questions related to these kinds of episodes in their life:

1. Peak experience

These are generally moments or episodes in a person's life in which he or she feels a sense of great uplifting, joy, excitement, contentment, or some highly positive emotional experience.

2. Nadir experience

A "nadir" is a low point, a nadir experience, therefore, is the opposite of a peak experience in which the interviewee felt extremely negative emotions, such as despair, disillusionment, terror, guilt, shame, etc.

3. Turning point

Episodes through which a person undergoes substantial change. An experience in which the interviewee underwent an important change in his or her understanding of himself or herself.

4. Continuity

A particular experience that affirms some way in which you have remained the same over time. A moment in the interviewee life story which demonstrated a sameness or continuity in her life.

5. Earliest memory

The beginning of the interviewee life story which tell about the earliest memory or childhood.

6. Childhood event

A particular event from the interviewee childhood experience that stands out in the memory. The event may be negative or positive, important or trivial.

7. Adolescent event

A single event of the interviewee adolescent is years that stand out clearly in the mind as particularly prominent or significant personal experience.

8. Goal

Goals can be short-term and long-term; it depends on the time matter.

The interviewee must tell her goal, it can be short-term or long-term.

The interview contains the narrative process or the conversations in the attempt to get valid data and understand well. The researcher gets the interviewee permission to record the interviewing process. Therefore, the researcher uses mobile phone to record the interview with the participant's permission, so the setting and situation becomes as formal as usual. This process is aimed to get valid data without any gossip telling. After recording the life story, the next step is to examine the data, then transcribe the data to make it easier to understand for further analysis process.

In short, the step that the researcher takes for the data collection are:

1. Choosing the interviewee
2. Making schedule for the interview
3. Doing the interview

4. Recording the interview
5. Listening the recorded data for several time
6. Transcribing the recorded data

3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

The analysis processes are taken by the researcher through several processes. First, the researcher tries to find the main theme of the story talking about. The main theme will be used as a guide for the researcher to know what the participant's life story talks about. Thus, the researcher can classify which the interviewee's life story that contain Labov's narrative structure elements.

Second, the researcher analyzes all of the narrative structure based on Labov's narrative structure that occurs in the story and finding the structure of Indonesian K-Pop fan girl's narrative.

In the next step, the researcher classifies the story that has a sub-theme that contains Labov's narrative structure. The interviewee's story contains some sub-themes that have different topic, so that, the researcher classifies them to analyze by using Labov's narrative structure elements. Even the interviewee's life story has one main theme; the sub-themes come out in the interviewee's life story because the researcher asked some questions. Thus, make the interviewee's life story has many topic that is chategorised as sub-theme.

Finally, the researcher can draw out the conclusion about the narrative structure that found in the Indonesian K-Pop fan girl in Surabaya's life story.

About each element that is present and absent from the story and the reason behind it. To summarize, the procedures of the data analysis are follows:

1. Looking for the main theme of the participant's life story
2. Finding some stories that contain Labov's narrative structure
3. Classifying the story that has a sub-theme
4. Categorizing those stories by using Labov's narrative structure elements
5. Analyzing the classifying data by using Labov's narrative structure
6. Making conclusion of the finding data