

## CHAPTER III

### METHOD OF THE STUDY

#### 3.1 METHOD OF THE STUDY

This study will analyze male ex-drugs addict as the participant of narrative structure. Here, narrative structure by Labov will be used in analyzing a life story of the participant. By interviewing the participant, the writer can analyze the life story of the participant. It can help the writer to find a narrative structure of male ex-drugs addict and it can be characterized into six elements by Labov.

In this analysis, qualitative descriptive method will be used in analyzing the data. As the title of this analysis, male ex-drug addict, the writer will describe the life story of the participant with use qualitative method. According to Burns, qualitative research methods are another way to understand people and their. It has been widely known that the strength of qualitative studies then lies in research that is descriptive or exploratory and that stresses the importance of context and the subjects' frame of frame (Burns, 2002).

The writer takes an ordinary participant who has an extraordinary life, how she or he can represent the uncommon phenomenon that. To analyse the data, the first step is making a report by interviewing about the truth of a participant's life. Burns stated that the qualitative researcher is not concerned with objective truth, but rather with the truth as the informant perceives it (Burns, 2002). The writer would like to collect the data with make interviews between the interviewer and

the interviewee, transcribing the data, finding out its narrative structure and analyzing the data of the participant.

### 3.2 PARTICIPANT

The participant is Mr. 'Adi', he is twenty nine years old and he only has a daughter. The writer thinks that Mr. 'Adi's narrative would be interesting in showing how a drug user/addict see himself and how he perceived his experience as a drug user. Nowadays he is a teacher in one of junior high schools in Surabaya. He had bad habit in consuming narcotics a long time ago when he was in senior high school. He got this bad experience with narcotics from his surrounding, especially from his high school friend. Actually, he comes from middle class family. He grew up from educated family. When he was in senior high school, his friends introduced him to drugs/narcotics. This problem got worse when he had problems with his girlfriend. Other than that, he was also involved in various activities usually associated with juvenile delinquencies like drinking alcohol and motorcycle race.

### 3.3 TECHNIQUE OF DATA COLLECTION

To collect the data, the writer chooses the participant for this study. After choosing the participant, she scheduled an interview with the interviewee. The interview took place in the participant's house. To record the data, the writer used mobile phone to record the interviewee. In the interview section, the interviewee can tell all of the life stories that influenced him to be a drugs addict.. Life story

has to be told step by step and has to fulfill the format as it is used by (Dan McAdams, 2006) those are: peak experience, nadir experience, turning point, continuity, earliest memory, childhood event, adolescent event, and goal.

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 tells 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 from the interviewee adolescent years that stands out clearly in the mind as a 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 format is used as a guide to conduct the interview because it is important that the interview is done in a structured way. The format is used to make it easier for the participant to tell the story of his life. To conclude, we can see that there are some steps shortly to collect the data as listed below:

- a. Choosing the participant
- b. Doing the interview
- c. Recording the life story of the participant
- d. Transcribing the recorded data

### 3.4 TECHNIQUE OF DATA ANALYSIS

In analyzing the data, the writer went through some processes. First, the recorded data is transcribed. Second, after reading the transcription the writer puts the stories into Labov's categories of narrative structure. In analyzing narrative structure, those six elements of Labov narrative structure are applied into the

story. Each sub-stories is categorized into those six element as the function. And the last step is taking a conclusion from all of the analysis of male ex-drug addict by using narrative structure of Labov. Those steps can be made simple and listed, those are:

- a. Transcribing the data
- b. Reading the transcribing data
- c. Finding a big theme of the story
- d. Finding the narrative structure of the participant's story
- e. Analyzing the story of male ex-drug addict into narrative structure