

CHAPTER 3

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

In this chapter, the writer presents type of research, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Type of Research

In this study, qualitative research applied for analyzing a novel to create more objective and accurate research. The writer used qualitative research because the writer analyzed the novel which needed to be analyzed by words.

Qualitative approach to research is concerned with subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and behavior. Research in such a situation is a function of researcher's insights and impressions (Kothari, 2004: 5). Structuring content analysis see to filter out particular aspects of the material and to make a cross-section of the material under ordering criteria that are strictly determined in advance, or to assess the material according to particular criteria (Flick *et al*, 2004: 269). Meanwhile Weber's (1990) defined that content analysis is a research method that uses a set of procedures to make valid inferences from text (Riffe, 2014: 18).

In this study the writer analyzed the motives of juvenile delinquency acts committed by Holden Caulfield using qualitative content analysis with psychological approach. The writer also analyzed the aspects of education found in the juvenile acts using synthesis method. Based on the statements, the suitable type research to analyze the novel was qualitative content analysis with psychology approach.

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The object of this study was a novel by J.D Salinger, *The Catcher in the Rye* which told a story about a teenager named Holden Caulfield who had some confusions and conflicts in the process of growing up. The

writer analyzed the main character's motive in committing juvenile delinquency acts.

3.3 Sources of Data

The data were taken from the novel by J.D Salinger as the unit of analysis. Then, for supporting the research the writer also used data that were taken from various references such as books, journal, dictionary, encyclopedia, and sites which related to the topic. For example, the data for motive and juvenile delinquency. The writer took the data that related to the topics to be used as the source of data. The data were used on review of related literature in the second chapter.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

In this study the writer used descriptive qualitative analysis to analyze the data. It was because the data are in the written form. In the data collection, the writer needed to obtain primary and secondary data in doing the research.

The primary data are those which are collected afresh and for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character. The secondary data, on the other hand, are those which have already been collected by someone else and which have already been passed through the statistical process (Kothari, 2004: 95). In obtaining the data, there are five steps that the writer used, they are:

a. Reading

The first step to obtain the data was by finding the novel, *The Catcher in the Rye* by J.D Salinger. The writer read the novel carefully and repeatedly for a better understanding so it helped the writer to answer the problems stated in the study.

b. Identifying

In identifying part, the writer read the novel several times and identifying the data by remarking the important things such as conversations and quotations in the novel which depicted the topic discussed in the study.

c. Inventorying

The writer listed the identified data into a table. The table consisted of the data that already identified, which were the citation, the page of citation, the number of the problem to answer and the explanation.

d. Classifying

The next step was classifying the data. The listing of the relevant quotations were purposed to make it easy in answering the problem.

e. Selecting

In this step of selecting the data the writer selected the data that has been classified. The writer used the technique of maintaining the most relevant data and omitting the data which were less relevant. The relevant data were selected based on the juvenile delinquency's theory on the second chapter.

f. Reporting

The step of reporting the data was put in appendix. The writer put the overall data analysis in appendix for the readers to find, while the obtained data were presented in the form of descriptive qualitative. These data included a description, analysis, and the interpretation of the data supported by theories.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

According to Kothari (2004: 3) in analytical research, on the other hand, the researcher has to use facts or information already available, and analyze these to make a critical evaluation of the material. The writer uses qualitative content analysis in analyzing the data. Mayring (2000) defines *qualitative content analysis* as “an approach of empirical, methodological controlled analysis of texts within the context of communication, following content analytical rules and step by step models, without rash quantification.” Based on the interpretation of texts, focused by the researcher's chosen questions, qualitative content analysis seeks to develop carefully specified categories that are revised and refined in an interactive, feedback-loop process to ensure credibility and usefulness (Drisko and Maschi, 2016: 5-6).

Then, Wellek and Warren explained that in the relation of literature and psychology, literature has the meaning as self-inquisition of the author as a type or individual. Then, literature has the meaning as the inquiry process of creation. The next one was literature as an observation of the types of people and norms in literature and literature influences towards society. Then, the last one was the author's soul as type or individual (Noor, 2009:44). As to link the psychology and literature aspect into the research, the writer used synthesis method. A synthesis was a written discussion incorporating support from several sources of differing views. This type of analysis required a variety of sources to be identified by the writer (Drew University: 9).

Based on the statements mentioned, the writer used the descriptive technique in the study as it is the most suitable to process the data. There were four steps that were used by the writer in the technique of data analysis, they were:

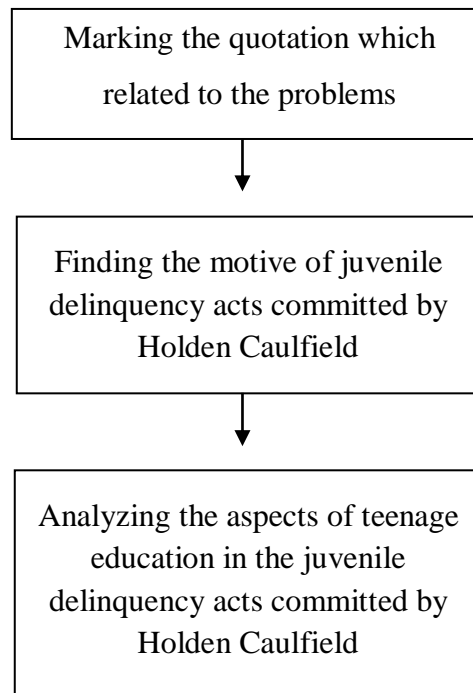
a. Reading

The writer read the novel of *The Catcher in the Rye* intensively and repeatedly to understand it better.

b. Analyzing

The next step was identifying. In the identifying step the writer identified the sentences, clauses, phrase, and words to answer the problem statement.

Diagram 3.1 Process of Analyzing the Data



In analyzing the data, the writer followed these steps below:

- 1) Finding the juvenile acts committed by Holden Caulfield in *The Catcher in the Rye* novel then marking the quotation related to the problem and make them into the list. The juvenile was illustrated through the sentence, paragraph or dialogue. The guide before reading the analysis please read the appendix.
- 2) Finding the motives of the juvenile acts committed by Holden Caulfield using Maslow's theory of motivation. There were five categorizes in Maslow's theory of motivation that were used as the tool to analyze the motives of juvenile delinquency acts committed by Holden Caulfield in *The Catcher in the Rye*. They were physiological, safety, love and belonging, esteem, and self actualization.
- 3) Analyzing the aspects of teenage education in the juvenile delinquency acts committed by Holden Caulfield.

c. Classifying

In the classifying step, the writer explained and interpreted the data that were collected with some internal and external units of analysis which related to the topic discussed.

d. Describing

The following step was describing. The descriptive method was chosen by the writer in reporting the result of the analysis. It was because this method was the most suitable with the objective of the study. This method was used to describe the juvenile delinquency acts reflected in the novel. Moreover this method also gave clearer explanation related to the topic.