CHAPTER III

RESEARCH OBJECT AND METHODS

This chapter focuses on research object, research methods, techniques of collecting data and procedures of analyzing data.

3.1 Research object

Research object that was carried out by the writer is data that is a culture. Culture that is analyzed by the writer is from a source that is a novel. After the writer gained the data, the writer analyzed it, and then it is made as a research object. This case is based on Alwasilah's reference; he explains that:

> "*Data lazim dipahami sebagai informasi yang digunakan untuk memutuskan dan membahas suatu object kajian. Data lazim tersebut korpus yaitu sekumpulan data(teks, kajian) yang dianggap mewakili sebuah bahasa yang masih hidup atau mati"(*Alwasilah,2002:67)

3.2 Research Method

Research method used by the writer is qualitative research method. Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong (1975:5) defined that:

> "*Metode qualitative sebagai prosedur penelitian yang menghasilkan data deskriptif berupa kata-kata tertulis atau lisan dari orang-orang dan perilaku yang diamati. Deskriptif disini maksudnya adalah data yang dikumpulkan berupa gambar, kata-kata, dan bukan amgka-angka. Dengan demikian penelitian ini akan berisi kutipan-kutipan data untuk memberi gambaran penyajian"*.(Moleong,2004:3

Besides the definition above, the writer also uses quantitative approach and descriptive method as guidance in this research. According to Kutha Ratna's explanation, he explains that descriptive method is "*metode yang dilakukan dengan mendeskripsikan fakta-fakta yang kemudian disusul, dan tidak semata-mata menguraikan melainkan juga memberi penjelasan secukupnya"(*Kutha Ratna,2003:53). In this case, the written words or oral people and observed behaviors are text or sentences in a literary works. Those oral or written words are in the text observed by the writer. Those written words and oral that are in the literary works describe a story of human behave and associate in an environment, those all the writer analyzes by means of reading and classifying them according to writer's comprehension towards the text and then the writer relates it to the relevant theories and methods.

3.2.1 Collecting Data

Collecting data is the first step that was carried out by the writer, the technique of research as the technique of collecting data, according to Moleong,(111-168), it consists of :

a. Source and kind of Data

According to Lofland, (1984:47): The main data sources in qualitative research are words and actions, and the other is the additional documents.

b. words and actions

In this case, words and actions in a literary works that is text was done by a figure through a story in a novel Ngugi weep not, child by Ngugi.

c. Written sources

Written sources are the other sources that are used by the writer as a source to support the writer's analysis. In this case they all are books, scientific magazines or journals, that relevant to this research those all, the writer reads and relates to this research. Although it is said that sources at out of words and actions that are the second source, this thing cannot be ignored. It is seen from written source can be divided into sources books and scientific magazine, or the other source, it maybe personal document and formal document. Books and magazine source also included in this category: Books and theses are usually put at the library.

3.2.2 Analyzing Data

In analyzing data, after completing the data collecting procedures, after words the writer analyzed the data as possible as the writer can. According to Alwasilah in analyzing data we have to discuss it was possible as we can. If we keep data in a very long time we will be difficult to analyze it, Alwasillah explains that as follows:

> *" peneliti yang tidak segera melakukan analisis sedini mungkin tidak akan memperoleh apa yang oleh Glaser disebut theoretical sensitivity, yakni kepekaan teoritis terhadap data yang*

> *dikumpulkannya. Data itu hanyalah tumpukan angka atau kata-kata bisu, sampai anda membuatnya berteriak teori."* (2002:158)

After the data have completed, then the writer analyzed the data. It was done because the writer wanted to try to get the content of a story in a novel in the forms of paragraphs and sentences that were identified as a culture in which they are classified into cross and clash cultures and then those all are related to the relevant theories with culture and literary.

3.2.3 Synopsis Ngugi weep not, child novel

When European went away, the children regretted the incident, Lucia beat them cool her rage and shame. In future, they were to know the difference between a morning and an afternoon and that between a sir and a madam. The visitor was explaining that since,it was after lunch, after twelve o'clock they should talk afternoon, and since she was a woman they should call her madam. When a teacher comes into class he regretted them in English, teacher good morning children, class (standing up singing the answer) good morning sir, The bible was his favorite book. He liked the stories in the Old Testament; he loved and admired David, often identifying himself with this hero. The book of job attracted him; through it, he often gave rise to a painful stirring in his heart. In the New Testament, he liked the story of the young Jesus and the Sermon on the Mount. His belief in a future for his family and the village rested him then not only a hope for sound education but also on a belief in a God of love and mercy which long ago walked on this earth with Gikuyu and Mumbi, or Adam and Eva.

In Africa, some young men spent all their time by doing nothing but loitering in the shops. Some could work the whole day for a pound of meat, they were called the lazy boy, In Africa, black people should not sleep with white men who ruled them and treated them badly, In the Indian bazaar, black people mingled with white people and Indians. You did not know what to call the Indians was also a white man? Did he too come from England? Some people had been to Burma said that Indians were poor in their country and were too ruled by white men, The Indians feared Europeans and if you want to buy in a shop and white men found you, the Indian would stop serving you and trembling all over would begin to serve him. Nevertheless, some said that this was a cunning way to deceive the white men because the Indian rambled and was all yes please. The men said, anything more? The women would be ready to pay any price they were told because they thought an Indian who feared them dared not cheat about price. The Indian were said to be very rich. They too employer some black boys whom they treated as nothing. You could never like the Indians because their customs were strange and funny in a bad way settler; with their wives and children, often came to the rich Indians and bought all they want. Threfore, although the Indians were not liked and they abused women, using dirty words, they had learnt swahali. People found it wiser and more convenient to buy from them some people said that black people should stick together and take trade only to their black and one day an old poor women said let Africans stick together and charge very low price