CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter includes the aspects that dealing with research methodology, which is used in analyzing the autobiography book. It covers: research object, research approach, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Object

The object of this research is a book entitled “The Diary of a Young Girl, The Definitive Edition”. It is an autobiography (diary) book written by Anne Frank herself that contains about her own frightening experience in the holocaust Nazi occupation. Anne Frank kept the diary from June 12, 1942, to August 1, 1944. It is her dad, Otto H. Frank, the one whom published the diary as a wish of Anne Frank before she died. With the help of outstanding Germany young-adult book writer, Mirjam Pressler, Otto H. Frank finally fulfills his daughter’s wish on June 25, 1947 by published his daughter’s diary.

2017 marks 70 years since Otto H. Frank published the diary for the first time. And it has been translated into more than 70 languages. Worldwide over 25 million copies have been sold, making The Diary of a Young Girl become one of the most sold books in the world.

Over the years, numerous plays and films have been made inspired by the life and the diary of Anne Frank. The first play “The Diary of Anne Frank” opened on
Broadway in 1955. Since then, every year countless actresses take the role of Anne Frank in plenty plays.

3.2 Research Approach

Approach is the researcher’s point of view to analyze literary works. As stated from Siswantoro (2006), approach is defined as the way used by the researcher in applying or interpreting literary work based on certain theories as a parameter. Kennedy (in Nafianti, 2015) cited there are 4 kinds of approach that can be used to analyze a literary work, which are objective, mimetic, pragmatic, and expressive approach.

3.2.1 Objective Approach

This approach assumes a story, poem or play to be an individual entity, existing on its page that we can read and understand in its own right, without necessarily studying the life of its author.

3.2.2 Mimetic Approach

In this approach the researcher will analyze the work of literature as imitation or reflection or representation of the world’s human being. Besides, there researcher will find and prove the truth of that work which is presented by author.

3.2.3 Pragmatic Approach

In this approach, the researcher sees a literary work as a force that affect people. It stirs certain purposes in them, arouses their emotions and perhaps argues for ideas that change their mind.
3.2.4 Expressive Approach

The central focus of the researcher is concentrated to the author. Therefore, the researcher must learn and give more attention to the author’s biography, educational background and the society which is represented by the author.

Considering that this research discussed about an autobiography (diary) book, hence, the researcher used the expressive approach for a guide to analyze cognitive alteration experienced by Anne Frank in her diary book entitled “The Diary of a Young Girl”.

3.3 Data Collection

The most common data collection methods used in qualitative research are observation, interviewing, and document or artifact analysis, Ary (2010: 431). In this research, the researcher used document or artifacts analysis as the instrument to be observed further. The data collection applied the following steps:

1. Reading “The Diary of a Young Girl” repeatedly
2. Understanding the plot that Anne Frank tried to tell to the readers
3. Noticing and understanding Anne Frank’s cognitive alteration throughout the book
4. Taking notes about the datas
3.4 Data Analysis

The process of data analysis in qualitative research is frankly complex. Grbich (2013) wrote on his book about three keys areas that must be involved in the data analysis of a qualitative research:

1. the researcher’s point of view and choices in the research journey and the impact of those on the data which being collected and analyzed
2. related to the design and methods used, the quality of the data which the researcher gathered, and how the researcher could manage it
3. involves the researcher display of findings and theoretical interpretation of the analyzed data, presented for the reader to assess.

Cited from Given (2008: 186), data analysis is an integral part of qualitative research and constitutes an essential stepping-stone toward both gathering data and linking one’s finding with higher order concepts. After collecting the data, the researcher decides to analyze the datas based on the following steps:

1. Predicting the problem dealing with the purpose of the research
2. Reviewing the data which have already been accessed
3. Analyzing the data based on the purpose of the research
4. Drawing conclusion based on the result of the data