

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the method of conducting the study. It consists of a research design, research object, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

#### 3.1. Research Design

According to Creswell (2014), there are three research approaches that are advanced. Those are qualitative research, quantitative research, and mixed-method research. Typically, an approach to interpret and to understand the meaning of individual, or group, or social behavior is known as *qualitative research*. In this approach, researchers tend to collect the data in the field where participants experience the problems. This has enabled the researchers to gather information by talking and seeing participants act directly. In contrast, *quantitative research* uses numerical data to be observed and measured. This quantitative design typically uses empirical approaches, experimental designs, and often statistical testing by examining the correlation between two variables or more. Therefore, data presented in this approach are in the form of numbers or statistics. Besides, *mixed-method research* is an approach that combines both qualitative and quantitative in collecting the data. In other words, in this approach, data are presented in the form of descriptions and numbers. For these reasons, mixed-method research is way more complete and wider understanding.

Finally, the researcher decided to use a qualitative descriptive approach to identify metaphors in the novel. It is because this research used non-numerical data

that are purposed to describe metaphors found in the novel. Therefore, the data that were gained in this qualitative approach are presented in the form of description or words. Qualitative inquiries seek to interpret human actions, institutions, events, customs, and the like, and reading construction or portrayal (Ary, Jacobs, & Sorensen, 2010). This is intended to illustrate the complex pattern being studied in more detailed or deeply. Therefore, the person who has never experienced it can understand.

### **3.2. Research Object**

The object in this research is an English classic novel titled "The Time Machine" by H.G. Wells. Primarily, the expressions produced by Time Traveler who was the main character in this novel. Besides, this novel is themed by time travel and mostly mentioning time moves to time in the past and the future. On the other hand, time is one of the target domains that metaphors created. That is why the researcher chose this novel to be studied.

### **3.3. Research Instrument**

This research used documents to gain an understanding of metaphor in the novel. According to Ary, Jacob and Sorensen (2010), documents may be personal, such as autobiography, diaries, and letters. In popular culture, documents are known as books, films, and videos. A document can be classified into two categories, such as primary source and secondary source. A primary source is a document written by someone who has had firsthand experience with the phenomenon under the study. On the other hand, the secondary source is a secondhand description written by someone who may have heard about an event from others but did not directly experienced it (Ary, Jacob & Sorensen, 2010). Accordingly, in conducting this

study, the researcher used "Metaphor" written by Zoltan Kovecses, and "Metaphors We Live By" by George Lakoff and Johnson as the primary source.

### **3.4. Data Collection**

The researcher essentially is the key instrument in this research. Therefore, in providing the data such as metaphor expressions, the researcher has planned the procedures as follows:

- 1) Reading the novel carefully
- 2) Trying to find metaphor expression based on theories
- 3) Coloring the expressions indicated as a metaphor
- 4) Gathering all metaphorical expressions in a note.

### **3.5. Data Analysis**

After the data were gathered and indicated as metaphor expressions. Then, the steps to analyze the data are as follows:

- 1) Identifying the metaphorical expressions indicated as metaphors
- 2) Categorizing metaphors into their kinds of metaphor
- 3) Validating the data to the expert of literature
- 4) Drawing the conclusion.