

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the details of some steps the writer used for the analysis. The steps discussed in this chapter are research design, source of the data, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The writer uses qualitative and descriptive method. In analyzing the topic, the writer applies a qualitative research particularly descriptive qualitative to interpret the collected data that are taken from novella, *The Little Prince* by Antoine de Saint Exupery which first published in 1943, but she used the translated version by Irene Testot – Ferry, Wordsworth edition published in 1995. Qualitative research is characterized by its aims, which relates to understanding some aspect of social life, and its methods which in general generates words, rather than numbers, as data from analysis. These methods aim to answer questions about the 'what', 'how', or 'why' of a phenomenon rather than 'how many' or 'how much', which are answered by quantitative methods. Descriptive work in defamiliarization tends to share other characteristics. Descriptive research means that the study aims to describe and explain the features of the phenomenon that are observed from the data. The type of question asked by the researcher ultimately determine the type of approach necessary complete an accurate assessment of the topic at hand. Three main purposes of research are to describe,

explain, and validate findings. Description emerges following creative exploration, and serves to organize the findings in order to fit them with explanation and then test of validate those explanations. Many research studies call for description of natural or man-made phenomena such as their form, structure, activity, change over time, relation to other phenomena and so on. The description often illuminates knowledge that might not notice or even encounter.

With the theories above, this research attempts to explain *The Little Prince*. As defamiliarization means making words as device to feel the sensation of objects perceived and not as they are known. Defamiliarization helps the readers to reconsider their own conventional assumptions of the objects in *The Little Prince*. The importance is opening the mind to allow for new possibilities, interpretations and meanings to be taken out of the phenomenon of life. This research represents the contents which explained in such estrangement rather than its familiarity/ automatization.

3.2 Source of the Data

The source of the data is *The Little Prince* written by an airman, Antoine de Saint Exupery published in 1943. Here the speaker is highly considered as the author himself. The news that de Saint Exupery never heard anymore a year after finishing this book. Out of the story of author himself, the researcher will only focus on the texts presented in the novella. In addition, as it talks about formalism approach, with the author and little prince as the point of view turns, It can be assumed that the author highly adopt a lot of defamiliarization objects. The writer

selects 25 objects which are 20 characters and 10 setting of place as the representative of defamiliarization and its illustration from all the chapters to be analyzed in order to answer the research questions.

3.3 Data Collection

In collecting the data, the writer reads, identifies, and selects the materials that are relevant to the topic of the research. Some procedures are followed in data collection. First, the writer reads the whole story and begins to understand and has her own literary perceptions. In addition, defamiliarization is also technique of reading experience. Then the writer re-read and collects the sentences that are related to the topic of the research as the data of the analysis. To describe and represent defamiliarization term, the writer use the method of collecting data the familiar one based on representing background knowledge of the world in discourse, Schemata theory. The common objects with unique characteristics selected are highly considered have particular remarkable and relevant to the topic.

3.4 Data Analysis

In order to analyze the data, the writer does some steps. First, in order to answer the first question on the relationship of images as the art, - compares to the common image which built from automatism of perception- leaves deep perceptions through interpreting as much artistically as possible to create the most artistic possible theme by regarding the data related to the title. Secondly, to

answer the second question, the writer analyses concepts of defamiliarization by familiarizing them with schemata theory then and take some objects for the discussion to locate the defamiliarized words in some characters and setting in the story. Especially, in what way the author represents them. The result then reported in chapter IV of the present study