CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discussed the method for this study. The writer explained the
general process of collected and analyzed the data. It consist of research design,
research instrument, research subject, data and data sources, data collection, and
data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In conducting this study, the writer used qualitative approach
because the data came in the form of text to be analyzed. Based on Guest,
Namey, and Mitchell (2012) typology of qualitative research divides the
qualitative data into its three main forms—text, images, and sounds.
Besides, Bogdan and Biklen (1992) stated that qualitative data collected
the data in the form of words or pictures rather than number. So, this study
didn’t use a formula at all.

This study classified and described the grammatical pattern of
African American Vernacular English (AAVE) used by Nigger characters
in the short story, The Man Who Almost A Man. Often, the next logical
step in qualitative research is to describe these items in as much depth as
possible (Guest, Namey, and Mitchell, 2012). Moreover, the qualitative
approach is used to describe each type of grammatical pattern of AAVE
produced by chosen characters. So, the writer not only stop in finding the
data, but also she was going to make interpretation about those findings.
3.2 **Research Instrument**

Due to the fact that this study used qualitative approach, the main instrument was the writer herself. It means that the writer herself who collected, interpreted, organized and analyzed the data and drawn the conclusion for this study. In collecting the data, the writer also need printed out of short story, note, pen as the supporting instrument to assist her, also internet connection for looked deeper information about Richard Wright’s short story, *The Man Who Almost A Man*.

3.3 **Research Subject**

The subject of this study is all African American’s characters in *The Man Who Almost A Man*. They are Dave, Dave’s Father, Dave’s Mother and Mr. Joe as the store owner. The writer used those characters because they represented grammatical pattern of AAVE.

3.4 **Data and Data Source**

The data of this study found the utterances in conversation of Nigger characters in short story, it could be form of words, phrases or sentences. There were two different utterances used by Niggers, Standard and Non-Standard American English. Nevertheless, the writer only took AAVE as the Non-Standard American English. Whereas, the data source for this study was taken from the Richard Wright short story, *The Man Who Almost A Man*. 
3.5 Data Collection

The writer collecting the data by doing the following steps:

1. Accessing then downloading the online short story *The Man Who Almost A Man* from [http://xroads.virginia.edu/~DRBR2/wright.htm](http://xroads.virginia.edu/~DRBR2/wright.htm).
2. Printing out the short story.
3. Reading to understand plot of the short story. To understand the whole content of the short story, the writer read three times or more. For going deeper, the writer looks everything about the author of the short story in the internet.
4. Choosing the characters who represent the use of AAVE in short story.
5. Identifying each utterance by bold each word in the conversation uttered by Niggers as many words as possible containing grammatical pattern of AAVE.

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"Nawuh. Ah warn I take it home wid me. Ah'll bring it back tomorrow when Ah come in from the fields.

"You plannin on buying somethin?"

"Yesuh."

"Your ma lettin you have your own money now?"

"Shucks, Mistah Joe. Ah'm gittin' be a man like anybody else!"

Joe laughed and wiped his greasy white face with a red bandanna.
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Figure 3.1 Print screen of short story *The Man Who Almost A Man*
### 3.6 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer began to analyze the data. In analyzing the data, there are several steps as follows:

1. **Classifying the data.** Here, the writer took the number from previous step. Then put it into each pattern into the table. For addition, the writer also provided the Standard American English (SAE) forms that correspond to the grammatical pattern of AAVE.

#### Table 3.1 Utterance having grammatical pattern of AAVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Grammatical Pattern</th>
<th>AAVE</th>
<th>SAE</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The absence of aux &amp; conjugated forms</td>
<td>No feature available</td>
<td>No feature available</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The use of ain’t</td>
<td>It ain mine!</td>
<td>It is not mine</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Inverting auxiliary in question</td>
<td>No feature available</td>
<td>No feature available</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Omitting aux in question</td>
<td>What yuh wan fer it?</td>
<td>What do you want for it?</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Aux in question tag</td>
<td>No feature available</td>
<td>No feature available</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Verb Phrase ellipsis</td>
<td>No feature available</td>
<td>No feature available</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Invariant be</td>
<td>It be fer Pa.</td>
<td>It is for Papa</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Invariant BIN</td>
<td>Where yuh been, boy?</td>
<td>Where have you been, boy?</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Invariant dan</td>
<td>Ah done worked hard alla summer</td>
<td>I have worked hard all summer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Multiple Negation</td>
<td>You ain’t nothing but a boy.</td>
<td>You are nothing, you are just a boy</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Existential it and dey</td>
<td>No feature available</td>
<td>No feature available</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Relative clause</td>
<td>Ma, Gawd knows Ah wans one of these.</td>
<td>Ma, God knows that I want one of these</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Preterit had</td>
<td>No feature available</td>
<td>No feature available</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Past morphology</td>
<td>Ma give it t me.</td>
<td>Ma gave it to me</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Verbal –s</td>
<td>Not ef Ah knows it, yuh ain!</td>
<td>No feature available</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>The absence of possessive -’s</td>
<td>No feature available</td>
<td>No feature available</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n = Total of Each Grammatical Pattern of AAVE
2. From the findings, the writer interpreted each type of grammatical pattern based on the related theory.

3. Then, the writer also described the reasons of African American characters using AAVE in short story, *The Man Who Almost A Man*.

4. Finally, the writer made a conclusion for this study and gave suggestion for the next study.