

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher would like to explain the details of the research methodology. It contains the research design, the object of the study, data and source data, the procedure of collecting data, and procedure of analyzing the data.

3.1 Research Design

Method is a way of working in understanding the object being research targets. Researchers can choose one of the various methods that exist according to the purpose, nature, object, nature of science or theory that supports it. In research, it is the object that determines the method to be used (Koentjaraningrat, 1977: 7-8). Sukmadinata (2009: 60) states that Qualitative research is research that describes and analyzing phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, thoughts of individuals and groups. This research seeks to describe data with words or sentences that are distinguished according to certain elements/parts to get a conclusion. Whereas Frankel and Wallen (2007: G6) state that qualitative research is a research that requires researchers to examine phenomena that occur reasonable in all its complexity.

Sugiyono (2011: 5) concluded that the research method used based on the philosophy of postpositivism, is used to examine conditions natural object, (as opposed to experiment) the researcher is as key instrument, sampling of data sources was carried out purposively and snowball, collection technique with triangulation (combined), data analysis inductive/qualitative, and qualitative research results are more important than generalizations.

According to Aminuddin (1990: 5) concluded that the descriptive method Qualitative means analyzing the form of description, not in the form of numbers or data coefficient on the relationship between verification. Qualitative research involves anthology. The data collected in the form of vocabulary, sentences, and pictures have meaning.

This study was descriptive qualitative research, and the data were presented with a content analysis method. The point of view of some experts is different and has their opinion about this type of research. Based on Creswell (2009), in qualitative research he saw different major characteristics at each stage of the research process, such as:

- 1) Exploring a problem and developing a detailed understanding of a central phenomenon.
- 2) Having the literature review play a minor role but justify the problem.
- 3) Stating the purpose and research questions in a general and broad way to the participants" experiences.
- 4) Collecting data based on words from a small number of individuals so that the participants" views are obtained.
- 5) Analyzing the data for description and themes using text analysis and interpreting the larger meaning of the findings.
- 6) Writing the report using flexible, emerging structures and evaluative criteria, and including the researchers" subjective reflexivity and bias.

3.2 Object of the Study

The object of this study was taken from a novel by Matt Haig entitled *The Midnight Library*. *The Midnight Library* tells the story of a girl named Nora. On the night she wanted to end her life, she suddenly found herself in the midnight library, a library between life and death, with millions of books containing her life story if she could make a different decision. In this library, Nora tries to find a new life that she hopes and loves the most.

3.3 Data and Source Data

The data in this study is qualitative. Qualitative data in the form of words or text "not pictures or numbers" (Aminuddin 1999:16) based on this statement the data in this study is a text quote from the novel *The Midnight Library* by Matt Haig.

According to Oxford Advance Learners Dictionary (2005), data are facts or information, especially when were examined and used to find out things or to make decisions. Based on those meaning, the researcher used the cooperative principle that found in the novel entitled *The Midnight Library*. This novel is in the Indonesian language, and the original version is in English with the author Matt Haig. The data of this research are in the form of words, phrases, clauses or sentences that contain signs and symbols contained in the novel. This data was analyzed and registered.

The source of data in research is very important, because without a data source this research could not be carried out. Sources of data in this study are novel *The Midnight Library*. In order to obtain the data, the researcher's carried out the reading process first repeatedly and critically. Thus, things which will be used as research will be found by the researcher. While the data that used in this study are all quotes in the form of words, phrases,

sentences, paragraphs in the novel *The Midnight Library*. The data collection technique uses documentary study techniques, to study literature. The researcher had finished by classifying the parts that are the object of research in this research plan, especially the semiotic elements, namely the symbols contained in novel *The Midnight Library*.

3.4 Procedure of Collecting the Data

Data collection is an important part of the research process. In conducting this research, the researcher was making a list or was collecting data. The list is taken from the novel, and the list will be tagged by pasting some sticky notes on each page of the novel containing the offense to identify it.

The researcher reads the entire contents of the novel and understands the story. The researcher notes the sections that contain symbol especially the symbol in the image archetype. In this research, the researcher takes the data from. Then analyzed.

3.5 Procedure of Analyzing the Data

This stage is a very important or principal stage in a project assessment. Therefore, in analyzing the data, the researcher focuses on how the symbols in Matt Haig's work are. For this research, the researcher used the theory by Carl Jung to analyze the archetype in the novel. Data analysis techniques in this study refers to the model developed by Miles Huberman (1992) there are three stages of data analysis, namely: word reduction, data presentation, and withdrawal conclusion.

The reduction stage is carried out after the data is collected through reading and analyzing understand. After that, the collected data is selected, coding, and classification. Data reduction must refer to the text in the study and all data needed to explain the text.

The procedure of analyzing the data is divided into some subs, they are:

1) Observing

Researchers obtained data by reading novels. Then, the researcher marks sentences, clauses, or words that contain signs and symbols.

2) Data Reduction

According to Sugiyono (2013:247) said that, "Reducing data means summarizing, selecting the main points, focus on the things that matter, looking for themes and patterns". Subtraction stage researchers understand the contents of the novel that has been reading is closely related to the elements semiotics, analyzing paragraphs with paragraph, chapter by chapter, and do.

3. Data Display

After the data is reduced, the steps are:

The next step is to display the data. Through the presentation of data, data organized, arranged in a pattern relationship, so it will be easier understood. To make it easier to see the relationship between many details and draw the right conclusions. So researchers at this stage try to do data presentation in the form of a short description in the form of text story.

4. Draw conclusions

The next step in data analysis qualitative is drawing conclusions and verification. Furthermore, if the results of this study accurate and the data obtained need to complete research is considered complete.

5. Analysis Techniques

The analysis technique is carried out by analyze or study elements semiotic symbols in the novel the Midnight Library. First, read the novel close attention to descriptions, metaphors, and recurring imagery that might hold symbolic meaning. Then identify potential symbols, look for elements that are not literal and seem to represent something beyond themselves. Then coded each symbol found, noted the contex. Finally, the researcher made a summary at the end of the analysis.