

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1. Research Design**

In this research, descriptive qualitative method was used to analyze the data that would be collected. According to Bogdan and Taylor (2016), qualitative method is a research method that produces descriptive data in form of writing or speech from people or any observable actions. Qualitative method relies on non-numerical data. According to Ratna (2009), the source of data in literature qualitative research is the work or text, while the formal data comes from text, sentences, or speech. As such, it is the reason why this method is chosen in this research to analyze Paula Hawkins' novel "The Girl on the Train." The research searches the data by reading the novel, analyzes the data by relating it to Greimas' theory, in particular the actantial scheme and isotopy, before arranging it together to fit in the theory. As the research focused on textual data of the novel, anything related to extrinsic or contextual matters were not analyzed.

#### **3.2. Object of the Research**

The object of the research is the actantial schemes and the isotopy. The approach used in the research is Structuralism theory from Greimas (Dowling et al., 1984; Hebert & Eveaert-Desmedt, 2011). Data source used in the research is novel "The Girl on the Train" by Paula Hawkins. The focus in the object of the research is the story itself. To be exact, the text that forms the story itself.

### 3.3. Method of Collecting Data

The focus of the method is to collect the text which is related to the objective of the research. As the objective was to reveal and analyze the actantial scheme and the isotopy of the novel “The Girl on the Train,” the data was collected in form of sequences. The sequences were used in order to reveal the actantial scheme, which in turn revealed the functional scheme, which is needed to analyze the deep meaning of the story (isotopy). This is in accordance to Ratna (2009), which said that collecting data from literary works has to be focused on the literary texts in form of narratives, descriptions, and dialogues which has relevance to the research itself. Based on that, this is the steps that the researcher uses in order to collect the data:

1. Reading the novel “The Girl on The Train” by Paula Hawkins.

Reading the novel is the first attempt to understand and analyze the idea that forms the novel itself. In particular, related to plot, structure, and narratives, which are related to the main issue of the research.

2. Watching the film adaptation of “The Girl on the Train”.

Watching the film adaptation of the novel is an attempt to complement the knowledge of understanding the novel, which is very important for the research. There were no data gathered here except to affirm anything that goes similar within the novel.

3. Begin collecting data.

Begin to write plot summary and finally form the sequences as the data in order to structure the story by relating all the data that have been gathered and put

them together in relation to their “actant” role. These are needed to form the actantial scheme, functional scheme, and finally the isotopy.

### **3.4. Method of Analyzing Data**

In order to convert the data into something useful, it is important to have a certain method to analyze it. According to Taylor et al. (2016), data analysis is a process to seek and sort every data that has been collected systematically. The data then were sorted and analyzed using Miles and Huberman’s model (Miles, Huberman, & Saldaña, 2019): data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing & verification.

#### **1. Data Reduction**

Data reduction reduces unnecessary and excessive data, by summarizing and choosing the most generalized and important matter in regards to the meaning and pattern inside a text. This is done in order to get a relevant and coherent data. It also eases the researcher into finding some data by seeing the similarities between one data to another that has been gathered. In this research, the data reduction pointed the narratives which gives a clear indication in relation to their “actant” role, and also to find a homogeneity pattern which indicates isotopy in the novel.

#### **2. Data Display**

In qualitative research, data display can be done by giving summaries or parts of the research. According to Miles and Huberman (2019), data display in qualitative research is done by using descriptive summary. With the data have been sorted out, the researcher can arrive into a conclusion. In this research, the data display were done by using descriptive summary in form of story sequences, as it

is also a main element in Greimas' theory of Structuralism in order to reveal and analyze the actantial scheme and isotopy.

### 3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

In this phase, the researcher drew the conclusion of the research according to the result of analysis. The analysis involves the data that have been collected before. After that, an evaluation was created based on the conclusion itself. It is important to make an evaluation by relating it to the theory, in particular, Greimas' structuralism. The findings of the research were explained by a description about the actantial model and the isotopy of the novel "The Girl on The Train" by Paula Hawkins.

### **3.5. Method of Presenting Research**

The next phase is to present the result of the data analysis. They are presented formally and informally. According to Creswell (2009), the formal presentation of the data is to present the data by using formulas, charts or diagram, tables and images, while the presentation of data on an informal basis only use words of regular expressions. In this research, the method of presenting research result mainly using the informal way, which to be explained by words as it is a qualitative type research. There are figures in order to describe some schemes related to Greimas' structuralism, but they're merely presented as a general view in order to serve the explanation which acts as the method of presenting research in this thesis.