

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEAERCH**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This research is descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative is an analysis of data that has to get in literary works through the words, sentences, paragraphs on the texts. In this study, the researcher found information about the problem of data analysis through interpretation based on facts, theories and experts. Crasswell (2014) said that qualitative research is a type of research in which the researcher is very dependent on information from objects or participants on a broad scope, general questions, and data collection consisting mainly of words or texts from participants, explaining and analyzing words and conduct research subjectively. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that qualitative research is the data analysis that explains events using words, sentences, and paragraphs in the text that can be understood and interpreted to get insights about certain interesting phenomena.

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

Object of this research was women against patriarchy. This research related to the feminism theory. Based on the feminism theory, the researcher used women existence theory by Simone de (Beauvoir, 2016). Based on the theory above, the researcher focused on two problems that happened in this research. The first,

patriarchal constructions toward the woman divide into four factors; they were submissive, mala-fide, matchmaking, and domesticity. The second, the researcher also focused on the main character struggles against the patriarchal constructions into three points, they were women's intellectual, to be herself and freedom of women to actualize self that reflected in the novel "Lady of Scandal" as the main source of the research data.

### **3.3 Method of Collecting Data**

Method of collecting data is the way the researcher doing an action to get data which the researcher conducted. Ratna (2012) stated that data collection techniques focus on the perspective of literary texts that reflect people's lives and social realities. Beside the document the researcher focused to get the data. There are several steps that the researcher conduct to collecting the data as needed:

1. Reading. The researcher read, felt, hear and saw the whole story of the novel for several times to get the deeper meaning, especially for the implicit meaning.
2. Highlighting the text that shows the data of woman against patriarchy based on four factors such as submissive, matchmaking, mala fide and domesticity.
3. Take a note. During reading the novel "Lady of Scandal." Note technique is used to note any quotation about the feminism phenomenon and dialogue. By using this technique, the researcher knew about the context of dialogue.

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

Crasswell (2014) qualitative data analysis as a whole involves the effort to interpret data in the form of text or images. Basically, the process of data analysis begins by examining all data from various data sources. The method of the researcher was analyzed the content from the story or plot.

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

Reduction data means summarizing, choosing the essential data, focusing on the problem, searching of the themes, patterns and removing unnecessary data. It means to look for a data the related to the feminism phenomenon in the “Lady of Scandal” novel. After found the phenomenon related to feminism which is collected, data collection is done, then to get the most appropriate data that is in accordance with the feminism phenomena.

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

By displaying the data, the researcher easy to understand and easy to analyze what was happened with the data presented. The next step, the researcher began to do the next plan based on what the researcher has experienced.

#### **3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification**

These are the final step in the process of data analysis. In this stage the researcher express the conclusion of data that have been obtained.

### **3.5 Method of Presenting the Research Result**

There are two method of presenting the result analysis: they are informal and formal Ratna (2012). In this research, the researcher presented the analysis by using informal method to present the analyzed data. It means that, the results was presented by using words and sentences, or explain by verbal description.