

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, it is important for each researcher to specify his or her method of research. In this chapter deals with the research method which presents Research Design, Object of The Research, Method of Collecting Data, Method of Analyzing Data and Method of Presenting Research Result.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is also called a system for conducting research. According to Creswell (2009) of his book, proposes three research approaches: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed method. The researcher chooses qualitative research because in this study it was not related to numbers and also helped researchers to unify theories related to descriptive analysis methods in drama.

By using qualitative research, researchers conducted a structured analysis with librarian researchers. As a form of analysis to examine the problems that exist in this research, research that uses a feminist approach related to women's problems. Therefore, this research aims to describe about the image of woman in Elizabethan era reflected in “Twelfth Night” drama by William Shakespeare.

3.2 Object of the Research

The object of the research is the image of woman in Elizabethan era reflected in “Twelfth Night” by William Shakespeare. The image of woman is related with feminism theory. The researcher used Simone De Beauvoir theory of the image of woman that related with feminist approach and roles of woman in Elizabethan era used Theresa D Kemp. According to Beauvoir and D Kemp

theories, the researcher was focused with the image of woman in Elizabethan era reflected in “Twelfth Night” drama by William Shakespeare.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

According to (Klarer, 2004) Fraenkel et al., (2009), stated that Non Participant Observation is the method who the researchers does not directly or does not participate in the activities being carried out by the researchers. This method has an advantages and weakness there are, where the advantages the researchers can observe and record in detail and carefully all activities carried out by the researchers, and the weakness, where is the researchers knows that there are being observed, then their behavior is usually artificial or unnatural, in fact or as a result the researchers doesn't get the data original.

The researchers just focus to get the data from drama “Twelfth Night”, below are the technique of collecting data as follow:

- 1) Reading the drama script
- 2) Watching the drama online
- 3) Highlighting the utterance relate to the topic to be raw data
- 4) Sorting repeated and identical data
- 5) Taking note from the four above, the last is take a note the technique used any quote about the feminist and Elizabethan Era contents, in order to the researcher knows about this technique.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

In this researcher uses categories to analyzes the data. Based on (Nugraha J, 2013) data categories are data that can be grouped based on certain characteristics

or characteristics. Usually, this data consists of nominal and ordinal scales, and is qualitative data. This category of data is usually referred to as non-metric data or no measurable data.

Categories in this case related to the theory of feminist by Simone De Behavior. Technique of analyzing data in this research as follows:

- 1) Data reduction from research data sources, namely "Twelfth Night" drama by William Shakespeare.
- 2) Sorting and selecting and classifying residual data in the table according to the research questions that have been determined.
- 3) Categorizing data based on the theory of The Images of Women by Simone De Beauvoir.
- 4) Analyzing data using a feminist approach and Simone De Beauvoir's theory.
- 5) Describing and explaining the interpretation of the data that has been sorted based on the theory used.
- 6) Reporting the results of data analysis in the form of a systematic report in the form of a thesis.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

After the data has analyzed, the next step should be done by a researcher is to present the results analysis of the data in a certain format. Sudaryanto (2003) stated that there are two kinds of data presentation methods language research, namely formal presentation method and informal presentation method.

3.5.1 Formal Presentation Method

Formal presentation method is the presentation of the results of the analysis data using signs and symbols. The signs in question include: plus (+), minus sign (-), asterisk (*), arrow (\rightarrow), regular brackets (()), curly braces ({}), square brackets ([]), and so on. While the symbol-. The symbol in question is an abbreviation of the name (S, P, O, V, K), the sigma symbol (σ) for unit sentences, and various diagram.

3.5.2 Informal Presentation Method

Informal presentation method is done by ordinary words. Nevertheless, the use of technical terminology is not possible avoided.