

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

According to Kothari (2004) in Kenpro (2012), research design is a plan, a roadmap and blueprint strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research questions; it is the heart of any study. Research design is therefore very important to be decided before an analysis of a research starts.

This research aims at finding out the love and belonging needs of the main character in the novel *Northanger Abbey* written by Jane Austen. In conducting this research, the researcher will use descriptive qualitative method.

“Descriptive qualitative method describes the population and the evidence of the data systematically, factually and accurately. The purpose of descriptive research is to describe systematically the facts and characteristics of a given population or area of interest, factually, and accurately. One of the characteristics of descriptive research is used in the literal sense of describing situations or events.” (Isaac and Michael, 1981: 46) in Adinoto (2012)

In this research, the researcher will present the analysis and result findings in the form of texts by describing all the data taken from the data source. The data will be taken purposively from the primary data source, which is the novel itself. The forms of the data are either descriptive paragraphs or the main character’s conversations in the novel. Then, it will be described systematically and factually, also in the sense of description, in the form of texts. Thus, this research will fully use a descriptive qualitative method.

3.2 Object of The Research

As stated by Sugiyono (2006) in Adri (2014), an object of a research is the scientific target to get data for the purpose and use of something objective, valid, and reliable about a certain variable. In this research, the researcher finds a novel entitled “Northanger Abbey” as the primary data source. The object of the research is then the love and belonging needs of the main character in this novel.

The novel was revised by Austen in 1816-1817, with the intention of having it published. Among other changes, the lead character's name was changed from Susan to Catherine, and Austen retitled the book Catherine as a result. Austen died in July 1817. Northanger Abbey (as the novel is now called) was brought out posthumously in late December 1817 (1818 given on the title page), as the first two volumes of a four-volume set that also featured another previously unpublished Austen novel, [*Persuasion*](#). Neither novel was published under the title Jane Austen had given it; the title Northanger Abbey is presumed to have been the invention of Henry Austen, who had arranged for the book's publication.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

According to Sudaryanto, method of collecting data can be understood lexically as in the word “collecting”, which means the effort of the researcher in preparing enough data (2015: 6). There are several methods of collecting data.

As for the method of collecting data by the researcher of this thesis, the researcher collects the data from the primary data source, which is the novel. First of all, the researcher finds out the synopsis of the story. After understanding what

the novel is about, the researcher watches the movie which was released in the year 2007. This clearly helps the researcher in understanding more details of the story. After understanding roughly about the plot and flow of the story, the researcher reads the novel. By reading the novel, the researcher finds out more details of each and every scene, and filters out the quotations of the main character and the descriptions of how she reacts and feels in each and every encounters of her life.

The researcher also collects data from a secondary data source, which is the theory books about Abraham Maslow's theory, *Hierarchy of Needs*. The theories are to be used as a comparison with the data collected from the primary data source.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

According to Sudaryanto, the step of data analysis is the effort of the researcher in handling directly the problems which contains the data (2015: 7). After the data have been collected, the researcher sorts out the data which are related to the topic of this research. The related parts are the parts where the main character shows her eagerness in fulfilling her love and belonging needs to her family, friendship and intimacy.

The steps of analyzing data can be seen when the researcher observes the data and then examines and studies the problems with typical method. In this research, firstly, the researcher reads the novel and examines the problems that happened in the novel. The researcher pays attention to the dialogues, the decision

they made and their attitudes. After that, the researcher analyses them based on the types of love and belonging needs according to the formulation of the problem.

3.5 Method of Presenting Result Analysis

According to Sudaryanto, presenting result analysis is the effort of the researcher in presenting the written “report” regarding what has been found from the analysis (2015: 8). There are two ways in presenting result analysis, they are the quantitative and qualitative. The quantitative way is to present the result analysis in the form of calculations or numbers. On the other hand, the qualitative way is to present the result analysis in the form of text.

In this research, the researcher will present it qualitatively. This means that the way of presenting result analysis in this research will be presented only in the form of texts. There will be no calculation or numbers in the result analysis. In a nutshell, the researcher will present the result analysis at the end of the research by describing and explaining in sentences and paragraphs.