

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

This chapter specifically discusses research planning, research methods, data collection, and how to analyze data.

3.1 Research Design.

This type of research is descriptive qualitative in which the writer does not need statistics to collect, but to analyze and to interpret data. The descriptive focuses on the basic data transformation into a form which makes to be able for the reader to read and understand about the point and the data. The use of this descriptive is to express and picturing the answers form the observation Sarwono state in (Fajri,2013). The focus of this study is on the fictional finalism of Gilgamesh's character, based on the Adler theory to analyze the data.

Ratna (2004) “states the qualitative method is a way of interpretation by presenting it in the form of a description. The data will be presenting in the word, sentence, or phrase that contain a message that related to the problem”. This qualitative descriptive is also a combination of both descriptive and qualitative methods simultaneously. Where Ratna (2004) “explains that merging the two methods can be done if they do not conflict”. Whereas qualitative data in literature are works, manuscripts, and research data. While the descriptive method according to Ratna (2004) “is a method that describes facts. So, it can be concluded that the two methods above are used in describing facts or symptoms that exist in objects in the form of manuscripts, literary works, or research data”.

3.2 Object of the Research.

The epic of Gilgamesh is a story that originates from 2500 years BC. This story was found in an ancient library in the former city of Uruk. This story is one of the oldest literary works in the world and is very popular. The popularity of this story began with the translation from Sumerian to English by Nancy Sandars in 1960. It became one of the stories that boosted Sandars' name among writers at that time due to sales of copies of The Epic of Gilgamesh reaching millions of copies compared to 2 previous works by Sandars.

Some of the most famous adaptations of "The epic of Gilgamesh" include the anime adaptation with the title "Fate grand order". Fate has several series, but the plot remains the same, Fate itself tells the story of a war between families involving spirit summoning technology in the form of servants or guards who are placed in artificial organic bodies to fight for the holy grail which can grant all the winner's wishes. However, in the series "Grand Order" it tells the story of the holy grail being thrown into Babylonia during the time of Gilgamesh. This story tells and depicts Gilgamesh exactly as told in "The Epic of Gilgamesh" by Sandars. And it is one of the latest adaptations that is best known by young people, especially animation fans.

The object of this research is a translated prose written by Sandars (1960) with the same title as the prose in the Uruk ruins, namely "The Epic of Gilgamesh"

The Epic of Gilgamesh. According to Ratna (2010) “the object is the whole of the symptoms that exist around human life”. Based on the explanation in the previous sentence, we can conclude. Objects are phenomena that occur and exist around us.

This phenomenon can be in the form of several forms of symptoms. Social phenomena that relate to social interactions or others. Or also symptoms in the form of literature that can be seen from literary works. Where literary works are objects, Ratna (2004) “explains that literary works are considered as symptoms”. In the quote just now, literary works are mentioned as symptoms, and in the quote in the previous paragraph, Ratna also mentions that symptoms are objects. This conclusion supports the opinion that literary works are a form of object in research.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data.

The form of the data is word, sentence or phrase contain a problem of the research. Arikunto (2002) “explained documentation is the act of finding related data things like notes, books, newspapers, magazines, transcripts, and Event schedule”. “Data collection techniques carried out with content analysis techniques (content analysis) which includes listening techniques, note and library techniques”(Al-Ma'ruf, 2010) in (Damayanti, 2014). In connection with what has been explained by Arikunto and Al-Ma'ruf, the collection of data in this research involves linking the analysis of related novels and taking notes from in the translation prose by (Sandars, 1962) concerned with the Approach used. Next Hornby (2010) defines that it is the action of paying attention to something and

being sure to remember it. As Hornby said that the data should take by full attention so the researcher will do the process:

Library Research Method This research uses the literature work and previous study as the data. The researcher uses translation prose “The epic of Gilgamesh” by (sandars,1960). **Primary Data** The primary data is the word or everything which is related to the theory of fictional finalism inside the translation prose “The epic of Gilgamesh” by (Sandars,1960). **Secondary Data** The secondary data is all the book, paper, and journal that help the researcher to complete the analysis such as previous study and paper that related to the object of the research.

3.4 Method analyzing data.

In this research, researchers used descriptive analysis to analyze the data, by collecting data and analyzing the data using individual psychology and fictional finalism and then drawing conclusions based on what was analyzed. According to Creswell (1994) descriptive research techniques involve collecting data regarding the current situation. The aim of descriptive techniques according to Creswell (2012) is to methodically find a comprehensive explanation and picture of the research object. Interpreting and interpretation are the process of reviewing data through several predetermined processes that will help assign some meaning to the data and arrive at relevant conclusions. This involves taking the results of data analysis, making conclusions about the relationships studied, and using them to draw conclusions.

The researcher analyzes all the intrinsic and extrinsic element of literature such as plot, character, theme, setting and Point of view. The researcher also analyzes the element of literature by applying the theory of Fictional Finalism that was found in the translation prose. Next the researcher analyzes all the words that reflect a Fictional finalism in the translation prose. Lastly the researcher takes a note for whole word that contains a theory of fictional finalism.

3.5 Method of presenting the analysis result.

The researcher will be presenting the analysis data in a descriptive analysis method. The researcher will analyze the data that has been obtained using the descriptive analysis method. According to Ratna (2004) descriptive analysis method is carried out by describing the facts which are followed by analysis. The researcher will describe the fact inside the object of the research using the fictional finalism from the individual psychology perspective approach.