

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology used to examine the data from the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda" was demonstrated in this chapter. There are five subchapters in this chapter which are 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 the strategy and the procedures of methods of data collection and analysis for research. In this research, qualitative method techniques are used in data analysis to classify situations, events, and dialogues within "The Prisoner of Zenda" novel and to outline the narrative plot. The research that focuses on the characteristics of events or the distribution of variables is known as descriptive research, as it describes variables without changing them. Since descriptive research merely measures what already exists, it states things in a natural way.

This research uses a qualitative research design as the data are in the form of words, phrases, sentences, and expressions contained in the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda". As said by Creswell & Creswell, (2018) research design is a type of

investigation in which qualitative, quantitative, and mixed method approaches give specific direction to the research design process. Authors can complete this research by collecting, classifying, analyzing, and interpreting data. Qualitative research design generates descriptive data in spoken and written forms from people's behaviors or other data that the researcher can see (Litosseliti, 2010). According to Taylor & Bogdan, (2014), "qualitative methodology" is a research procedure that creates descriptive data in written or oral discourse from observed persons and behavior. In this sense, qualitative research implies discovering and describing phenomena through the process of observing in-depth and clarifying facts. This is discovered in the use of words and phrases that are utilized in the novel as the data source and is analyzed by the expert theory. This research used the theory of Joseph Campbell's book *The Hero with a Thousand Faces* edition (2004) to provide detailed stages of the hero patterns of Rudolf Rassendyll's journey in Anthony Hope's novel "The Prisoner of Zenda" (1894).

3.2 Object of the Research

Anthony Hope wrote the 1894 adventure novel "The Prisoner of Zenda", in which the King of Ruritania is drugged the night before his coronation and is unable to attend the ceremony. Political forces in the realm require that the king's coronation take place in order for him to keep the throne. In an effort to stabilize the shaky political climate of the interregnum, a fortuitous English nobleman on vacation in Ruritania who resembles the monarch is convinced to serve as his

political decoy. Some print versions of “The Prisoner of Zenda” also contain the 1898 sequel *Rupert of Hentzau*. The Ruritanian romance genre, which includes stories set in a fictional nation, typically in Central or Eastern Europe, was created as a result of the novels' popularity. Examples include *Graustark* from George Barr McCutcheon's novels and the neighboring nations of Syldavia and Borduria from the Tintin comics. “The Prison of Zenda” novel is considered as an adventure fiction and a romance in the Ruritania Tradition. The novel was published by J. W. Arrowsmith publisher in 1894 which printed both the hardcover and paperback of the novel, which consists of 310 pages in the original version.

The novel has undergone numerous adaptations, mostly for the big screen but also for the theatre, musicals, operettas, radio, and television. The 1937 Hollywood movie is likely the version that is most well-known. James Mason (1952), Douglas Fairbanks Jr. (1937), and Ramon Novarro (1922) all played the charismatic but ruthless Rupert of Hentzau. The novel was a commercial success and allowed Anthony Hope to become a full-time writer.

The object of the research discussed by the researcher is the hero patterns or hero's journey stage of the main character which is Rudolf Rassendyll in the novel “The Prisoner of Zenda” by Anthony Hope. The researcher used “The Prisoner of Zenda” novel as the data source. Moreover, The Hero's Pattern theory by Joseph Campbell was used in the analysis to find out the phases of hero's pattern which are Separation, Initiation, and Return, along with their stages.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

The data in this research were collected using the library research method. The library research method encompasses the evaluation of textual materials, irrespective of their temporal origin, by means of primary and secondary data sources (Ratna, 2009). In this research, the primary data source utilized was "The Prisoner of Zenda" novel written by Anthony Hope, while the secondary data source is the academic writings such as journal articles and books that relate to the topic of this research. The data source has the function in the data collection for different purposes in conducting the research. The chosen secondary data served as a point of reference for further research. The data collection process was executed in a methodical manner, adhering to a series of structured steps. The data were collected after the authors had determined the object of the research. According to Faruk, (2003) this type of research that collects data through the discovery of all relevant sources without the involvement of participants is called library research. Therefore, this research is basically an application of library research methods.

The researcher takes several steps to collect the data. First, the researcher reads "The Prisoner of Zenda" novel to understand the storyline and the main character. The researcher then carefully reads the book again and explicates the data by highlighting, underlining, and annotating the specific words, phrases or sentences. The data were collected based on topics and theories, including categorizing, selecting, and reducing the relevant information such as words,

phrases, and dialogue suitable to support Rudolf Rassendyll's theory of Hero's Pattern. Lastly, the researcher organized the collected data based on the three phases of Hero's pattern such as Separation, Initiation, and Return along with each stage.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

The researcher took some steps in analyzing the data. The first step was doing the preliminary analysis of the intrinsic elements of the "The Prisoner of Zenda" novel by Anthony Hope. The preliminary analysis commences with an evaluation of the fundamental intrinsic elements of the data source, encompassing the plot, setting, characters, point of view, and themes. The next step entailed extrinsic element data analysis by applying the theory of hero patterns by Joseph Campbell in his book entitled *The Hero with a Thousand Faces* to the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda" written by Anthony Hope. In analyzing the data, the researcher did the qualitative process analysis. As said by Creswell & Creswell, (2018), the researcher explain what they perceive in the detail description. This information is given in the context of the person, place, or event. According to Ratna (2009), descriptive analysis, is an analytically design research strategy that describes facts in data gathered and does so with understanding and rationale. Hypotheses and claims in qualitative research are developed and evaluated to recognize, research, and understand connections and concepts within the data.

3.5 Method of Presenting the Analysis Result

The researcher presented the findings of the research using a qualitative descriptive method. The qualitative descriptive method gathers the data in the form of words and presents them in a descriptively manner (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The researcher used the descriptive qualitative method since the researcher presented the results by describing and explaining them in words and sentences, which was done to present the hero patterns of the main character in “The Prisoner of Zenda” novel by Anthony Hope. It is hoped that this presentation method will make it easier for readers to understand this research.