CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the methods based on the expert used in this research. This chapter is divided into a few subchapters, the methods is qualitative research, the methods used are in research design, analyzing object of the research, collecting some data, analyzing data, and presenting data.

3.1 Research Design

Research design describes how a research is carried out, including data and data sources used in research, techniques in collecting data, and also how the data is analyzed and valid research.

According to Creswell (2018), qualitative research is research that analyzes a phenomenon that explores the surface and carries out in-depth research. Qualitative research investigate and understand the significance individuals or groups give to social problems. According to Creswell (2018), qualitative research has characteristics such as the researcher being the main instrument, emphasizing process, inductive data analysis, qualitative descriptive nature, and meaning as fundamental components in research. Researchers in qualitative research are key instruments which specifically collect data.

Apart from looking at a phenomenon, qualitative research, according to Flicks (2014), is also an approach that focuses on understanding and describing social reality from a particular viewpoint. For this reason, this research describe in-depth description

of the phenomenon under study. Flick (2014) explains that qualitative research has several aims such as describing and comparing. In this research, the researcher better describe a phenomenon found so that this research use descriptive qualitative research.

According to Ritchie et al. (2003), descriptive qualitative research analyzes phenomena where data is synthesized to provide descriptive explanations. In descriptive analysis, two main features are language and substantive content or meaning. Language in qualitative descriptive research is crucial because it describes how a phenomenon is understood and how the phenomenon is essential. Besides, substantive content or meaning is also vital because qualitative research must examine details from various perspectives or descriptions that need to be understood and analyzed further. From this, descriptive qualitative research explores a phenomenon by providing an in-depth description of the findings. Phenomena can be of various types, such as social circumstances, culture, and literary works. In this study, the researcher analyzed data that was taken from a novel, a work of literature.

This research focused on thesis studies and analysis to see how women's resistence toward domestic roles is contained in the novel "The Color Purple" by Alice Walker using Feminist Approach and also using theory by Simone De Beavouir and Johan Galtung.

3.2 Object of the Research

The fight for independence in "The Color Purple" by Alice Walker against the building of domesticity served as the subject of this study. The feminism hypothesis

was relevant to this study. In accordance with the feminism theory, the researcher examined women's struggles using the women existence theory by Simone de Beauvoir (2010) and violence against women using the triangle theory by Galtung (2013).

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

The research data consists of two parts: primary data and secondary data. Primary data is the main data or object of research (Rabianski, 2003). In research, primary data is very important data, where this data later be studied and interpreted further. The primary data for this research is every sentence, dialogue, phrase, word, sentence, paragraph from "The Color Purple" novel. Meanwhile, secondary data are supporting sources that are used to analyze primary data (Rabianski, 2003). In this research, researchers use books, articles, journals, magazines, documents, and so on, which are related and can help in the research process.

This research uses non-participant and non-observation methods. Non-participants are researchers who are not directly involved in the life of the object being tested and only act as observers (Busetto et al., 2020). Meanwhile, non-observation is where the research is not carried out by observation because the researcher is not present at the research location. By using non-participant and non-observation, this research becomes document analysis research, where the research further analyze and interpret the information contained in documents, such as articles, emails, books, and

so on (Bowen, 2009). In this case, researchers use books as data that be analyzed further.

The way a researcher gathers data is called a method of data collection. The perspective of literary writings that reflect people's lives and social reality was the emphasis of data gathering approaches, according to Ratna (2013). In order to gather data, researchers must follow a number of steps:

1. The researcher has read the novel "The Color Purple" until end and looked at the data every sentence related to the phenomenon onto fully comprehend its themes.

2. Highlighting every sentence, phrase, word, dialogue, paragraph passages in the novel "The Color Purple" that illustrate how women struggle and experience violence in ways that are relevant to the study's theoretical framework.

3. Making notes on any passages or conversations that touch on the theory employed in this study's analysis of violence against women and its various manifestations.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

In method of analysing data in qualitative research is used for the process of providing structure and meaning to the data to be collected (Cresswell & Cresswell, 2018). The elements considered in intrinsic data are very attached to the literary work and have a major contribution to understanding and interpreting the message of the literary work. Intrinsic data here include theme, plot, characters, dialogue, setting, point of view, figures of speech, and language style. Meanwhile, extrinsic data is data taken

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from external factors of the literary work but which has influenced or been influenced by the literary work. This external data provide context for understanding the creation and meaning of literary works. Examples of external data include the author's background, historical and social context, and the influence of the work.

There were various measures the researcher followed to conduct the analysis. First, describe the theory that underlies data analysis. Second, the researcher selected the facts based on the theory employed and quoted the quotation that had been gathered. After that, draw inferences from the information that has been discovered.

3.5 Method of Presenting Data

There are two strategies of presenting research results using tables and textual (Creswell, 2018). This research using informal methods to do the research that gathers data, this research use descriptive qualitative results will be presented in the form descriptions of words and sentences for making this thesis rather than using systematic methods described by methodological communities. Descriptive means that the researcher will present research results using paragraphs (Creswell, 2018). The researcher's result be presented form sentence, word, text, paragraph without percentage, numeric, table or diagrams.