Chapter III
Research Methodology

3.1   Research Method

The method used in this research is qualitative methods. A method that usually done in literary studies and also become an important part of research social sciences. According to Moleong (2017:6) qualitative research method is research that intends to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects. The instrument that will be used in this research are a novel Around the World in Eighty Days by Jules Verne. The chosen resource are used to collect the data to make the research become systematic. Bogdan and Taylor (in Moleong, 2007:3) stated that qualitative methodology is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written and spoken words from the people and objects observed. In qualitative research, the researcher is the key instrument. Therefore, researchers must have the provision of theory and broad insight so that they can ask questions, analyze, and construct objects under study to be clearer.

The writer conducts this research by using qualitative descriptive method. The type of research method chosen is descriptive analysis, the notion of descriptive analytical method according to (Sugiono: 2009: 29) is a method that serves to describe or provide an overview of the object under study through data or samples that have been collected as is without analyzing and draw general conclusions.

In other words, analytical descriptive research takes problems or focuses attention on problems as they are when the research is carried out,

the results of the research are then processed and analyzed to draw conclusions.

3.2   Technique of Collecting Data

According to Moleong (2017:6) the source of qualitative data are speech and written language that have been researched and observed so that the aims and objectives conveyed by the object can be found. According to Cresswell (1994) A qualitative study is defined as an inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem, based on building a complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of informants, and conducted in a natural setting. Qualitative is descriptive and tends to use analysis. Focusing on in-depth observations that refer to data also utilize existing theory as supporting material. As the data is needed in this research, here are the steps that will be taken by the writer as follows:

1. Reading

According to Tarigan (2008: 7) reading is a process conducted and used by readers to obtain messages to be conveyed by the author through the media words or written language. In order to understanding the novel, reading is needed to define the meaning from the works. The meanings of words are linked into the meaning of phrases, clauses, sentences, and finally the meaning of the whole reading. Reading has the main purpose of seeking and obtaining information, including content, and understanding the meaning of the works. According to Grellet (2004:7) reading is a contious guessing process, and the following result usually more important than the subsequent discovery. The writer will read the novel from the beginning to

the end. On the third time of reading, the writer will start to underlining the dialogue or descriptive text that are related to the plot and characters in the novel.

2. Analyzing

According to Komaruddin (2002) analysis is a thinking activity to decompose a whole into components so that it recognizes the signs of the components, their relationship to each other, and their respective functions in an integrated whole. In conducting this research after reading the novel from the beginning to the end, underlining related text, the writer will be finding out the data that sourced from the novel which is quotes in the form of narrative and dialogues.

3.3   Technique of Analysis Data

In order to analyze the data sourced from the novel and find the conclusion, the writer will read the novel completely from start until the end. Also, the writer will underline the important narrative quotes or dialogues that delivered by the characters that has the relationship with the plot and characters. In data deduction, the writer will be focused on collecting main data after reading. After the data being quoted, the writer will analyze the relating data based on plot and characterization as the theory.