

## **Chapter III**

### **Research Method**

#### **3.1. Research Design**

This study is conducted by using a qualitative method. When it comes to qualitative research, words are primarily used in processing data analysis. Research is considered qualitative if its goal is to ascertain "what things 'exist' rather than to determine how many such things there are" (Harahap, 2020: 8). More literally, 'quality' refers to the nature of things, rather than to their quantity. According to Moloeng, qualitative research aims to comprehend phenomena related to what is experience by the research subject, such as behavior, perceptions, motives, actions, etc. (Harahap, 2020: 8).

Qualitative research can be classified into two parts, namely analytical descriptive (tick description) and descriptive-explanatory. Detailed descriptive (tick description) is qualitative research that aims to understand and interpret the subject and "give" all the visible symptoms and interpret what is behind the symptoms (noumena). In other words, it describes in detail what, who, where, when, how, why, and the like about the subject under study. Explanatory descriptive is qualitative research not only aimed at understanding and interpreting what is behind the symptoms, but also building new theories. (Harahap, 2020: 8)

Within qualitative research, there are several ways to collect data one of them is called Document Elicitation Techniques. This technique allows text documents to be the source of data collection. This technique is commonly encountered when conducting research on manuscripts, literary works and performing arts. (Harahap, 2020: 65)

Based on what is described, the qualitative method is appropriate for this study because the research object of the present study is a part of literary works and the data obtain is in the form of words or textual data.

### **3.2. Technique and Procedure of Data Collection**

Data (which usually takes the form of various types of information) for qualitative research can be in the form of: writing, recorded oral speech, images, numbers, and various other forms of data that can be transcribed as text (Harahap, 2020: 46). Data may be raw or analyzed, experimental or observational (Australia 2024: 5).

This study uses close reading as the technique for collecting the research data. Elaine Showalter defines close reading as “slow reading” with “a deliberate attempt to detach ourselves from the magical power of story-telling and pay attention to language, imagery, allusion, intertextuality, syntax, and form (Rosewall 2018:9).

Elain’s statement is in line with what the writer is going to collect the data for this study. Because the object of this study is novel which contains story and narrative structure in it, thus close reading becomes the necessity to be applied as the technique for collecting research data.

Additionally, similar to Elain, Moya argues, close reading is the kind of intensive reading and rereading that calls for a heightened attention to literary language and form, considering both as semantic structures that mediate the perceptions of the social world held by authors and readers. She added that close reading means paying special attention to literary language and form while acknowledging the influence of culture and society on the creation and expression of a work. (Rosewall 2018: 10).

### **3.3. Techniques of Data Analysis**

After the data is collected, the writer will process and analyze the data by using relevant theories to present the appropriate and factual answers for the research questions. First, the writer will use narratology to analyze the structure of the novel. Then, the theory of antihero by M.H Abrams and the theory of coping by Lazarus and Folkman will be used to analyze the research data that will in line with the answers of the research problems.

Research data is any information that has been collected, observed, generated or created to validate original research findings. Research data may be arranged or formatted in such a way as to make it suitable for communication, interpretation and processing (Australia, 2024: 8). According to (Harahap, 2020: 70) there are three steps of analyzing research data.

1. Data reduction. After the primary and secondary data have been collected by sorting the data, creating themes, categorizing, focusing the data according to its field, discarding, arranging the data in a certain way and making summaries into units of analysis, the data needs to be checked again and grouped them in accordance to the research problem. In this case, after the structure of the novel is analyzed, the writer will reduce the data by selecting what is relevant and what is not for the answers of the research problems.
2. Display data. This form of analysis is carried out by presenting the data in narrative form, where the writer describes the results of the data findings in the form of text descriptions, charts, relationships between categories that are sequential and systematic. The selected data which contains antihero characteristic and maladaptive coping mechanisms will be presented in the discussion in accordance with the systematic arrangement.
3. Drawing conclusions. Even though in data reduction the conclusions have been drawn, they are not permanent, there is still the possibility of additions and reductions occurring. So at this step, the conclusions have been found in accordance with the data evidence obtained in the field accurately and factually. Conclusions are drawn using inductive techniques without generalizing one finding to other findings.