# **Chapter III**

# **Research Method**

## **Research Design**

1. Qualitative Research Method

The method that used in this research is a qualitative research method. Qualitative research is a form of investigation that investigate and offers deeper understandings of real-world issues (Moser & Korstjens, 2017). According to Creswell (2016), qualitative research is described as a method of inquiry aimed at comprehending social or humanitarian issues. It involves constructing intricate and holistic depictions using language, detailing informants' perspectives, and conducting research in a natural environment (Lanka, Lanka, Rostron, & Singh, 2020).

Qualitative research prioritizes quality over quantity, with data obtained not through questionnaires but through methods such as interviews, direct observation, and examination of relevant official documents. Additionally, qualitative research places importance on the process rather than solely focusing on the outcomes. This emphasis arises from the belief that understanding the relationship between the components under study is more evident when observed in the course of the process (Purwadi & Rudatin, 2022). This aligns with this research, where data collection comes from library research with objects in the form of text originating from the book *Grimm's Fairy Tales* for the original version of the fairy tale *The Twelve Dancing Princesses* and other versions of the story from the website Surlalunefairytales.com. This is in accordance with what Purwadi and Rudatin said previously about the qualitative research method.

## **Object of the Research**

The main data sources in qualitative research are words and actions, the rest is in the form of additional data such as documents and so on. In this regard, it is clear that the data is divided into words and actions, written data sources, photos and statistics (Moleong, 2007). The term "data source" in research refers to the entity from which data can be acquired. In the context of utilizing interviews as a data collection method, the data source is referred to as an informant, denoting an individual who provides responses or answers questions, either in written or oral form. In the case of employing observation, the data source encompasses objects, movements, or processes. In the context of documentation, documents or notes serve as the data source (Suharsimi, 2006).

In this research, the sole secondary source is a form of text derived from the book *Grimm's Fairy Tales* authored by The Grimm Brothers, serving as the original version of the fairy tale *The Twelve Dancing Princesses*. The data for the four other version of the fairy tale were acquired from surlalunefairytales.com, a website that compiles diverse versions of *The Twelve Dancing Princesses* from various countries in English translations.

## **Technique of Collecting Data**

The researcher uses qualitative research. Techniques used in collecting the data in this research are

1. Close Reading Method

Close reading, stemming from literary theory and evolving since its initial development by figures like John Crowe Ransom and the "New Critics" in the late 1930s and early 1940s, is a method that involves a meticulous examination, deconstruction, and analysis of media text. It serves as a means of revealing the flaws and contradictions present in a media artifact. Yet, close reading is also a form of appreciation for the various ways in which a text generates meaning. By thoroughly questioning and explaining, a theorist can employ close reading to uncover previously overlooked qualities within a media artifact (Tanenbaum & Bizzocchi, 2009)

Using this method, researcher read the five versions of *The Twelve Dancing Princesses* by reading carefully and thoroughly to analyze the differences and similarities in each version of the story.

## **Data Analysis**

According to Miles and Huberman, data analysis is data collection, data reduction, data presentation and the final step is drawing conclusions. The following is how the procedure process and analyze the data that has been collected.

1. Content Analysis

Content analysis is a research technique employed to identify the existence of specific words, themes, or concepts in provided qualitative data, such as text. Through content analysis, the researcher can quantify and scrutinize the occurrence, interpretations, and associations of these particular words, themes, or concepts (Berelson, 1952).

By using this method, the researcher analyzed the content of each version of *The Twelve Dancing Princesses* to determine the similarities and different the based on the story structure, characters, as well as how cultural variation elements in each version by employing Vladimir Propp's function theory. The researcher analyzed each version of these fairy tales to determine the number of functions present in each version, in accordance with the principles outlined by Vladimir Propp.

1. Interpretation and Findings

The process of interpreting and interpreting the data produced in a study is called interpretation of research results. This includes studying data patterns, trends, and correlations to develop reliable findings and draw meaningful conclusions. The interpretive process leads to findings. Through interpretation, researcher can identify key findings that reflect the essence of the data that has been analyzed using theory of function by Vladimir prop and finding 31 functions present in each version of the story. These findings later be presented as research results, in the form of a description.

The researcher elucidated the research findings by employing the comparative literary theory, specifically adhering to Cao's comparative variation theory. The outcome of this research yield a comprehensive comparison outlining the distinctions and resemblances among the five renditions of the fairy tale *The Twelve Dancing Princesses*. Additionally, the research included an examination of the cultural elements inherent in each version.