

Chapter III

Research Methodology

3.1 Research Method

When investigating an object, a research design is essential to thoroughly detail the investigative approach. As stated by Cresswell (2014), research design encompasses the planning and procedures for conducting research, detailing the methods for data collection and analysis. The goal of a research design is to ensure that the gathered evidence enables the researcher to address the initial question as clearly as possible.

The importance of research methods in conducting research cannot be ignored. Use of specific research methods can assist researchers in addressing and identifying the issues that are the focus of the study. In this context, the author employs a qualitative descriptive method for this purpose. According to Sukmadinata (2009) qualitative method is a research approach aimed at describing and analyzing phenomena, events, beliefs, attitudes, and social activities on an individual or group basis.

Based on the author observation, the phenomena in this study similarity in the backgrounds of the central characters, they both come from a fisherman background. Additionally, both novels were penned by Ernest Hemingway, which likely shapes how these characters are developed. This study using qualitative descriptive method because the data to be analyzed is presented in the form of description through the written story found in both novels.

The author analyzing the similarities and differences between the central

characters in “The Old Man and The Sea” and “To Have and Have Not”. This study analyzing the analysis of structures in both novels and exploring the intrinsic elements that shape the central characters using structuralism theory by Jauharoti. After finding the structure the analysis continued with the assist of comparative literature by Kasim to find the similarities and differences between the central characters.

3.2 Research Design

Based on what will be analyzed by the researcher, the primary data used in this study are the novels “The Old Man and The Sea” and “To Have and Have Not” by Ernest Hemingway. The main objective of this research is to identify similarities and differences in the central characters of both novels. To achieve this, the researcher must first deconstruct the structures of both novels, particularly their intrinsic elements, using structuralism theory by Jauharoti. Once the novel structures have been analyzed, these representations can identify similarities and differences in their central characters, which are then compared using the theory of comparative literature. Therefore, the research design aims to serve as a tool to elaborate on the representation of intrinsic novel elements in identifying similarities and differences in central characters.

3.3 Technique and Procedure of Data Collection

In this study, the researcher serves as the primary instrument for gathering information. Thus, qualitative researchers must ensure the credibility of their research by actively participating and engaging directly

in the field. According to Creswell (2014), qualitative researchers personally gather the necessary data to support their research, making themselves the sole instrument for data collection. The writer outlines several steps taken to collect the data for this study:

1. Selecting two novels by Ernest Hemingway for analysis in this study.
2. Carefully reading the chosen novels to better understand and identify their intrinsic elements.
3. Conducting research in the library to find data or other theories that can assist in this study.

3.4 Techniques of Data Analysis

This research will explore comparison of central character between two different novels, namely “The Old Man and The Sea” and “To Have and Have Not”. The writer will undertake several steps to gather data for this study:

1. Analyzing the intrinsic elements, the content, and structure that shape the central characters of both novels using structuralism theory.
2. Analyzing the similarities and differences in the central characters found using comparative literature theory.