# **CHAPTER III**

# **RESEARCH METHOD**

## **Research Design**

### **3.1.1 Qualitative Research Method**

This research adopts a qualitative method to deeply understand Lake Toba folklore and *Tsuru No Ongaeshi*. The qualitative approach allows flexibility to capture cultural nuances, emotions, and complexities that quantitative methods may miss. By using qualitative methods like interviews and focus groups, the research aims to uncover the layers of complexity in folklore traditions and explore intertextuality between two cultures. Qualitative methods, as highlighted by Atkinson (2017), offer advantages such as insight into co-constructions of meaning, understanding lived experiences, and flexibility in data collection and analysis. They are adaptable to various research approaches and valuable for exploring social constructions, activist texts, and emerging themes in complex social phenomena.

## **3.2 Object of the Research**

The objects of this research are two folk tales: *Asal Mula Danau toba* by Nur Aisyah and *Tsuru No Ongaeshi* from Japanese folklore. According to intertextual theory as proposed by Kristeva (1980), texts are interconnected and influence each other through cultural and historical contexts, making them ideal subjects for comparative analysis (Kristeva:1980). *Asal Mula Danau toba* provides insight into Batak mythology, exploring themes of divine retribution and familial dynamics, which are crucial for understanding the narrative structures and moral teachings of Indonesian folklore.

Conversely, *Tsuru No Ongaeshi* is a classic example of Japanese folk literature, focusing on themes of gratitude, sacrifice, and the consequences of broken promises. Mikhail Bakhtin’s theory of dialogism highlights how narratives engage in a dialogue with other texts, reflecting diverse cultural ideologies and moral perspectives (Bakhtin:1981). By applying Bakhtin's concept, this study will analyze how *Tsuru No Ongaeshi* dialogues with *Asal Mula Danau toba*, revealing both shared and divergent elements in their storytelling traditions. This intertextual approach helps in understanding how these folk tales reflect and shape their respective cultural values while contributing to a broader discourse on narrative themes.

## **3.3 Technique of Collecting Data**

In preparing this research, the data collection techniques become an important step to support the success of the research. First of all, the technique of collecting data through literature study will be the main foundation, where researchers will go deep into the literature related to the folklore of Lake Toba and *Tsuru No Ongaeshi*. Next, close reading techniques will be intensively applied to analyze the folklore texts in detail, paying attention to every detail, nuance and cultural context that might affect understanding and interpretation. As such, the combination of literature study, and close reading, is expected to produce rich and in-depth data, helping in compiling a solid and informative intertextual analysis in this research.

## **3.4 Data Analysis**

In this research, the researcher will analyze the data in the following way:

1. The researcher will Analyze and describe similar things in the folktales of *Danau toba* and *Tsuru No Ongaeshi*.
2. The reseacher will show how these motive create a link between the two cultures, namely culture in North Sumatra and culture in Japan.
3. The researcher will Identify the central themes that emerge in the narratives of each folklore.
4. The researcher will Compare the narratives and explore similarities and differences in the structure of the Lake Toba and *Tsuru No Ongaeshi* folktales.