

CHAPTER III

THE RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter is presented to give a clear picture of what the researcher is going to do this study, especially in analyzing Raden Adjeng Kartini's Conflict in *Letters of a Javanese Princess* Translated by Agnes Louis Symmers. This chapter describes the methodology in this research, those are: research design, data and data source, data collection, credibility and dependability, and also data analysis and interpretation.

A. Research Design

This research is using qualitative research. Moelong (2005: 6) states that qualitative research is the research that has aims to understanding the phenomenon about what subject experienced holistically, descriptively in the form of words and language, in a special natural contexts with employing any nature method with make a researcher as a key of the instrument.

Ary *et al* (2010: 425) states that qualitative research investigates the quality of relationships, activities, situations, and materials. It focuses on understanding the context and attempts to explain the intentionality of behaviors. In qualitative studies, the human investigator is the primary

instrument for the gathering and analyzing of data. The qualitative researcher attempts to arrive at a rich description of the people, objects, events, places, conversations, and so on.

This study used descriptive research, applying the way to describe the conflict and the conflict solving by textual approach of the psychological literature analysis. It's also to do describe of analyzing the conflicts and solution Implemented in Education. Referring to the design used to collect both primary and secondary data, this research recommence library research. Library research is done in order to obtain secondary data, that will be used as the basis of theoretical issues related to the author and relevant to the issues, to support data obtained during the research by studying books, literature, lecture notes, and other sources which relevant to the issues.

B. Data and Data Sources

According to Bungin (2001: 123) the data is the material information about the object of the research. While the data sources are the material sources related to the research. As Ary *et al* (2010: 431) states that the data sources are written by someone who has had firsthand experience with the phenomenon under study; it is considered a **primary source**. For example, researchers have used diaries and letters written by pioneer women to

understand what life was like for such women in the early years of our country.

A **secondary source** is a secondhand description written by someone who may have heard about an event from others but did not directly experience it. You cannot assume that documents always provide accurate accounts of events or settings. Other sources of data should be used whenever possible to corroborate the conclusions presented in the document.

The data in this research is taken from *Letters of a Javanese Princess*, translated in English by Agnes Louis Symmers (Translator) on 1921. It was translated from the original Dutch with a foreword by Louis Couperus (1863-1923), the greatest Dutch Novelist. It has 310 total pages.

The data sources in this research used primary and secondary data. The data in this research related to some following aspect:

1. Primary Data

Suryabrata (2002: 39) states that primary data are the data that is collected by the researcher through the first object directly. The primary data in this research were taken from the work entitled “A Study of R.A Kartini’s Conflict in *Letters of a Javanese Princess* Translated by Agnes Louis Symmers” by Kartini’s thought and view.

2. Secondary Data

Suryabrata (2002: 17) states that secondary data are the data that is collected from other sources, and other material related to the problem, book or journal related to the literature. The secondary data from this research were taken from the biography, and other related literature which have related to the study. Such as; *RA KARTINI* By Tashadi, *R.A KARTINI; Biografi singkat 1879-1904* By Imron Rosyadi, *PANGGIL AKU KARTINI SAJA* By Pramoedya Ananta Toer, etc.

C. Data Collection

Ary *et al* (2010: 431) states that the most common data collection methods used in qualitative research are (1) observation (2) interviewing, and (3) document or artifact analysis. Artifacts may include audio and video recordings, photographs, games, artwork, or other items that provide insight related to the context or participants. The term *document* refers to a wide range of written, physical, and visual materials, including what other authors may term artifacts. Documents may be personal, such as autobiographies, diaries, and letters; official, such as files, reports, memoranda, or minutes; or documents of popular culture, such as books, films, and videos.

So, in this study, the writer used documentary technique in analyzing and obtaining the data, this method is attempted to collect the source of

information in the form of document which are relevant to be researched, the steps of collecting the data are described below:

1. Reading *Letters of a Javanese Princess* Translated by Agnes Louis Symmers to get a complete understanding.
2. Reading theory related to analyze the primary data.
3. Finding out the data related to the statement of the research problem.
4. Selecting and take the data related to the statement of the research problem.
5. Rechecking the whole data to decrease or to avoid falsity.

D. Credibility and Dependability

According to Miles and Huberman (1994: 278) *credibility* is the truth value like; do the findings of the study make sense? Are they credible to the people we study and to the reader? Do we have an authentic portrait of what we were looking at? Moreover the *dependability* is whether the process of the study is consistent, reasonably stable over time across the researcher and methods.

Credibility in qualitative research concerns the truthfulness of the inquiry's findings. As Ary *et al* (2010: 498) states that credibility or truth value involves how well the researcher has established confidence in the findings based on the research design, participants, and context. The

researcher has an obligation to represent the realities of the research participants as accurately as possible and must provide assurances in the report that this obligation was met.

Eisner in Ary *et al* (2010: 498) defines structural corroboration as a “means through which multiple types of data are related to each other to support or contradict the interpretation and evaluation of a state of affairs” The use of multiple sources of data, multiple observers, and/or multiple methods is referred to as triangulation. Structural corroboration uses different sources of data (data triangulation) and different methods (methods triangulation).

In this study, the researcher used *data triangulation* to achieve credibility, data triangulation used to find support for the observations and conclusions in more than one data source. The convergence of a major theme or pattern in the data from these various sources lends credibility to the findings.

Dependability is trustworthiness. Some strategies to investigate dependability are using an audit trail, replication logic, step wise replication, code–recoding, inter rater comparisons, and triangulation corroboration. Triangulation, which we have previously discussed, is also used to establish the dependability of qualitative studies. If multiple data sources or multiple methods result in similar findings, it enhances the reliability of the study.

So, to achieve dependability in this research the researcher used *triangulation of multiple data sources*. The data are collected from other sources, and other material related to the problem, like books, journal, biography and other related literature which have related to the study.

E. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Ary *et al* (2010: 481) states that data analysis in qualitative involves reducing and organizing the data, synthesizing, searching for significant patterns, and discovering what is important. The researcher must organize what the researcher had seen, heard, read and try to make sense of it in order to create explanations, develop theories, or pose new questions. According to Creswell in Ary *et al* (2010: 481) data analysis is described as a data analysis spiral. Once data are collected, they must be organized and managed. The researcher must become engaged with the data through reading and reflecting. Then the data must be described, classified, and interpreted. As Ary *et al* (2010: 490) states that data interpretation is about bringing out the meaning, telling the story, providing an explanation, and developing plausible explanations.

According to Miles and Huberman (1994: 11) data analysis consisting of three concurrent flows of activity; data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/ verification.

1. *Data reduction* refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data appear in written-up field notes or transcription. The steps of the data reduction in this research as follows:
 - a. Selected the main data from the data source, as follows:
 - 1) Marked and give notes to the sentences related to Kartini's conflict in the book of *Letters of a Javanese Princess*.
 - 2) Marked and give notes to the sentences which related to Kartini's problem solved in the book of *Letters of a Javanese Princess*.
 - b. Focused on the data related to the research problem, such as:
 - 1) Identified the kind of conflicts happened in *Letters of a Javanese Princess*.
 - 2) Identified how Kartini solves the problem through her collected letters.
 - 3) Identified how Kartini's thought in the Education.
 - 4) Identified what conflicts related in the education world
 - 5) Identified the solutions based on Kartini's thought in the education.

- c. Simplified and abstracted the important data and threw the unimportant data to get the clearest data, as follows:
 - 1) Classified the kind of conflict. They were psychological, physical, and sociological conflict.
 - 2) Simplified the conflict solving based on the Kartini's statements.
 - 3) Simplified Kartini's main thought in the education.
 - 4) Discovered how the important conflicts and solutions can be implemented in education based on data analyzed.
 - d. Transforming preparation from the notes or transcribed into the data display.
2. The second major flow of analysis activity is *data display*. Generally, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In qualitative research, the data display can do in short narrative form, chart, the relationship between category, graphic, and matrix. And in this research, the researcher used short narrative form to present data display.
 3. The third stream of analysis is *conclusion drawing/ verification*. Conclusion in qualitative can answer the research problem which is formulated since beginning. It refers to the new result. So, the unclear data become clear after researching. The new result here can use descriptive form. And it was all in once with the *data interpretation*

that is discussed the meaning of the outcomes reported in the previous section, state major conclusion and implication of the study.