

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

This chapter discusses the nature of the research, the source of the data, the data, the selection of the data, the data analysis, and the stages of the research.

3.1 The Nature of the Research

This research is naturally descriptive qualitative. This means that this research analyzes the data by describing the data in details. At the same time, this research is qualitative because the data analyzed are not in the forms of number (or numeric) but they are in the forms of words, phrases, or utterances or sentences.

The notions above come across with Creswell's view, He states that the qualitative research deals with exploring and understanding the group or individual meanings in social or human problem. The data usually in the form of words and it deals also with case studies (2009:22). Similarly with Creswell's view, Keegan (2009: 11) states that qualitative research is sorts of research that explores the questions such as what, why and how, rather than just how much or even how many. Then, it is primarily concerned with meaning than measuring. From both Creswell and Keegan's view, Neergaard and John Parm Ulhoi conclude that actually the objective of the qualitative research itself is to enhance concepts and

develop understanding of the social phenomena which accentuates on the meaning, experiences and the views of all participants (2006:4).

Granted the above horses' mouth explanations can be drawn such deduction that qualitative research is sort of research describes and analyzes the social phenomenon dealing with human and its humanity which is revealed in the form of words, schema and pictures not in form of statistics roles. It is therefore in terms of in description, the researcher intend to describe the data in details.

In relation on Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tale *The Little Mermaid*, then the researcher looked and identified dialogues, characters, actions, situations, and others by using symbol theory to analyze the data. As Perrine's view states that symbol is something that means more than what it is. It is an object, a person, a situation, an action or some other item that has literal meaning in the story, but suggests and represents other meaning as well (*See: Fadaee, 2010:20*). The researcher then utilized the symbol dictionaries as groundwork for interpreting the meaning of the symbols. Afterwards, the researcher intended to seek the issues of the gender-stereotype within the symbols found in *The Little Mermaid* using gender-stereotype theory as the basis of the analysis. Gender stereotype – at least in Brannon's view- is beliefs about psychological traits and characteristics of, as well as the activities appropriate to, men or women, in the other word beliefs and attitudes about masculinity and femininity (*1995:160*).

3.2 The Source of the Data

In general the data are generated and selected from the fairy tale hailed as *The Little Mermaid* by Hans Christian Andersen that researcher presented here are from two sources:

3.2.1 The Main Data

The main data here is the real and first version of *The Little Mermaid* that is straight from Hans Christian Andersen in 1836. In this case, the main data that the researcher taken is from Zvi Har'El. Published on 12 December 2007 and retrieved from http://hca.gilead.org.il/li_merma.html , on 25 December 2014.

3.2.2 The Supporting Data

The supporting data used in this study is entirely derived from written sources or library, such as books, journals, encyclopedias, articles, magazines, newspapers and so on. Besides coming from some dictionary of symbolism books, bibliography, commentary text of symbol related with the fairy tale present, criticism and some books that are related to the problem of the research. The researcher also uses the gender-stereotype books' analysis, discussion and so forth that are in line with the problem of the research.

3.3 The Data

The data obtained from the selection are in the form of symbols which can be in the form of objects, characters, situations, actions, and so forth in the story. The symbols of the story that are analyzed are from the fairy tale story hailed as *The Little Mermaid* by Hans Christian Andersen, written in 1836. Furthermore, from the symbols that the researcher found, he then figure out the issues behind the symbols that is related to the concept of gender-stereotype.

3.4 The Selection of the Data

The method of data selection is done related to the object researcher in fairy tale *The Little Mermaid* by Hans Christian Andersen, by utilizing a descriptive qualitative method, the data obtained are then inventory and analyzed using textual approach.

The first step of the research is to analyze structurally fairy tales with how to determine the basic narrative scheme to figure out the structure of the fairy tale itself. It is therefore we can know the elements of the fairy tale. Then proceed with the research determines the type of signs and characters to find which is the signifier-which can represent a signifier of symbols of the fairy tale.

The second step is to is to interpret the symbols often appear in the symbol and give such significance contribution to the plot and whole story.

The third, the symbols found then are looked further the issues of gender-stereotype by using the gender-stereotype theories from some experts as groundwork.

The fourth, the symbols of gender-stereotype found are then divided into the symbols of masculinity and femininity.

The last, the symbols of masculinity and femininity found are then generated into the adjectives traits of masculinity and femininity.

3.5 The Data Analysis

Initiate analysis of fairy tale *The Little Mermaid*, the researcher uses the theory of symbols combination of Perrine, Fedae, and some other expert opinions. This theory is utilized by the researcher to dissect elements of the symbols contained in the fairy tale. Afterwards, the researcher used the theory of gender-stereotype from Brannon, Ifegbesan, Martin & Halverson, and so forth to look further inside the symbol whether the symbols contain the issues of gender-stereotype concept in it.

According to Perrine's view, symbol is something that means more than what it is. It is an object, a person, a situation, an action or some other item that has literal meaning in the story, but suggests and represents other meaning as well (*See: Fadaee, 2010:20*). Another extend definition are from Hall in the dictionary of symbolism in eastern and western arts, he states that symbol is images, figures, human body and so on that has already stand for in the story and have meaning and issues behind it (1917:ix). Based on Perrine and Hall's view, it can be seen that symbol is

Symbol, is images, figures, objects, actions, human body, and so forth that has literal meaning, that stands for, represents other meaning instead of the literal meaning itself and can be related to the issues or concepts relevance to the meaning of the symbol itself

The combination of all – at least in the researcher’s view – makes it easy and speed up the process of classification of the symbols. Once classified, the symbol will be interpreted helped by the symbol dictionaries and this will be the basis of interpretation. Inside the meaning of the symbols interpreted, the researcher then will find out such issue of gender-stereotype revealed throughout the symbols themselves.

This section to describe about symbols in fairy tales entitled *The Little Mermaid* by Hans Christian Andersen. They are analyzed through the following steps:

- 3.4.1 Reading and studying the fairy tale entitled *The Little Mermaid* by Hans Christian Andersen.
- 3.3.2 Reading and identify symbols in the fairy tale.
- 3.3.4 Analysis the meaning of symbols in the fairy tale helped by the symbol dictionaries as the basis of interpretation. The interpretation of the symbols is tightly connected to the context when and where *The Little Mermaid* was produced.
- 3.3.5 Find out and analyze the gender-stereotype issues revealed throughout the meaning of the symbol that has been interpreted by using the theories or concept of gender-stereotype from some experts.

3.6 The Stages of the Research

This paper is structured systematically, which consists of five chapters to better facilitate readers to understand the contents. Each chapter explains the concept of discussion about paper theme and set of coherence that best relate to each other. The concept systematic of this paper based as follows:

Chapter 1 is Introduction. This chapter covers The Background of the Research, Questions of the Research, Objectives of the Research, Significance of the Research, Scope and Limitation, Definition of Special Terms.

Chapter 2 is Review of Related Literature. This chapter contains Literature, Fairy Tale, Gender-Stereotype, Symbol, and Review of Previous Works.

Chapter 3 is Method of The Research. This chapter discusses The Nature of the Research, The Source of the Data, The Data, The Selection of the Data, The Data Analysis, and the Phases of the Research.

Chapter 4 is Analysis and Findings. This chapter is at the core of the analysis and discussion of the paper theme, which includes the most possible meaning of interpretation of the symbols of gender-stereotype the fairy tale i.e *The Little Mermaid* in such several points of views.

Chapter 5 is Conclusion. This chapter is the end of the paper as well as the cover, which presents a summary of important draws from the deliberations of the paper theme, the elaboration of the objectives achieved and some suggestions.