

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Type of Research

In collecting data on the philosophy behind motifs and patterns of Batik Bakaran, the writer applied a qualitative method in this research. Qualitative research consists of collecting data by using form, emerging questions to the informant to generate responses, gathering word or image data and collecting information from the individual (Creswell, 2003, p. 32). By using open-ended questions, the writer made the informants speak up their best words to express their knowledge about philosophy behind the motifs and patterns of Batik Bakaran. In this research the writer used triangulation; interview, observation, and also pictures collection and note taking to collect data.

#### 3.2 Data Collection

The writer also uses “ethnographies” research to understand the informant’s knowledge about the philosophy behind the motifs and patterns of Batik Bakaran. Ethnography research is where the researcher studies a cultural group in natural setting by collecting, describing, analyzing, and interpreting the behavior, beliefs, and language that develop over time (Creswell, 2003, p. 42).

### 3.2.1 Informants

Informants of this research were the native residents of Bakaran Village who understand Batik Bakaran and live in Bakaran Village. The writer formulates some limitations in measuring the degree of “Bakaran villagers” as follows:

- a. The informants were born as the native residents of Bakaran Village.
- b. The informants are living in Bakaran Village.
- c. The informants are Javanese descendant.
- d. The informants know the story about Bakaran village.
- e. The informants know Bakaran’s batik motifs and patterns.
- f. The informants understand how to make batik.

The writer knows a person who is a batik maker from Bakaran Village. From the first informant the writer used snowball sampling method to find other informants who have better understanding of the philosophy behind the motifs and patterns of Batik Bakaran. According to Patrick Biernacki and Dan Waldorf (1981), snowball sampling is “The method (which) yields a study sample through referrals made among people who share or know of others who possess some characteristics that are of research interest (p. 141).” Snowball sampling is used when the interviewer asks the informants to recommend other person who could contribute or participate in the research.

For this study, the writer has interviewed three informants. The first informant is Mrs. A. (49 years old). She is the owner of Central Batik Tulis Bakaran store. She is also the chairman of UPPKS (*Usaha Peningkatan Pendapatan Keluarga Sejahtera/Family Welfare Income Improvement Unit*) “Putri Kota Garam” community. The second informant is Mrs. B. She is a batik maker. She has been painting batik for a long time and sells her works in her own house. The third one is Mr. C. He is the owner of Batik Tulis Asli Bakaran store. He is also working as a teacher in one of Junior High School in Juwana.

### **3.2.2 Instruments**

The writer did the research by interviewing the informants by recording the conversation using a recorder, taking pictures by camera, and making an outline to understand better the philosophy behind Batik Bakaran’s motifs and patterns.

### **3.2.3 Procedures**

The writer took the following procedures to collect the data:

1. The writer used the library research such as books and articles about Batik. Besides using library research, the writer also used internet to help him complete the research when he could not find the materials from the books.
2. The writer came to the location and interviewed the first informant. By using snowball sampling, the writer had the first informant recommend other person who might have

additional information about the philosophy of Batik Bakaran's motifs and patterns.

3. The writer interviewed the informants based on the writer's interview protocol on Batik Bakaran's motifs and patterns philosophy. During the interview, the writer asked the informants to recommend other individual to interview (snowball sampling) and took some pictures about Batik Bakaran.
4. The writer transcribed the recorded conversation, sorted it out and started analyzing the result to obtain the answer for research question.

### **3.3 Data Analysis**

In order to understand the batik patterns and its philosophy, the writer used the theories on chapter two about Batik Bakaran. In this research, the writer found out the patterns and the philosophy behind motifs and patterns of Batik Bakaran based on the data from interviews. The writer analyzed and categorized the patterns and philosophy of Batik Bakaran's motifs and patterns that he collected.