

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Type of Research

This study is a qualitative research. According to Creswell (2009, p. 173), qualitative research inquiry employs different philosophical assumptions, the strategies of inquiry, and methods of data collection, analysis and also interpretation. Berg (2007) also points out that qualitative research focuses on meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols and also the description of things. This research deals with the description and meanings of traditional costumes, and therefore, it falls into the category of a qualitative research.

3.2 Data Collection

For background information on traditional costumes, the writer collected data and information from library and internet. Book and articles relevant to the research topic are important in providing additional information about the traditional costumes, especially those worn by royal family.

Primary data for this research were collected through the following techniques of data collection:

1. Interview

The first stage to collect the data was to carry out in-depth interview with the respondents. Interview is a conversation aimed to get a specific purpose which is done by the two sides, the interviewer, the one who asks the questions and the interviewee, who give answers to the question (Moleong, 2000, p. 135). The purposes of doing the interview are to collect the data and to check the correctness and validity data, including the ones obtained during library research.

2. Documentation

Documentation strengthened and completed the data obtained in the interviews. It also provides visual image on the costumes in question. The writer took some pictures from the informant and also from *Keraton Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat*.

3.2.1 Informants

The informants of this research were people who have the knowledge about *Keraton Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat*, especially about its traditional costumes.

The writer used snowball sampling to find the informants. According to Biernacky and Waldorf, snowball sampling is “the method yields a study sample through referrals made among people who share or know of others who possess some characteristics that are of research interest” (Biernacki & Waldorf, 1981, p. 141). Snowball sampling is used when the interviewer ask the informant to recommend other persons who could participate or contribute to the research.

For this research, the writer interviewed two informants. The first is Mrs. X. (70 years old). She was a former lecturer of ISI Yogyakarta and also an *abdi dalem* in *Keraton Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat*. Her *abdi dalem* name is *K.R.T. Pujaningsih*. Her husband, *R.B. Sudarsono* was also an *abdi dalem*, and his *abdi dalem* name was *K.R.T. Mangkuwinata*. Mrs. X's mother can make batik. Mrs. X still teaches the traditional dance in *Keraton* every Sunday at *Bangsas Kasatriyan*. The second informant was Mrs. Y. (50 years old). She is Mrs. X's daughter. She studied traditional dance at ISI Yogyakarta (1987-1991) and ISI Surakarta (2001-2005). Since 1983, Mrs. Y has been practiced dancing in *keraton* and often attends various events inside and outside the *keraton*. Until now if there is a chance Mrs. Y will come to the *keraton* to practice.

3.2.2 Instruments

For interviewing the informants, some questions were prepared beforehand. During the interviews, some additional questions emerged. the writer recorded the interviews, made some fieldnotes, and took pictures.

3.2.3 Procedures

The writer took the following procedures to collect the data:

1. For secondary data, the writer did a library research and found relevant books and articles from online sources (the internet), especially those related to the traditional costume in *Keraton Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat*.

2. The writer tried to find suitable respondents or those who have the knowledge of the traditional costume in *Keraton Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat*. Fortunately, a friend of the writer referred the writer to some potential informants. The writer finally decided to select them as the informants for her research.
3. The writer interviewed the informants and recorded the interviews.
4. The writer took pictures to document the traditional costumes.
5. The writer transcribed the recorded conversation and analyzed the primary data from the interviews.

3.3 Data Analysis

After all data are collected, the first step taken by the writer was to describe the traditional costumes of children and teenagers of the royal family in *Keraton Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat*. The second step was to explain the functions and meanings of the costume. All data from the interviews, documentation, and from the secondary resources, such as library research and the internet, helped the writer to carry out her analysis on the traditional costumes of the royal family in *Keraton Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat*.