

CHAPTER 3

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Data Collection

The data collection method is done in two ways, those are by interviewing directly with the informant, and by the method of collecting data from books, journals, the internet, and others. As cited from John W. Creswell (2009), data collection procedures include observations, interviews (Creswell, 2009, p. 45), and documentation (Creswell, 2009, p. 253). The following is the way that the writer does in the data collection method as follows.

1) Observation

Observation is made to collect data about the Chinese Wedding Tradition. The writer conducted observations of *Sangjit* tradition by observing directly when *Sangjit* is held. The writer does research by direct observation in Hendy and Vania *Sangjit* event. The writer expects for the results of the data can be obtained more accurate and understandable.

2) Interviews

Interviews were conducted to collect data on the *Sangjit* tradition in Semarang. The writer interviews to obtain accurate information from the informants and using snowball sampling. First, the writer interviewed one of the owners of the pagoda in Semarang, named A Woen Chi. Second, the writer interviewed Mboen Peter from Wise Event Organizer to collect more data and observed directly in Hendy and Vania's *Sangjit* event. Third, the writer interviewed one of the leaders of a religious event like funeral, wedding, or calculation of the auspicious day, named Saikong Mahmud.

3) Documentation

Data collection is done at a *Sangjit* event in a Chinese family then documenting it in the form of photos as supporting researcher data. For the documentation from Hendy and Vania *Sangjit* event, the writer gets help from Ronal Venas as the photographer to take some pictures during *Sangjit* event. The writer documented them in writing and voice recorder.

4) Library Research

The writers collect data through journals, books, literature book references. Besides, the writer also collects data from the Internet in the hope that the writer can add new data that does not exist so it can be more easily understood by the reader.

3.2 Research Procedure

The writer took the following procedures to collect the data:

1. The writer used library research such as journals, articles, and books about Chinese Wedding Tradition from the internet.
2. The writer conducted 3 interviews with different people and made an appointment with each of the informants before the writer came to meet the informants to conduct an interview.
3. The writer then observed directly the *Sangjit* event which was held on September 16, 2018, in Hendy and Vania *Sangjit* event. The writer gets help from Mboen Peter (Wise Event Organizer), one of the Event Organizers who handles the event. The writer took notes about the stages and hours during the event. For the photos, the writer gets help from Ronal Venas as the photographer to take photos. At the end of the event, the writer interviewed Mboen Peter to complete the data.

4. The writer also searches for another informant who knows about *Sangjit* and went to the house in Ambarawa to do an interview. The informant's name is *Saikong* Mahmud. The writer also asks about the data that the writer got from the first informant then match with the explanation from *Saikong* Mahmud. The writer also makes a note and takes the voice record about the results.
5. The writer transcribed the voice record's interviews, sorted them out and started analyzing the results to obtain the answer for the research question.

3.3 Data Analysis

The data that have been collected were analyzed using the qualitative method. In this *Sangjit* research, the writer analyzes this research using folklore studies. The writer collected the data then analyzed it based on the observation and the result of the interviewed that has been done. Later, the writer would write it as a result of the report.

