

CHAPTER 3

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Type of Research

The type of this research is qualitative research. Creswell (2013) explains that qualitative method includes observations, interviews, and documentation as well as recording. For this research, the main data was collected by having interviews and making recording (Guetterman, 2015).

3.2 Data Collection

To collect primary data, the researcher interviewed the informants and the questions are related to the stereotypes of virginity that they know. The secondary data was gained from journals, books and internet sources.

3.2.1 Informants

The researcher needed informants to obtain data on the stereotypes of virginity in Semarang. The informants were the adolescents in Semarang. The writer interviewed and did group interview with young people in Semarang to find out the circulated beliefs on virginity. To get reliable data the researcher set some criteria of the informants. The criteria were as follows:

- a) The interviewees live in Semarang.
- b) The interviewees were 18-23 years old

In order to get the information about the stereotypes, the writer had a group interview with eleven Semarang adolescents. The writer did three group interviews with different interviewees:

- a. The first interview was held on 29 December 2019. The number of interviewees were 5 persons

- b. The second interview was held on 18 January 2020. The interviewee was 1 person
- c. The third interview was held on 28 January 2020. The number of interviewees were 5 persons

The interviewees were the adolescents in Semarang who were between 20 to 25 years old. From the information of the respondents' shows that they are all students. One of them is a student from the Indonesian Islamic University, Yogyakarta and the rest are students from some universities in Semarang. This shows that even coming from the same age range, they have different social circle. All of the respondents came from Semarang, so they are familiar to the beliefs on virginity circulated among the adolescents in Semarang. The respondents' majors were Architecture, Law, Economy and Business, Information Engineering, and English Department. The table below shows the complete data of the interviewees

Table 3.1 Data of The Interviewees

Interviewees	Age	Gender
1	21	Female
2	21	Female
3	22	Male
4	22	Male
5	21	Female

6	21	Male
7	21	Male
8	21	Female
9	25	Female
10	25	Male
11	25	Female

Source: interview

The table 3.1. presents the characteristics including age and gender. In this study, the researcher initially planned to find any informants who were willing to share the common beliefs on virginity that they know well. As a matter of fact, the informants who were willing to share were mostly the researcher's friends because they were more open and more accessible.

3.2.2 Instrument

To gain information for this research, the researcher conducted a deep interviews with the informants. The interviews were done based on the questions on the interview protocol. The questions were mainly used to get detailed information on the stereotypes of virginity among the adolescents in Semarang. To document the interview, the researcher recorded and took notes to measure and understand the stereotypes better.

3.2.3 Procedure

The researcher took the following procedures to collect the data:

1. The researcher used the library research to gather information from some people's thesis about sexuality. In addition to help the writer find the materials that she could not find from books to explain her findings, she used the Internet to help her.
2. The researcher gave the informants questions based on the researcher's protocol and recorded the interviewee's answer using smartphone.
4. The researcher transcribed the interviewees' opinion of virginity and the stereotypes interviewees know, sorted out the ideas, and started to analyze the results to obtain the answer for the research questions.

3.3. Method of Data Analysis

In the data analysis chapter, the researcher analyzed what Semarang adolescents believe about stereotypes of virginity. The data collected from the informants using depth interviews. The results of the interviews were then classified into several categories. They were physical characteristic and behavior characteristic. The conclusion was drawn based on gender perspectives.

