

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

In this research about the *Tiwah* ritual, the researcher applied qualitative research for data collection. Denzin and Lincoln (as cited in Aspers & Corte, 2019, p. 142) said “qualitative research involves the study use and collection of a variety of empirical materials-case study, personal experience, introspective, life story, interview, observational, historical, interactional, and visual texts – that describe routine and problematic moments and meanings in individuals’ lives.”. Other than that, Hancock et al., (2007, p. 6) said that qualitative research “studies behavior in natural settings or uses people’s accounts as data; usually no manipulation of variables.”. To collect data that was used in the research, the researcher did library research and interview.

#### **3.2 Method of Data Collection**

##### **3.2.1 Participants**

In collecting data, the researcher used snowball sampling. Nurdiani (2014, p. 1114) maintained snowball sampling is an approach to finding key informants with a lot of information. Nurdiani (2014, p. 1114) also asserted that by using the snowball sampling approach, several potential respondents are contacted and asked if they knew other people with the intended characteristics who could be the informant of the research. Hence, in this research, the researcher chose four people as the informants of

the research to collect the data. In the first and second interview, the researcher interviewed two *pisor* (people who usually lead the implementation of the *Tiwah* ritual), namely Mr Kukun and Mr. Herman. For the first and the second informants, the researcher has known them. After the interview with the second informant, the researcher asked about a person who could be the next informant. At that time, the second informant recommended Mr. Jiji who also works as a *pisor* in Tumbang Tarusan village. Then, the researcher went to Mr. Jiji's house to do the third interview. In addition to selecting people who work as a *pisor*, the researchers also chose a Hindu Kaharingan religion teacher as an informant of the research. The informant was Mr. Dubuh, S.Pd.A.H. Apart from being a religious teacher, Mr. Dubuh is also a person in Tumbang Tarusan village who has adhered to Kaharingan Hindu religion since he was a child, so he is familiar with the *Tiwah* ritual.

### **3.2.2 Instrument**

Because this research was done by using qualitative research, the researcher chose library research and interview as the way to collect data. By doing library research, the researcher found information about the *Tiwah* ritual through books or journal articles related to the ritual. Besides that, the researcher also found some information through the internet to complete the data. Aside from doing library research, the researcher also chose interviews as the way to collect data and get information from the informants. The researcher used open-ended questions in the interview to collect complete data and get accurate information. When doing the interview, the researcher asked the participants several questions.

To gain information about the *Tiwah* ritual, the researcher asked the following questions:

1. What is the *Tiwah* ritual?
2. How many kinds of *Tiwah* rituals?
3. What are the differences between the kinds of *Tiwah* rituals?

### **3.2.3 Procedure**

The researcher did two-step procedures to collect data for the *Tiwah* ritual research. First, the researcher did library research. The researcher found information about the *Tiwah* ritual through books or journal articles related to the ritual. The researcher also found information on the internet to complete the data. Second, the researcher went to Tumbang Tarusan village to interview three people who usually lead the implementation of the *Tiwah* ritual and a Hindu Kaharingan religion teacher. In the interview, the researcher used open-ended questions. In the first and second interviews, the researcher interviewed two *pisor* (people who usually lead the implementation of The *Tiwah* ritual), namely Mr Kukun and Mr Herman. After the interview with the second informant, the researcher interviewed Mr Jiji who was recommended by Mr Herman. In addition to selecting people who work as a *pisor*, the researchers also chose a Hindu Kaharingan religion teacher as an informant for the research. The informant was Mr. Dubuh, S.Pd.A.H. Apart from being a religious teacher, Mr Dubuh is also a person in Tumbang Tarusan village who has adhered to the Kaharingan Hindu religion since he was a child, so he is familiar with the *Tiwah* ritual. When doing the interview, the researcher took notes to collect the information from the informants. Besides that,

the researcher also recorded the interview in case she lost some points during the interview. The interview result was transcribed into some papers so that the researcher could summarize the information that had been obtained.

### **3.3. Method of Data Analysis**

After collecting the data, the researcher continued her research by analyzing the data that had been collected. The researcher used the theory of ritual studies to analyze the data. By using the theory of ritual studies, the researcher analyzed the kinds and categories of the *Tiwah* rituals. The researcher used library research and interview results to find out the kinds and categories of the *Tiwah* rituals.