

CHAPTER 3

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Research Design

In this study, the writer used qualitative research methods. Qualitative research provides understanding and clarity of an event (Creswell, 2012). With qualitative methods, the writer could get more accurate information for this study.

3.2 Method of Data Collection

3.2.1 Participants

Participants in this study were seven tarot readers in Semarang. The writer used purposive sampling to get the participants. The criteria of the participants were those who have experience as a tarot reader for more than one year. After tarot readers agreed to be interviewed, the next step was taken.

3.2.2 Instrument

The writer used interview as the instrument in this study. Participants who have previously agreed were given a list of questions in advance and could think of answers before the interview began. With interviews, the writer could understand more deeply the answers given by the participants.

3.2.3 Procedure

In collecting data, the first thing the writer did was to make a list of questions. After that, the writer searched for participants through convenience sampling. Participants who agreed to be interviewed were given a list of questions previously prepared by the writer. After participants were given a list of questions, they were given time before the interview began. In this way, participants could find out what questions would be asked in the interview. Interviews were conducted in Indonesian and were recorded. Finally, the results of the interviews were transcribed and analyzed.

3.3. Method of Data Analysis

After the interview results have been transcribed, the writer analyzed them. The way of analysis was by coding. Coding is obtained from interview data, survey responses, observation field notes, email correspondence, photographs, etc that produce a word or phrase (Saldaña, 2013). In the coding process, there was a lot of code that was used over and over again and the job of the coder was to find the patterns. In categorizing patterns on existed data, grouping was also done not only on things that were exactly the same or very similar but also on what they had in common. The data analysis was done by drawing conclusions on each answer to a question and looking for words or patterns that often appear in these answers. The words or patterns that often appear were seen according to the theory that the writer used so that the writer could get accurate results for this study. Then from the results of the analysis, the writer made conclusions according to the questions in this study.