CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the method used in conducting the research. It consists of the description about the research method and procedures of the research. The tool of analysis namely transitivity system will be used to analyze the data. The following is the discussion of each aspect related to the methodology of the study.

3.1 Research Method

The purposes of this study are to figure out gender roles and stereotypes of the characters and also its representation in legends. This study therefore attempts to analyze the five Japanese legends written by several authors taken from Internet. The method employed in this paper is a descriptive method that is considered relevant to this study. Nazir (1983, p. 35) as cited by Hasyar (2005: 6) explains that the aim of descriptive method is systematically describing a situation or area of the interest factually and recently. Qualitative approach is then used since the data are in form of texts. According to Sugihastuti (2002) cited in Ristanu (2005: 5), qualitative approach tends to prioritize personal interest and certain dependable values in its realization.

This study employs the textual analysis using systemic functional grammar to analyze the legends. The textual analysis was chosen due to its primarily concern with questions of the "materiality" of texts, including editions,

manuscripts, analysis of language and style and the formal structure of literary works (Klarer: 1998, p.78).

To carry out this study, the transitivity system is functioned as the tool of analysis that will be used to answer the research questions. Halliday (1994) explains that the system of transitivity deals with experiential meaning. The transitivity system construes the world of experiences into the manageable set of process types (Halliday, 1994). He clearly mentions there are six kinds of processes namely Material, Mental, Behavioral, Verbal, Relational, and Existential. In analyzing those legends, the researcher focuses on the process types that appear most frequently to find out gender roles of the male and female characters in the stories. Each process is associated with different participant roles, occurring in different configurations (Eggins: 1994, p.229).

In the present study, the analysis of nominal group is also used to see gender stereotypes for male and female characters. Eggins (1994) explains that participants will be realized in nominal groups. A nominal group is an expansion of a Noun. The nominal group has the experiential structure which is divided into several functional elements such as the Thing, Deictic, Numerative, Epithet, Classifier, and Qualifier. By knowing the experiential structure of participants involved in those stories, the stereotypes of the male and female characters can be seen. Based on gender roles and gender stereotypes found in the stories, the representation of the male and female characters could be portrayed.

3.2 Research Procedures

In conducting the study, the researcher took several procedures step by step. The procedures could be described as follows; the first is by gathering some Japanese legends randomly as the data. This research uses five Japanese legends written in English by F. Hadland Davis, A. B. Mitford, and Andrew Lang. The first legend entitled *Visu the Woodsman and the Old Priest* consists of 808 words, and the second is *Little Peachling* consists of 584 words. The third legend, *Schippeitaro* consists of 1131 words, the next is *The maiden with Wooden Helmet* cconsists of 1456 words. The last legend, *The Two Frogs* consists of 606 words.

Andrew Lang has written many stories for children that can be found in his collections of Fairy Book, especially the *Violet Fairy Book*. F. Hadland Davis wrote his story in a book entitled *Myth and Legend of Japan*", while A. B Mitford compiled his story in a book entitled *Tales of Old Japan*. The legends are then limited into five stories only. This limitation has a purpose to see the variation presents in the five stories.

The next step is by categorizing the variety of the main characters by gender. There are characters representing male and female. The three legends have a main male character, one legend has a main female character, and the last one has an animal character as the main male character. The stories chosen are in various lengths between 584 until 1456 words. After that, the legends are analyzed using the transitivity theory and then labeled based on the process types found in the stories.

After the step of labeling has finished, the process types are counted and put into tables. There are two kinds of tables made in this research; Table I shows the analysis of the appearances of the process types in the five stories. Table II shows the analysis of the (-er) and (-ed) participants in the two stories only, which are "Visu the Woodsman and the Old Priest" and "Schippeitato". This analysis is only made on these two stories, while "Little Peachling" and "The Two Frogs" are not analyzed using this (-er) and (-ed) participant analysis, because in those stories where the main character is male, there is no female supporting characters who appear in the analysis of the process types. In addition, the (-er) and (-ed) participant analysis is made supposedly to find out the female roles in the stories.

Table I: the analysis of the appearances of the process types is made to see which process type occurs most frequently in the stories. From this table, we can see which process type gives contribution in determining the roles of the characters. Table II: the analysis of the (-er) (-ed) participants is made to see the relationship between the main characters with other characters, especially the main male characters with the supporting female characters.

After analyzing the process types in the stories, the next step is by determining and analyzing nominal groups related to the male and female characters to see gender stereotypes in the Japanese legends. The analysis of the nominal group can reveal the stereotype because it classifies and categorizes something, specifically by giving the attributes to the male and female characters. By looking at the two tables and the findings of nominal group analysis, the representation of the characters can be illustrated.

The last procedure is by analyzing the findings on the process types'

analysis to see how the process types contribute in determining the role of the

male and female characters, corresponding to the theory used in this study, as

discussed in chapter II. The data presentation, the findings, and further discussion

of this study are presented systematically in chapter IV.