

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the research methodology used to provide data and to investigate them. The chapter is organized as follows: research method, data collection, data analysis, data presentation, and synopsis of *Revolt in Paradise*.

3.1 Research Method

Descriptive method with a qualitative study approach is used in this paper. Qualitative Data Analysis is the range of processes and procedures whereby moves from the qualitative data that have been collected into some form of explanation, understanding or interpretation of the people and situations we are investigating. A qualitative data analysis focuses more on describing and analyzing than counting the feature (Wray 1998). This research analyzes text in *Revolt in Paradise* to answer the research question, investigates and interprets the phenomenon in the form of power exercised by the colonizer. Five types of power by French and Raven (1959) are used as a framework to textually analyse K'tut Tantri's autobiography.

3.2 Data Collection

This study focuses on the power exercised by the colonizer in the autobiography entitled *Revolt in Paradise* by K'tut Tantri. *Revolt in Paradise* was first published in 1960 by Harper & Brothers in English, consisted of 3 parts, 19

chapters and 311 pages. This text was chosen as the subject of the research because the setting place was in Indonesia and contained with the power relation in colonialism era and racial discrimination issues in Indonesia, which the writer analyzed.

This study employs textual analysis as a technique to collect the data, to understand the meaning and the language of the text. Textual analysis is useful for researchers who is working in cultural studies, media studies, mass communication, and perhaps even in sociology and philosophy (McKee, 2003). The textual evidence that presents in this study is in the form of sentences and excerpts. It describes implicitly or explicitly relation between the colonized and the colonizer in *Revolt in Paradise* novel in the terms of power exercised. The data used is collected by reading the book carefully in order to understand the text. Taking notes of the text that relates to the type of power exercised is the second step, and the last step of collecting the data is categorizing and interpreting the textual evidence into types of power exercised.

The textual evidence that is related to the exercised of power is presented and arranged chronologically in order to see the development of power being exercised in the story.

3.5 Data Analysis

The analysis is framed on the typology of power by French and Raven (1959). The collection of data are observed more in the chapter four, however the

procedures and techniques used in data collection and data analysis for this study are:

1. Reading the text that has been chosen, and doing the close reading to investigate and highlight the textual evidence.
2. Identifying textual evidence in the form of words, phrases and sentences to analyze the issues of power exercised and racial discrimination in the text.
3. Using the highlighter to mark instance the article in reference to power exercised.
4. The data collected from the text in the terms of textual evidence is in the form of tables with its analysis.
5. Interpreting the results of data analysis in accordance with the theories discussed in chapter two.
6. Making conclusions and suggestions for further research.

3.6 Data Presentation

The textual evidence that have been categorized are each analyzed and discussed by using French and Raven (1959) types of power. The discussion consists of analysis and elaboration which are aimed at answering the research question of the study.

The textual evidence that have been collected and analyzed based on the type of power by French and Raven (1995) presented in tables to illustrate how the power exercised in the text. The tables consist of the types of power exercised, and racial discrimination in the exercise of power. The textual evidence is

presented and arranged chronologically in order to see the development and dynamics of power being exercised and how the exercise of power has resulted in racial discrimination against the native.

The report entails the reproduction of factual information, the interpretations of the data and the conclusions which included the answers of the research questions from what the writer have observed and discovered throughout the research are described in the next chapter.

3.7 Synopsis of *Revolt in Paradise*

Revolt in Paradise is an autobiography of Muriel Pearson known as K'tut Tantri, a Scottish-born American woman. As an autobiography, the text describes K'tut Tantri's life in Indonesia, and her role as a resistance fighter for Indonesian independence.

Maurel Pearson came to Indonesia after her seeing a movie entitled Bali, The Last Paradise in November 1932. She set sail from New York on a fat little cargo ship bound for the Far East. She arrived at Tanjung Priok and immediately bought a small car and drove through Java to little harbor of Banyuwangi and crossed Bali Strait by native ferry.

In Bali she was adopted by a Rajah who gave her a Balinese name K'tut Tantri meaning fourth-born child. She formed a very close relationship with the Rajah's Son Agung Nura who was active in the independence movement, which K'tut Tantri later joined.

When Japan invaded Indonesia, it was no longer safe for her, and she left Bali for Surabaya. She was caught and imprisoned for more than two years until almost to the end of the war. She was with Bung Tomo during the heroic resistance of the people against the returning Dutch colonialist and their British allies. She became a confidante to many Indonesia's revolutionary leader including President Soekarno.

