

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

#### 3.1 The Research Design

This research was used qualitative narrative oral history. The qualitative study was a narrative in oral history that found about folklore in Siak District. Oral history is the specific research methodology that were used, which is a valuable tool for researchers in education field. This research was conducted in Siak, Riau Province, Indonesia. The data were collected by used interview.

As discussed by Ritchie [1994 p.19] like other areas of social science the research methodology of oral history had to be systematic, comprehensive and narrative. Oral historians believe that their experience of history is more complex than the subsequent interpretations and narrations given by the historians. Rarely one can get historical evidences through interviews related to a historical event. But, sometimes such an event has even the potential to transform our ideas about any branch of history.

#### 3.2 Source of the Data

In this part, the researcher was gave part of participants, interview and sub-districts in Siak that was taken as the data. The sub-districts are: Siak, Mempura, Bunga Raya, Sungai Apit, Pusako, Koto Gasib, Tualang.

##### a. Participants

The informant characteristics was used to select the participant were old man/woman who have long lived in one of the districts in Siak District or the

original/his village in the area, and has aged 40+60. In this research, the number of participants who are the original people from the area was taken from the field that were two persons. To determine who the participants were done by purposive sampling where the selection of participants were selected intentionally based on certain characteristics.

b. Interview

This research was used interview the participants to gain the data. The interview was used semi-structured interview. The questions that ask of the interview were from the general to the specific question and open-ended question. The goal was to get them to bough into the process; in the hope that they will come to the realization that they are telling their story, and that what they say will became part of the historical record, which was left to the interpretation of others.

No	Data	Indicator
1	Interview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Orientation: tells the setting about who the character in the story are, where the story is taking place, and when the action is happen.</li> <li>- Complication: telling events of the story which stimulates the reader to guess what will happen in the story.</li> <li>- Sequence of events: where the characters react to the complication.</li> <li>- Resolution: where the characters finally solve the problem in the complication.</li> <li>- Re-orientation/Coda: that contains a comment or moral values which can be learned from the story, but this is an optional step.</li> </ul>

Table 3.1 Indicator of Interview

### 3.3. Data Collection Technique

In collecting the data, the researcher was used qualitative narrative oral histories research to describe what the researcher was found the local wisdom at Siak district. The technique that used in collecting the data was interview.

Interview was the elicitation of data by one person from other through person to person encounters. Interview was the techniques to collect the data. The researcher conducted formal and informal interviews, took field notes, audio recorded of the interviews, and transcribed all of the interviews. The researcher was make an interview for the people who know and are original from the area in every sub-district in Siak District.

There were some techniques in interviewing. They are:

1. Prepare for the interview by finding out about your interviewee, researching your topic or topics, testing your equipment, and organizing the questions that will help you plan what you want to cover during the interview.
2. Clearly and accurately explain to your interviewee who you are, why you want to do the interview, and what will happen to the information you collect from that person.
3. Never record secretly. It is means, the researcher tell the participants that the recording will use as a documentation, and the researcher tell all question to participants.
4. Before you start recording, try to find a location that's conducive to producing a clear recording. For example, if the recording session is taking

place at the interviewee's home, choose a room that is farther away from the street to cut down on noise created by traffic.

5. At the start of the recording, make a brief opening announcement that specifies date and place of the interview, names of the interviewer and interviewee, and the general topic of the interview. This is very useful information that can be used to identify the basic circumstances of the interview later on.
6. During the interview, encourage your interviewee by paying attention. Keep any time spent looking at a list of questions or adjusting the recording equipment to a minimum.
7. As a rule, keep your questions short. Avoid complicated multi-part questions.
8. Use follow-up questions to elicit more detailed information. Useful follow-up questions include: When did that happen? What happened next?
9. Make the recording as complete and accurate a record of the interview as you can.
10. Put a brief closing announcement on the tape at the end of the interview. For example: *This is the end of the September 18, 2008, interview with Fred Johnson. The interviewer was Donna Johnson.*
11. Use a release form. As mentioned earlier, this will clearly establish that the interviewee has agreed to take part in the interview and allow the recording used in accordance with the stated goals of the project.



12. Carefully review the recording of the interview later on in order to analyze the data, prepare for future interviews, and improve your interviewing technique.

List of interview question that will guide us in doing interview process.

There are;

**Table 3.2 List of Interview**

No	List of Interview
1	What was the story?
2	Who was in the story?
3	Where did the story take place?
4	When did the story happen?
5	Why did the story happen?
6	How did the character react to problem?
7	How did the problem resolve?
8	What was the moral value contain the story?

### 3.7 Data Analysis Technique

In this research, the researcher prepare focus about folklore at Siak district. In analyzing the data, to knew the folklore in Siak district, the researcher used interview as the technique to collected the data. From the result of interview, the researcher gain the data gathered from the interview provided information about folklore in Siak. After the audio records were taken, the results were transcribed and converted into written form for further elaboration. The step to analyze, there are;

- a. Recording the interview

When transcribing interviews, the accuracy of the transcribed transcript is dependent on the quality of the recording. A crisp-clear recording of an academic interview makes transcription of the interview easier and faster.

b. Transcribing the record into written

Transcription involves close observation of data through repeated careful listening, and this is an important in data analysis. And it makes the data clearly.

c. Editing transcript

In this step, we need choose the words, change some words, and make a good sentences before translate into English, so that the reader can enjoy read the story.

d. Translate into English

Change the language Bahasa Indonesia into English.