CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

This chapter contains the research method in order to obtain the answer to the problems stated in chapter one. The research approach, population and sample, techniques of data collection and data analysis are all presented here. All these steps are explained below.

3.1 Research Approach

The research prominently focuses into an attempt to reveal the meanings of behaviors of *BONITA* that affected gender identity performed by them. The research would be using the qualitative method to find the gender identity which is performed by *BONITA* (female football fans of *Persebaya Surabaya*). As stated in the chapter I, the female football fans, in this case is *BONITA*, are doing behaviors related to masculinity rather than femininity when they are watching football matches. Behaviors did by them, will absolutely create the identity, including the gender identity.

The research here would explore more to the female football fan style in behave or dress themselves to find a true or valid answers of the question about

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how they way they behave or dress has affected the gender identity they perform. The case of this study is analyzed according to a framework of qualitative approach which means that the case of this study used an in-depth interview with interpretative analysis in order to have the best result to reflect the relationship of female football fans' behaviors and the gender identity they perform. The qualitative approach of this research is departed from an understanding that behaviors made by female football fans is affected and reflect their gender identity as well.

3.2 Population and Sample

Population is the heart of the research. Without the population and sample there will be no subject to examine for the research. Therefore this research will take a number of participants from certain community named *BFC (Bonek Family Community)*, and another respondent being recommended by the first respondent to be interviewed and considered as the respondents for this research. Three of the respondents are the female fans of Persebaya Surabaya, the active members of the community, the term active here means that these three people are always participating in their community's activities such as gathering, weekly meeting, and organizing tours to other cities. To determine the respondents of this research, purposive snowball sampling is used as the technique to collect the data. The sample of the respondents is taken from *BFC*. Since Since the data from one respondent are not enough to give information so the respondents are expanded

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into the number of respondents being recommended by the first respondent, until the writer finds one similar argument among the respondents.

The female fans of Persebaya Surabaya analyzed in this research will focus on gender identity through their behaviors in giving support for Pesebaya Surabaya. The reason why does *BFC* are chosen, because one of its members was once being interviewed by the *Jawa Pos* and appeared as the one who showed her fanaticism towards Persebaya Surabaya, while the other three respondents are the recommendation from the first respondent. The respondents are chosen based on several considerations such as have experience in travelling to other cities to give support for Persebaya Surabaya, willing to come to the stadium to watch Peresebaya Surabaya's matches. Due to these several considerations, the writer thinks that the respondents are considered as academic enough to be used as a culture social research of the gender, moreover by analyzing these respondents behaviors while giving support for Persebaya Surabaya will answer the statement of the problem on how their gender identity is seen from their behaviors.

3.3 Data Collection

The data used in this research are the interviews with respondents held on 20 April 2012 and 30 April 2012, and the results of these interviews are considered as the primary data. The interviews itself use the method of in-depth interview to each respondent. The first interview held on 20 April 2012 by joining the meeting of a community named *BFC (Bonek Family Community)* because the three respondents are the members of this community, and another interview was

held on 30 April 2012 with another respondent who is not a member of certain communities, but was recommended by the first respondent. In choosing the respondents, the writer here uses the snowball sampling. In this method, participants or informants with whom contact has already been made use their social networks to refer the researcher to other people who could potentially participate in or contribute to the study (Mack, et.al. 2005, 5). The writer assumes that by using this method, it will lead the writer to other respondents who are considered as qualified ones because they are being recommended to the writer by the first respondent, and in choosing the first respondent, the writer here has made several considerations in choosing the most suitable one to be chosen as the first respondent.

Besides the interview, the writer here also uses the writing about the phenomenon of female football fans, especially in Indonesia. The writer thinks it is very important to know and understand the phenomenon of the increasing number of female football fans in Indonesia, and also usual behaviors that are commonly did by them while watching a football match, so it will help the writer to interpret and analyze the result of the interviews done with respondents.

3.4 Limitation

In order to gain representative results towards this research, the scope and limitation will be applied. In this research, the writer limited the object focus on female football fans of *Persebaya* (Surabaya Football Association) called as *BONITA (Bonek Wanita).* Context of time and palace are also used in doing this

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research. The time is chosen on 20 April 2012 because most of the respondents are from a community named *BFC (Bonek Family Community)*, and at that time that community was having a regular meeting, so it is considered as an ideal time to held interviews while the writer also has an opportunity to look closer the behaviors of the respondents that might reflect their behaviors while watching a football match. Another interview held on 30 April 2012, this date chosen based on an agreement with the respondent who was available to be interviewed at that time.

The data taken also limited to *BONITA* who are being recommended by the first respondent only, since this research uses the snowball method in choosing the respondents. The first respondent itself is chosen for some reasons such as, her experience in watching *Persebaya*'s matches in Surabaya and other cities. Another reason is because the first respondent was interviewed by a local newspaper, *Jawa Pos*, about the phenomenon of female football fans. Thus, the writer thinks that she is a good representation of female football fans, especially *BONITA*.

3.5 Technique of Data Collection

In collecting the data, the writer here uses some methods. First is participant observation, and interviews. In participant observation, the writer goes to the stadium in a day when the match is held to see female football fans, in this case is *BONITA*, behave in a stadium. This step is important to provide a brief knowledge and understanding towards the case of this study which is talking

about the gender identity of *BONITA*. The writer here also joins the meeting of a community where the three respondents are the members of that community in order to get closer and look at the respondents' behaviors.

The second step is interviewing. The data were taken from the respondents through interviews with them. In deciding the respondents, the writer uses the snowball method. The writer needs to decide the first respondent who will guide the writer to the next possible respondents. The first respondent is Nindy, who was interviewed by *Jawa Pos* about the phenomenon of female football fans in Surabaya. Actually, she was not the only one who was interviewed by *Jawa Pos*, but she was the one who shown her interest for *Persebaya* more than the others. It is because, the other respondents interviewed by *Jawa* Pos at that time were tend to express their fanaticism towards foreign football clubs, and Nindy was the one who expressed their fanaticism towards Persebaya Surabaya. The first respondent is also the member as *BFC (Bonek Family Community)* and currently as the secretary 1 of that community. The first respondent then recommends other three names, they are Anna Fauzianah (member of *BFC,* treasurer 2 of *BFC),* Ismi (also member of *BFC),* and Givin, student of Airlangga University. Those three names recommended by the first respondent because the first respondent thinks that those three people have the experience in supporting *Persebaya*, even when playing in other cities, and also they have great fanaticism and loyalty towards *Persebaya*.

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Interview is used because it is a tool to recheck information that has been got previously. The writer uses the semi-structured interview, this means the interview is not highly structured, the interviewee is given a license to talk freely about whatever comes up (Zorn). The writer assumes that interview will also provide further information, and add knowledge about the information which has been got before through the participant observation. In-depth interview method is applied in this research, and it is used to conduct interview with small number of respondent to explore information about motive, behavior, and perspective on particular condition or situation (Boyce and Neale, 3).

3.6 Technique of Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis in this research will be applied in four steps. First is gathering data from the respondents by in-depth interview. The in-depth interview will be done in a private manner in order to make the respondents answer the questions freely. Privacy is needed in doing the interview, because it will provide the writer more data through the information given by the respondents during the interview. Moreover, since the respondents are females, doing an in-depth interview is the best way to gain data from the respondents, because the respondents might think that they will not be able to speak and answer the questions freely in a group of people because of the norms and values of the society. The data gained through the in-depth interview will have a more valid claim and the interpretative analysis will be qualified one.

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The next step of this research is converting the data gained through in-depth interviews into a qualitative data in a form of written text in order to get a more comprehensive understanding of the problem of the research with an interpretative analysis. The interpretative analysis is held in a purpose to explain the meaning of gender identity appeared through behavior did by *BONITA*. In this part there are some steps used by the writer in analyzing the data. First, the writer will explain the reasons behind the respondents' decision to be female football fans, in this case is *BONITA* (Female football fans of Persebaya). Second, the writer will analyze on how the society influences their decision, and in this part the writer finds that the society can be the resisting factor, but can also be the supporting factor. The third step is, the writer analyses the gender identity shown by these female fans through their dressing style, and other behaviors did by them when they are supporting Persebaya Surabaya that could be considered as reflection of certain gender category.

Next, is analyzing the process of database as the result of interviews. Then, deliver the data analysis in order to discover the conclusion of the findings of this research that will be used to answer the research question in this study of *BONITA*, and gender identity performed by them.

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