**Lesson 05 :RERSEARCH METHOD IN LITERATURE**

**INTRODUCTION:**

Research has a fundamental position for the development, strengthening, and growth of all sciences and especially literature, so it is necessary to identify and recognize the value of research methods in literary research, so that literary researchers use these methods.

Use it and do your literary research on it. Many literary scholars and writers have made significant and tireless efforts to develop and enrich the language and literature, and they continue to do so in order to improve the language and literature with their knowledge.[[1]](#footnote-2)

**1-RESEARCH METHOD:**

According to Siswo Harsono in his book Method Penelitian Sastra, research is defined as a process of finding which is done systematically by using scientific methods and the rules in research.Introduction to Literary Studies

**2-RESEARCH METHOD METHODOLOGY:**  
 Epistemology it comes from the word Greek, methodos or the right way to do something and logos which is meant by science RESEARCH METHOD is methods, procedures, and techniques in research. It guides to the researchers about how to do the research in the right way.

**3-RERSEARCH METHOD IN LITERATURE:**  
 It is defined as a process of findings a science and meaning systematically by using the scientific methods towards the problems in literature.[[2]](#footnote-3)

To identify appropriate methodologies, you will need to research your chosen theory and gather what methodologies are associated with it. For the most part, we can’t assume that there are “one size fits all” methodologies.

Research *skills* are about how you handle materials such as library search engines, citation management programs, special collections materials, and so on.

Research *methods* are about where and how you get answers to your research questions. Are you conducting interviews? Visiting archives? Doing close readings? Reviewing scholarship? You will need to choose which methods are most appropriate to use in your research and you need to gain some knowledge about how to use these methods. In other words, you need to do some research into research methods!

Your choice of research method depends on the kind of questions you are asking. For example, if you want to understand how an author progressed through several drafts to arrive at a final manuscript, you may need to do archival research. If you want to understand why a particular literary work became a bestseller, you may need to do audience research. If you want to know why a contemporary author wrote a particular work, you may need to do interviews. Usually literary research involves a combination of methods such as [archival research](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archival_research), [discourse analysis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discourse_analysis), and [qualitative research](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qualitative_research) methods. [[3]](#footnote-4)

**4-Literature methodology:**

Literature research methodology is to read through, analyze and sort literatures in order to identify the essential attribute of materials. Its significant difference from other methodologies is that it does not directly deal with the object under

study, but to indirectly access to information from a variety of literatures, which is generally referred to as "non-contact method." Literature materials are the crystallization of wisdom, are the ocean of knowledge, have important values for the development of human society, history, culture and research scholars. Education researches shall fully share information, conduct literature researches to grasp sources of relevant researches and scientific developments and to understand what our predecessors have achieved and the progress made by other researchers. However, in the ocean of knowledge of such a vast amount of information.[[4]](#footnote-5)

Literary research methods tend to differ from research methods in the hard sciences (such as physics and chemistry). Science research must present results that are reproducible, while literary research rarely does (though it must still present evidence for its claims). Literary research often deals with questions of meaning, social conventions, representations of lived experience, and aesthetic effects; these are questions that reward dialogue and different perspectives rather than one great experiment that settles the issue. In literary research, we might get many valuable answers even though they are quite different from one another. Also in literary research, we usually have some room to speculate about answers, but our claims have to be plausible (believable) and our argument comprehensive (meaning we don’t overlook evidence that would alter our argument significantly if it were known).[[5]](#footnote-6)

The state of research in literary Studies is not very encouraging. Mostly, it is subjectively interpretive of texts. Textual analysis seems to be predominant research method since the real purpose of research is lacking. Theories of reading must be an integral component of literary research. Scholars must be trained to frame research questions and  
review the literature since they fix the direction of research and enhance quality of research.  
Efforts should be taken by universities to achieve quality research of international excellence.[[6]](#footnote-7)

**5-The purpose of literature research:**

The purpose of the lecture is to introduce students to contemporary critical and theoretical approaches to literature and to show how they work in practice. The questions to be considered include the relatedness of criticism and literature, expressive, pragmatic and mimetic concerns of a literary text, the influence of historical, social and cultural contexts on our understanding of literature, the ethical stance in literary studies, intertextuality and discursive nature of language and interpretation, the role of the reader in the meaning-making process. To explore those concerns, the lecture covers major critical modes such as New Criticism, intertextual studies, structuralism, psychoanalysis, feminist criticism, reader-response criticism, intermedial studies, and postcolonial approaches. The examples chosen to illustrate each approach will be taken from various literary genres, with a view of exposing students to a wide range of formal and interpretative aspects of literature.[[7]](#footnote-8)

1. Bairagi, V., & Munot, M. V. (Eds.). (2019). *Research methodology: A practical and scientific approach*. CRC Press. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Haryati Sulistyorini: **RESEARCH METHOD IN LITERATURE ,**Faculty of Languages and LettersDian Nuswantoro UniversityIntroduction to Literary Studies [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Barry Mauer and John Venecek: **Strategies for Conducting Literary Research/ https://pressbooks.online.ucf.edu/strategies/** [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Guijuan Lin : Higher Education Research Methodology-Literature Method, International Education Studies Xiamen Software College,, vol , no 04 , 2009 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Barry Mauer and John Venecek: **Strategies for Conducting Literary Research/ https://pressbooks.online.ucf.edu/strategies/** [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. J. JOHN SEKAR : **Is there a Method/Methodology for Literary Research?** Research Centre in English, The American College   
   Dean, INDIA [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. **Methodology of literary research** , university of IM. ADAMA MICKIEWICZA W POZNANIU, Faculty of English/

   https://ects.amu.edu.pl/en/courses/view?prz\_kod=15-MBLIT-11

   [↑](#footnote-ref-8)