

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Type of research

The type of this research is normative legal research. Normative legal research is the legal research which uses law as the foundation. It is related to the principle, norm, and rules from legislation, verdict, treaties, and doctrine.¹ Besides, according to Soerjono Soekanto the normative legal research, consist of research related to the principle of law, systematic of law, synchronization level of law, history of law, and comparison law,² about class action lawsuit in an attempt to resolve consumer dispute.

B. Type of data

This research used secondary data. Secondary data is the sources of the data known as the legal material. Legal material is anything that can be used or required for the purpose of analyzing the applicable law. Legal materials in this research consist of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials.

¹ Zainuddin Ali, 2009, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, Jakarta, Sinar Grafika, p. 105.

² Mukti FajarND, Yulianto Achmad, 2015, *Dualisme Penelitian Hukum*, Yogyakarta, Pensil Komunika, p. 153.

- a. Primary legal material is primary legal material that has a legal binding. Primary legal material, consist of:
 - 1. The 1945 Constitution
 - 2. Law no. 8 of 1999 about consumer protection
 - 3. Supreme Court Regulation no. 1 of 2002
 - 4. The various laws related to the investment in Indonesia, etc.

- b. Secondary legal material is legal materials giving explanation about the primary legal materials. Secondary legal materials consist of:
 - 1. Books;
 - 2. Scientific journals;
 - 3. Others legal documents related to the issue;
 - 4. Trusted site internets; and
 - 5. Other non-legal documents related to the issue.

- c. Tertiary legal material is legal material giving explanation about both of primary legal materials and also secondary legal materials, like:
 - 1. Black's Law Dictionary;
 - 2. Indonesian Dictionary; and
 - 3. Encyclopedia.

C. Method of Collecting Data

The data were collected through library research. This research is conducted by reading, viewing, listening, or searching through the internet.³ In the other words, this research only required the researcher to read, analyze and finally made a conclusion.

D. Data analysis

This research used prescriptive qualitative analysis. This research refers to the legal norms contained in legislation and judicial decision and norms that live and develop in the society.⁴

³ Muhammad Endriyo Susila *et al.*, 2007, *Buku Pedoman Penulisan Hukum*, Yogyakarta, Laboratorium Hukum Fakultas Hukum Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, p. 36.

⁴ Mukti Fajar ND, Yulianto Achmad, 2009, *Dualisme Penelitian Hukum*, yogyakarta: pensil komunika. P.123.

