

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher describes the research method. It covers the following topics: research design, data and data source, data collection, credibility and dependability, and data analysis and interpretation.

A. Research Design

This part explains about research design used in this study, and the consideration of applying the research design. Research design can be defined as all of the researcher's plan and strategy to answer research problem of study. Ary et al (2010: 426) stated that research design is the researcher's plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some groups or some phenomenon's in natural setting. Research design used in this study was library research or content analysis. According to Ary et al (2010:452), content analysis belongs to qualitative approach is one in which inquirer often makes knowledge claims based primary on constructivist perspective (Creswell,2003:18).

In this research, the writer used qualitative approach because this study focuses on the analysis or interpretation of the written material in context. Shanon (2005:12) stated that defined qualitative content analysis "a research method for the subjectivist interpretation of the text and data through the systematic classification process of coding identifying themes or pattern". The function of a

research design is to ensure that the evidence obtain enables us to answer the initial question as unambiguously as possible. Materials can include textbooks, newspapers, magazines, papers, films, manuscripts, articles, etc. The material of this study focused on selected movie directed by Peter Weir and it was written by Tom Schulman. Ary (2010:424) stated that the qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics.

B. Data and Data Source

The data of this research are any information in the form of utterances, action, color, sound, customs, appearance, and performance. The source of the data for this research is a movie entitled *Dead Poem Society*. The movie is directed by Peter Weir and it was written by Tom Schulman. Set in 1959 and starring by Robbin William. In this research, the writer tried to analyze the values reflected by characters in *Dead Poets Society* movie by using some theories of value concept and the theory psychology of literature. The data were the dialogues among the movie player of *Dead Poets Society* movie containing value. It also helped by movie script and movie subtitle. Due to the fact that the data were in the form of text, the analysis called a documentary analysis.

C. Data Collecting Method

The data in this research uses documentary technique to collect the data. Documentation is the method used in scientific research in order to collect data by using the document of evidence list. It is used to discover the description of data from the primary and secondary data which are relevant with the research. In this process the researcher use some method to get valid and true data:

1. The researcher chooses Dead Poem Society movie. In this step, the writer watched a whole movie in order to be familiar with characters and the total story of the movie.
2. Listening carefully to every conversation occurring among the movie players and crossing check them with the movie script.
3. After watching a whole movie, then the next step was listening carefully the conversation among the movie players and checked them to the screenplay. In this step, the writer noted the dialogue that contained values.
4. Repeating for every missing conversation. Watching the movie, there were some conversations missing heard, so that the writer repeated the missing conversation to get deep understanding about it and to know whether in the missing conversation stated a value or not.
5. Writing down and classify the value found. After finishing the steps above, then the writer wrote down the values found and classified them.

D. Credibility and Dependability

Sub-chapter presents the definition of credibility and dependability and how can credibility and dependability apply to test the degree of truthfulness.

1. Credibility

Credibility in qualitative research concerns the truthfulness of the inquiry's findings. Credibility or truth value involves how well the researcher has established confidence in the findings based on the research design, participants, and context. The researcher has an obligation to represent the realities of the

research participants as accurately as possible and must provide assurances in the report that this obligation was met. The term *credibility* in qualitative research is analogous to *internal validity* in quantitative research (Ary et al, 2011:498). In data triangulation, the researcher investigates whether the data collected with one procedure or instrument confirm data collected using a different procedure or instrument. Denzim (in Moleong, 2011:330) states that there are four kinds of triangulation, *source triangulation, method triangulation, theories triangulation, and investigator triangulation.*

Thus, in analyzing *Dead Poem Society* movie, the researcher used source triangulation. Source triangulation is examining the consistency of different data sources from within the same method. Here, the researcher got the sources from literary books, articles on the Internet.

2. Dependability

Dependability is consistency viewed as the extent to which variation can be tracked or explained. There are some strategies to investigate dependability are using an audit trail, replication logic, stepwise replication, code–recoding, inter-rater comparisons, and triangulation. To enhance reliability, the researcher wants to demonstrate that the methods used are reproducible and consistent, that the approach and procedures used were appropriate for the context and can be documented, and that external evidence can be used to test conclusions (Ary et al: 2010:502). One way to have a dependable data, here, the researcher applied triangulation. Triangulation is a method to enhance the researcher’s understanding

about what will be investigated. Thus, to get the dependability of data analysis, the researcher used different sort of data. There are the movie itself and transcript of the Dead Poets Society movie.

E. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Analysis is the way data to be analyzed. Data analysis is a time consuming and difficult process because typically the researcher faces massive amounts of field notes, interview transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflections, or information from documents, all of which must be examined and interpreted. Analysis involves reducing and organizing the data, synthesizing, searching for significant patterns, and discovering what is important. The researcher must organize what he or she has seen, heard, and read and try to make sense of it in order to create explanations, develop theories, or pose new questions. The steps that will involve in the method of analyzing data are (1) organizing and familiarizing, (2) coding and reducing, and (3) interpreting and representing (Ary et al, 2010: 481).

1. Organizing and Familiarizing the Data

The first stage in analyzing data involves familiarization and organization so that the data can be easily retrieved. Initially, the researcher should become familiar with the data through reading and rereading notes and transcripts, viewing and reviewing videotapes, and listening repeatedly to audiotapes. The researcher must be immersed in the data. Audiotapes, videotapes, observer comments, and other data must be put into a form ready for analysis (Ary et al,

2010:481). Here, the researcher re-watched the movie and tried to make a field note to write the general view that was found. Watching this movie in several times makes the researcher familiar the characters of this movie. It makes the researcher easier to get the value in the movie.

2. Coding and Reducing

After familiarizing with the data and organizing them for easy retrieval, the next step is coding and reducing process. This is the core of data analysis and includes the identification of categories and themes and their refinement. Coding is about developing concepts from the raw data. The first step in coding is referred to as axial coding, open coding, preliminary coding, or provisional coding. The most common approach is to read and reread all the data and sort them by looking for units of meaning words, phrases, sentences, and subject's ways of thinking, behavior patterns, and events that seem to appear regularly and that seem important. Each unit of meaning label should be understandable without any additional information. These initial codes are likely to be modified later. These codes may be named from actual words of respondents (in vivo codes) or may be names created by the researcher to include a variety of ways an underlying concept is expressed. Or the researcher may begin with a framework for analysis, a set of a priori concepts derived from the literature that are used as codes (Ary et al, 2010:484). Thus, in this data analysis, the researcher used *field note* to write all value in *Dead Poets Society* movie. After matching the differences and the similarities of the values of character education, social, or moral the researcher

reduced the data seen were not suitable to the topic of the research, and the last the researcher put them into their categories.

The next step is reducing. Data reduction often forces choices about which aspects of the assembled data should be emphasized, minimized, or set aside completely for the purposes of the project at hand. In this stage, the researcher gets data from the movie. Thus, in this data analysis, the researcher used *field note* to write all value in *Dead Poets Society* movie. After matching the differences and the similarities of the values of character education, social, or moral the researcher reduced the data seen were not suitable to the topic of the research, and the last the researcher put them into their categories.

3. Interpreting and Representing the data

Interpreting involves reflecting about the words and acts of the study's participants and abstracting important understandings from them. It is an inductive process in which you make generalizations based on the connections and common aspects among the categories and patterns. You may develop hypotheses that have evolved during the analysis. Interpretation is about bringing out the meaning, telling the story, providing an explanation, and developing plausible explanations (Ary et al, 2010:490). Qualitative and library research data are difficult because there are no set rules to follow. The quality of the interpretation depends on the background, perspective, knowledge, and theoretical orientation of the researcher and the intellectual skills he or she brings to the task. Thus, in analyzing values in *Dead Poets Society* movie, the researcher combined some relevant theories among from literature, psychology, and philosophy. It was

quite difficult and need deep thinking. After interpreting the data, then the next step is representing the data in finding. Representation involves how the data are presented. Are there graphs, pictures, diagrams, figures, or frameworks? (Ary, et al, 2010:491). Here, the researcher presented the data based on categories and give the description.