CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the method used in this research. Those are covering research design, data and source of data, method and instrument of data collection, technique of data analysis, and credibility and dependability.

A. Research Design

In this research, the writer uses qualitative approach. The research is based on the characteristics of phenomena and the data analyzed using the description not numbers (John W. Best in Isyqi A., 2017). The purpose of the research is to know what are types of the deixis in the movie.In addition, the researcher describes the real data that are focused on deixis types especially spatial dan temporal deixis in the Frozen movie.

In this study, the writer used descriptive qualitative. Sudaryanto (1993:62) states that descriptive method is a research done solely based on the fact. This research deals with the research data that does not include the figures, but in the form of words and phrases, from the argumentation above, it can be conclude that descriptive method is a research done based on fact to achieve the research objective to get the data in the form of words and phrases. From the definition above, this study focus on the spatial deixis and temporal deixis found in the Frozen movie.

In addition, the research design in this research is library research that described and analyzed deixis types and the function and references of kinds of deixis found in Frozen movie supported by Yule and Levinson theory. Basically, the data of the study were collected from printed materials related in deixis.

B. Data and Source of Data

The object of this research is a film entitled Frozen Movie. This film contains of deictic expression. All the words and phrases in English that contain of deictic expression are the research data.

The sources of the data are from the film and from the script of the Frozen movie. The Frozen Movie is produced by Peter Del Vecho and published in 2013. The duration of the movie is about one hundred two minutes.

C. Data Collecting Method

There are six methods of collecting data, namely test, questionnaire, interview, observation, rating scale, and documentation. To collect the data which are related to the problem, the writer uses the documentation method. Documentation technique is to find out the written data such as notes, books, newspapers, magazines, and historical documentation (Arikunto, 2006:129).

Research instrument is very important to obtain the data of research since it is a set of method which is used to collect data. Qualitative descriptive research has an actual setting as the direction source of the data and the researcher is the key instrument since it is the researcher herself who undertakes the data analyzes them as well.

The data of this are collected through dialogue obtained from the film script entitled"Frozen". To obtain the data, several steps are done as follows :

1. The researcher is looking for the movie.
2. The researcher is watching movie.
3. The researcher is looking for the movie script of the Frozen movie.
4. The researcher is identifying the sentence of movie script on types of deixis especially spatial and temporal deixis.
5. The researcher is analyzing the spatial and temporal deixisof Elsa's utterancesin the Frozen movie

D. Technique for Data Analysis

Biklen Kopp sari (145) states that data analysis means the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field note and other materials that the researcher accumulates to increase own understanding of them. The way to determine of spatial deixis and temporal deixis by looking from the context. Understanding the context makes it easier to find deictic expression. If understand the context of the conversation, it make easily to find the meaning of the conversation, who is being talked to, time and place of the conversation.After

the data collected, the next step that the researcher do is analyzing the data. The researcher analyzed the data using following steps:

1. Organizing the data, the researcher collects of the data in the movie that contains of deixis.

2. Categorizing the data into the types(SD (spatial deixis) and TD (temporal deixis)).

Deixis	Characteristics	Codes
Spatial	Adverbial place *here*	DT1
	Adverbial place *there*	DT2
	Prepostional place *in*	DT3
	Prepostional place *on*	DT4
	Pronoun place *this*	DT5
	Pronoun place *that*	DT6
Temporal	Present time *now*	DW1
	Present time *today*	DW2
	Past time *then*	DW3
	Past time *yesterday*	DW4
	Past time *last week*	DW5

3. Analyzing the data (utterances) which containing spatial deixis and temporal deixis based on the theoritical framework of Yule (1996).

4. Drawing the conclusion of Elsa's utterances that have been analyzed based on the research question.

E. Credibility and Dependability

The term credibility in qualitative research is similar to internal validity in quantitative research. Ludico (2006:273) say that "Credibility refers to whether the participants' perceptions of the setting or events match up with the researcher's portrayal of them in the research report." In other word, the researcher accurately represented what the participants think, feel, and do and the processes that influence their thoughts, feelings, and actions. Credibility parallels the criteria of validity, including both validity of measure and internal validity in quantitative research, although qualitative research does not discuss extraneous

variables in the assessment of credibility. Rather, they look at whether the researcher setting and participants.

In this research, the researcher reread the data source seriously. The researcher read more than once in analyzing data to understanding the content of speech and to identification the words or sentences that indicated as deixis types, such: person deixis (first person, second person, third person), spatial/ place deixis, temporal/ time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. Beside doing reread the text, to the trustworthiness of the data was also checked by the use of theoretical triangulation. In this research, the data of deixis were supported by the use of two theories of deixis purposed by Yule (1996) covering deixis of person, spatial/place, temporal/time and Levinson (1983) consisting of deixis of person, place, time, discourse, and social. The data related to deixis of person, place and time in this research were theoretically triangulated for they are supported by the theory purposed by both Yule and Levinson. On the other hand the data related to of discourse and social deixis were not triangulation theoretically for they were supported only by using one theory purposed by Levinson. Moreover, beside reread seriously and using triangulation, the researcher also discusses the finding with her advisor to reach the credibility the data.

Lodico (2006:275) states that "Dependability is a criterion for qualitative research that parallels reliability, although it is not assessed through statistical procedures." Dependability refers to whether one can track the procedures and processes used to collect and interpret the data. Good qualitative studies will provide detailed explanations of how the data are collected and analyzed. Dependability is often the difference between an experiential report that simply summarizes a researcher's conclusions and an empirical, research-based qualitative study that includes a thorough explanation of methods.

In this research, the researcher watch the Frozen movie, and then classified data based on deixis types theory especially spatial deixis and temporal deixis and then the researcher's advisor audited the whole steps of conducting this research to make sure that the data were dependable.