

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the method used in conducting this research. The discussion covers research design, data and data sources, the technique of data collection, the technique of data verification, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This research uses qualitative research by using content analysis. Content analysis is a method of study that can be applied to written or visual material for the reason to distinguish determined attributes of material (Ary, et al., 2010:457). It means the researcher analyzes the data taken from the content related. The researcher used the data (words or themes, word senses, phrases, or whole sentences) to be coded or grouped into categories. The research focused on the relationship between model and individual words, phrases and themes, and they are viewed as themselves having no inherent meaning.

B. Data and Data Sources

The source of data in this research is from “To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You” movie script which was written by Sofia Alvarez and J. Mills Goodloe. The data of this study is from the sentences uttered by the characters that have a significant role in the movie. The sentences in the conversation of

this film consist of types of deixis based on Levinson's theory. The data will be taken from the transcript of the movie that was taken from the internet.

There is some reason why the researcher chose "To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You" movie as the main source of this research. First, the movie provides appropriate data related to the topic in this research. Second, the movie is interesting to watch again and to be observed. The movie is related to the romance between teenagers and is well-covered with insight into the life of American teenagers.

C. Techniques of Data Collection

There are some steps of collecting data in this research are:

1. Watching "To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You" movie several times to get the throughout the story.
2. Finding the transcript of the movie from the internet from sublikescript.com.
3. Comparing and syncing the transcript taken from the internet with the dialogue in the movie.
4. Underlining the utterance which contains deictic expressions in "To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You" movie.
5. Identifying the listed utterance that contains person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis as the data of the research.
6. Identifying each data based on the type of deixis.

D. Techniques of Data Verification

There are four techniques in verifying the qualitative data including credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. The researcher used credibility in the way of verifying the qualitative data. The truthfulness of the finding is faced by the credibility of qualitative research. Credibility or truth values mean how the researcher trusted the result based on the test design, participants, and the context (Ary et al, 2010:498). There are some following plans applied by the researcher to make sure that they have accurately recorded the phenomena under examination:

1. Peer debriefing

The researcher welcomes the opportunity for examination of the research by colleagues, peers, and academics by discussing the study. This technique is used to refine the method, develop a better explanation, and strengthen the arguments within the research.

2. Prolonged time

The research establishes a thorough understanding of the phenomena and provides information on the website and individuals who give the narrative account credibility (Creswell, 2008:192). The researcher decides to make the research longer by re-read the data. The researcher reads any longer while analyzes the data carefully to make sure the data is more valid.

3. Control bias

Good qualitative research contains the comment and the interpretation by the researcher that is shaped by their background (Creswell, 2008:192). The researcher makes sure to do self-reflection to recognize one's own biases and to actively seek them out during the process of data analysis.

E. Data Analysis

In qualitative analysis, the final tasks are to analyze and classify the results, then present the data. Qualitative analysis data includes understanding the research, synthesizing details and clarifying the relationship, the theory of how and why the relationship is formed, and reconnecting new knowledge with that which already is understood. The researcher must be engaged with the data by way of reading and reflecting. Then the researcher presents or visualizes the data that has been described, classified, interpreted to others (Ary et al, 2010:481). There are three stages involved in analyzing data: (1) Familiarizing and organizing, (2) Coding and reducing, (3) interpreting and representing.

1. Familiarizing and organizing

Familiarizing and organizing are the first stage in analyzing data. This stage helps the researcher to obtain the data easily. The researcher read and reread notes and transcripts, view and review videotapes, listen to audiotapes repeatedly to become familiar with the data (Ary et al, 2010:482). Based on the explanations above, the data needed for this

research is the movie script of “To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You” by Sofia Alvarez and J. Mills Goodloe.

2. Coding and reducing

Coding and reducing are the core of the qualitative analysis. Wiersma (2000:203) in Ary et al (2010) explains coding as the method of grouping some items into some categories, and each category can be divided into more detailed categories. The researcher initially goes through all the data and identifies them with the appropriate code.

3. Interpreting and representing

In this stage, the researcher confirms what they already with the supported data, the researcher makes questions about what they have known and eliminates the misconception, and clarifies the obtained insight. Moreover, after all the data have been interpreted, the final data will be presented.