

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter contains the description of the method employed in this study. The description covers research design, the data and data source, data collection technique and research instruments, the method of data analysis, and the trustworthiness of the data.

A. Research Design

This study was intended to find out the descriptive data. Research design used in this study is descriptive qualitative research. It means that the research is based the characteristics of phenomena and the data analysis using the description not the numbers (John W. As cited in Nurjanah, 2018). According to McMillan, J. & Schumacher (2001) qualitative research uses a case study design meaning that the data analysis focuses on one phenomenon, which the writers select to comprehend in depth regardless of the number of sites or participant for the study. Moreover, Ary, D., Jacobs, L.C. & Asghar, R (2002) stated that qualitative research is focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in the study. In which the method are used to collects the data, classifies and analyzes them, and then draw the conclusion from the analyzed data. In this study, the writers aims at classifying the forms of deixis used in Frozen II Movie to describe the types of person deixis and how it is uttered by main character “Elsa” in Frozen II Movie based on the theory proposed by Levinson. The researcher focuses on the utterances spoken by Elsa, the data

source of the research is a movie script. The writers takes the data from the movie script of Frozen II Movie which produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios, 2019.

B. Data and Data Source

In gaining the data of this research design, the data is gotten from the script, picture, screenshot of the movie when person deixis are used. The data are presented in the form of written text about the script of the utterance that stated in whole movie by “Elsa” the main character of of Frozen II movie and in the form of audio-visual by Elsa appearance, gesture, visual, pictures of body movements when she uttered the utterances of person deixis. In this research, the researcher tried to analyze the deixis of the film script entitled “Frozen II” movie by Walt Disney Animation Studios, 2009. Based on Lasseter, he said that at Disney Animation, “as with Pixar, when we do a sequel, it is because the film makers who created the original have created an idea that is so good that it is worthy of these characters.” He said that in the case of Frozen, the directors had “come up with a great idea for sequel and you will be hearing a lot more about it, and we are taking back to Arendell.” According to Harding, Disney Animation provided full cooperation knowing she intended to take a fearless and honest look at its film making process. The data of this study is audio-visual in conversation form that consist of types of person deixis and it usage by Elsa appearance in Frozen II movie which is categorized based on the theory which are proposed by Levinson (1983), Yule (1996), and Dylgjeri & Kazazi (2013). Data source is a source where data were taken from. The researcher use secondary data. That is means that the

data source are the transcript of the Frozen II movie and the pictures of Elsa's body movement.

C. Technique of Data Collection

The way or the technique used to collect data is data collection technique. Like had been sated before, that data source is in form of movie and the script, so the way to collect data is by watcing movie while also reading the script. The data collection technique is documentary technique. Documentary technique is used to collect data based on the transcript, books, newspaper, magazine, agenda, and so on (Arikunto, Surhasimi (2002). In this case, the use of documentary technique is by seeing the utterances spoken by "Elsa" the main character of Frozen II movie. The steps of collecting data are as follows:

- 1) Watching the movie of Frozen II
- 2) Understanding the movie especially the utterances spoken by "Elsa" the main character
- 3) Downloading the movie script
- 4) Reading the script of Frozen II movie
- 5) Selecting the utterances which contain person deixis
- 6) Classifying the data into some types of person deixis in Frozen II movie manuscript
- 7) Transforming the data into table to make a proper data

- 8) Analyzing and interpreting the data based on the type of person deixis and how person deixis uttered by “Elsa” main character of Frozen II movie.

The research instrument is used observation checklist. This instrument used in order to be triangulated in the side of data collection. Observation checklist serve the identifying the script in mode of description. The form of data sheet is as follow:

Table. 3.4: Observation Sheet of Gestural and Symbolic Usages

Time in Script Movie	The Usages of Deixis Terms		
	Examples of Types	Gestural Usage	
			Symbolic Usage

D. Technique of Data Verification

Another word of trustworthiness is data verification. It is the effort of the researcher to collect the valid data. To see the legal interpretation, it needs to see the credibility, dependability, and triangulation. The trustworthiness is used in order to avoid bias to something.

The research findings are credible. In proving the trustworthiness of findings of this descriptive qualitative research in order to the finding seems credible, the researcher does two things. First, the researcher reads the movie script of “Frozen II” many times before analyzing the data. Second, the researcher watches “Frozen II” movie many times while analyzing the dialogue of the main character of Frozen II movie “Elsa”.

From those two checking way, the combination that appropriate to get the valid data is by applying triangulation. There are 5 kinds of triangulation according to Meijer, Paulen.C., Verloop, Nico., & Beija Ard (2002); those are triangulation by data source, triangulation by method, triangulation by researcher, triangulation by theory, triangulation by data type. In this research, the researcher used the triangulation from data source and by theory.

Triangulation from data source means that the data got from some sources like articles, journal, books and some previous research related to this study. Triangulation by theory is the theory used from some discipline that originated to the study. In this case, the researcher uses the theory of Pragmatic, Deixis, and Movie and Movie Script as the object of the study. Based on Cohen, L., Manion, L., & Morison, K (2007) that stated “Triangulation may be defined as the use of

two or more methods of data collection in the study of some aspect of human behaviour”. Thus, triangulation technique means the researcher uses two or more techniques in collecting the data to get validity. The purposes of triangulation is to increase the credibility and validity of the findings. Further, Denzin (in Patton, 1999) stated that there are four techniques in triangulation. Those are: (1) source triangulation, (2) investigator triangulation, (3) methodological triangulation, (4) theoretical triangulation.

1) Source Triangulation

In source triangulation, the researcher uses many sources or participants to get the accuracy of data.

2) Investigator Triangulation

Investigator triangulation means technique that uses more than one researcher in collecting and analyzing data. From some researcher’s view in interpreting information and collecting the data, the validity of data can be increased.

3) Methodological Triangulation

Methodological triangulation refers to researcher uses more than one method in the research. Cohen (2007) explained “Methodological triangulation is using the same method on different occasions or different methods on the same object of study”. Thus, methodological triangulation is making different method to get validity of data.

4) Theoretical Triangulation

Theoretical triangulation means the researcher compares the data finding with perspective theory that is relevant. Here, the researcher is demanded to have expert judgment to compare the finding of research with the certain theory.

From the types of triangulation, the researcher uses theoretical triangulation to get validity of data. Besides, the researcher collects multiple theories from previous researchs sources like articles, journal, books and some previous research related to this study.

E. Data Analysis

Document analysis covers a broad range of techniques relate to the analysis and interpretation of the documents used as primary data sources. The term 'document' is understood very broadly, including not just text, but also sound, photos, videos, and any materials that carry relevant messages. The method used in this research is document analysis.

Data analysis is done to answer the research question, it depend on the researcher who determine whether the result answer the research problem or not. The most consuming time is in this part of research. The data analysis can be done through 4 steps; those are organizing data, classifying the data, interpreting the data and reporting the data. The first step is organizing the data. In this step, the researcher did the reduction of data. Data reduction means the process of selecting, simplifying, and transforming the raw data. The raw data mentioned are

the pictures of body movement and the utterances spoken by Elsa. In this section, the types of deixis and its usage are mentioned. In organizing the data, it does not need to be grouped into the specific paradigm, it is only numbering or coding of the specific types.

The next step is classifying the data. After the data had been reduced into types of deixis, the data is needed to be classified. The utterances had been coded and merged into a table of types in deixis. So, in this step is more specific.

After the data had been specific, it could be interpreted into a word that reflecting about the general aspect in deixis especially from the table. It started from the general analysis into the specific analysis in order to make easy in understanding the data. There is the theory of Levinson (1983), Yule (1996), and Dylgjeri & Kazazi (2013) about deixis and its types.

The last step is reporting or drawing conclusion from the data that had been analyzed. It draws the answer of research problem in the brief answer. The data that reported was followed with suggestion to other people who need to use this research as reference and who want to conduct research with similar topic.

