

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher going to describes the research methodology. It covered several things such as research design, data and data source, data collection, credibility and dependability, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research design is research plan and procedure that cover everything from broad assumptions to specific data collection and analysis methods. The overall decision involve decided which design should be use to analyze a topic. The researcher's worldview assumptions, procedures of inquiry (called strategies), and specific methods of data collection, analysis, and interpretation should all play a role in this decision. A research design's purpose was to ensure that the evidence we collect enables us to answer the initial question as clearly as possible.

In order to collect data, this study deals with descriptive way. Ary et al (2002:425) state the qualitative researcher is interested in data that is expressed in words rather than numbers and statistics. The qualitative researcher attempts to arrive at a rich description of the people, object, events, places, conversation, and so on, using the data collected from the subjects' experiences and perspectives. The data and materials needed to complete the research obtained from the literature (Harahap 2014: 68). Literary works are not only from books; but also from documentation materials, magazines, newspapers, and journals. The importance of library research is emphasized in

order to find any educational values that can be applied to the analysis and solve the research problem. This research analyzed a The Peanut Butter Falcon movie or documentation of the movie to describe its educational value.

B. Data and Data Source

This sub chapter presents the explanation about the variety of the data and the data sources in which the data taken. The data itself was an information, usually based from a fact or it can be from statistic who can be analyzed. Data source is the data that was collected by the researcher or from first-hand experience. Because this research is to uncover the educational values from The Peanut Butter Falcon movie, so the primary data used by the researcher was taken from that movie. Here, the data were the utterances produced by characters in the dialogues of The Peanut Butter Falcon movie that contained educational values.

The data of this research was collected in form of sentence or dialogue from movie script. The primary data was from movie that was character script or dialog in movies transcribed into writing form. The secondary data is theory from KEMENDIKNAS. The result or value category from KEMENDIKNAS used to limit the analyze of primary data.

C. Data Collection

The researcher in this study collected data used a documentary technique. Documentary is a method where the researcher could obtained data from a subject's point of view through the use of a written medium and other documents created or written directly by the subject in concerned.

The researcher used human instrument during the research. Human instrument means that the researcher himself as the instrument. The position of the researcher in qualitative research was the data collector, analyst, interprets the data, and report the results of research. The detail procedures of getting the primary data (transcript the dialog) are as follows :

1. Watched the whole part of the movie from the beginning until the end.
2. Listening the dialog comprehensively and pay attention carefully to the dialog.
3. Highlight the educational values.
4. Watched back the movie several times to check the credibility of data collection.

D. Credibility and Dependability

1. Credibility

Credibility in qualitative research was relevant to the truthfulness of the research findings. The term credibility in qualitative research is analogous to internal validity in quantitative research (Ary et al, 2011:498). A number of methods to improved the credibility (internal validity) of qualitative studies have been identified in the literature. Five types of evidence can be used to categorize these methods : structural corroboration, consensus, referential or interpretive adequacy, theoretical adequacy, and bias control.

Triangulation method was used to establish and enhance validity in a study. According to Eisner (in Ary et al, 2010:498), that structural

corroboration is the ability to know how multiple types of data are related to each other in order to support or contradict a state of affairs' interpretation and evaluation. Structural corroboration use a variety of data sources (data triangulation) and methods (method triangulation). The researcher used data triangulation to see whether data collected with one procedure or instrument confirms data collected with another procedure or instrument. Denzin (in Moleong, 2011:330) states that there are four kinds of triangulation, those are source triangulation, method triangulation, theories triangulation, and investigator triangulation. Furthermore, in analyzing *The Peanut Butter Falcon* movie, the researcher used source triangulation. Source triangulation is the process of comparing the consistency of multiple data sources using the same method. The researcher used literary books and articles from the Internet as sources.

2. Dependability

Dependability is the consistency viewed as the extent to which variation can be explained. The researcher attempted to prove that the methods used were repeatable and consistent, that the approach and procedures used were appropriate for the context and can be documented, and that conclusions can be tested using external evidence (Ary et al: 2010:502). The researcher used triangulation as one method of obtaining reliable data. Triangulation was a technique for increasing the researcher's understanding about what will be investigated. To get the dependability of data analysis, the researcher used different sorts of data.

E. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the way data to be analyzed. It involved reduceing and organizing the data, synthesizing, searching for significant patterns, discovering what is important and prove it. The researcher must organized what he has seen, heard, and red. The steps involved in the method of analyzing data were (1) organizing and familiarizing, (2) coding and reducing, and (3) interpreting and representing (Ary et al, 2010: 481).

a. Organizing and Familiarizing the Data

The first step was to ensure that the data is easily accessible. The researcher should familiarized himself with the data by reading and rereading notes and transcripts, watching and reviewing videotapes, and listening to audiotapes several times. Field notes, audiotapes, videotapes, observer comments, and other data must be organized in a way that allows them to be analyzed. (Ary et al, 2010: 481).

b. Coding and Reducing

This is the main step in data analysis, and it required identifying categories and themes, as well as refining them. Coding was the process of creating concepts from raw data. Without any additional information, each unit of meaning label should be understandable. The researcher started with an analysis framework, which is a set of a concepts derived from the literature and used as codes (Ary et al, 2010:484).

c. Interpreting and Representing the Data

Bring out the meaning, telling the story, providing an explanation, and developing plausible explanations are all part of interpretation (Ary et al, 2010:490). Interpreting required reflecting and abstracting important understandings from the study's participants' words and actions. It was an inductive process in which the researcher made generalizations based on similarities and connections between categories. The next step was to represent the data after it has been interpreted. The way the data was presented is referred to as representation.