

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher discusses aspects of dealing with research used to collect data and analyze data about the film. existing aspects are Research Design, Data and Data Sources, Techniques of Data Collection, Data Verification and Techniques of Data Analysis.

A. Research Design

Research design is a plan and procedure in a study. Research design means, setting the conditions for the collection and analysis of data in a way that aspires to combine relevance with the research objectives. The function of the research design is to ensure that the evidence obtained allows us to answer the original question as clearly as possible. In this study, the researcher used library research, where all existing data were collected from every literary work related to the research. Researcher who use literature studies use library sources or literary works to collect data and analyze data. Literary works are not only focused on books, but can also be in the form of documents, journals, newspapers, and magazines. According to George (2008) library research is not a mystery, but an investigation that is controlled from beginning to end, even researcher usually cannot say what sources you will find. It forms a structural investigation with specific rules, tools/instruments and techniques that can be performed.

The researcher uses library research because this research analyzes the script, character behavior in the movie and uses library research to obtain appropriate information and data. Researcher identify and analyze altruistic values in the script of Curtis Hanson's movie "8 Mile" and examine the data carefully.

B. Data and Data Sources

The data is the raw material that needs to be processed to get the information needed. Data sources are raw materials that need to be processed to produce information. The source of data in this study is the subject from which the data can be collected for research purposes. According to Arikunto (2010) Researchers can use library items such as documents, articles, books, audio, and others. printed material as a data source. The data of this research are all words, dialogues, and behaviors that contain altruistic values contained in Curtis Hanson's movie "8 Mile". In this study to analyze altruistic values, there are two kinds of data sources needed for the analysis process: primary sources and secondary sources. The main data source is the movie made by Curtis Hanson's "8 Mile". Also the primary data is taken from the dialogue. The secondary data of this research is the information in the film script. Also books or articles related to the study.

C. Data Collection

Data collection techniques are carried out to obtain and process the information needed for the purpose of this research. Data collection is done by using documentary techniques. Documentary technique is a method used in a study to collect data using documents and lists of evidence. The steps of data collection are as follows:

- a. Download 8 Mile Movie and 8 Mile Script
- b. Watch 8 mile movie and read 8 Mile script.
- c. After that, the writer reads the movie script from the 8 mile movie, to know the dialogue while watching the movie.
- d. The researcher identified all the dialogues of the main characters in the film script to get data and information about altruistic values.
- e. Sorting and selecting data related to altruistic values to be investigated.

D. Data Verification

The researcher needs to explain the technique used to verify the data, the researcher also chooses a technique that is suitable and possible to be applied in this study. In qualitative research. Generally, credibility and dependability are used to check the validity of data. Credibility is the measurement of data whether the data found by the researcher represents a "credible" interpretation of the original data source or not. Whether it is credible or not there must be confidence, and also According to Polit and Beck (2013), credibility refers to the belief in

the truth value of the data and its interpretation. Qualitative research should seek to build confidence in the veracity of the results or findings for the particular participants, context and research. Credibility is enhanced by the researcher describing his or her experience as a researcher and verifying the results of the study with the participants. According to Sandelowski (1986) as quoted in Cope, Diane G. (2014), a qualitative research is considered credible if the description of human experience is immediately recognized by individuals who share the same experience. So in this study it is necessary to check the validity of the data, the researcher reads the film script many times. This activity can convince the reader that the data obtained is valid.

Dependability is a way to make found data consistent using such variations to get dependency data. According to (Polit and Beck, 2013) Dependability refers to the stability (reliability) of data over time and over conditions. The way to make the data reliable is to repeat the work in the same method, context and participants, and similar or almost the same results will be obtained. Researchers are encouraged to read different dialogues to gain reliability of data analysis. The researcher selects and identifies dialogues in the script as well as the behavior of the main characters, then makes a classification. After the researcher got the results from the data analysis, the researcher showed the data and made conclusions. Reliability can be doubted if the researcher does not have data and cannot show evidence.

E. Techniques Data Analysis

In data collection there are several steps to analyze qualitative research according to Miles, Huberman, & Saldana (2014)

1. Data Condensation

Data condensation is the process that refers to selecting, simplifying, focusing, abstracting, or transforming data to fit and which appears in a full corpus of written field notes, transcripts, interviews, documents, and other empirical material. By changing, the researcher makes the data more powerful and focused. The data condensation is not a separate data from the analysis. Data compaction or synchronization is a form of analysis that sorts, sharpens, focuses, discards, and organizes (modifies) data in so many ways that the data becomes the "final". so that data conclusions can be drawn and verified. Qualitative data can be in the form of data transformation in many ways: it can be through selection or through summaries or paraphrases, and included in a larger pattern and so on. In the existing phenomena, the researcher selects and then sorts the data and only focuses on the dialogue in Curtis Hanson's "8 Mile" Movie. The researcher focuses only on dialogue that contain the classification of altruistic values in the film.

2. Data Display

The second analysis technique is data presentation. The data view consists of compressed and organized data that allows drawing conclusions and actions. Like the data condensation above. imaging, creation and use of views cannot be

separated from analysis. it's already part of the analysis. In analyzing the data, the researcher used theory from Wilson (2015), Palta (2019), Levent (2009), Bouman (2019), Baron & Byrne (2005), and Einsberg and Mussen cited (Dayakisni & Hudaniah, 2003) and to identify altruism contained in a movie the researcher using theory from Monroe (1996) and using the theory of Nurgiyantoro (2002) to determine the altruistic value conveyed directly or indirectly in the film. The researcher here also uses theory to identify the hidden values contained in the dialogue and also provides an explanation of the situation according to the dialogue. Researcher try to display research data using tables to make it easier to sort and analyze data and classify the data. Example of data display as follows:

No	Altruistic Value	Data	Curtis Hanson's Movie "8 Mile" Scene Dialogue
1	CARE	A-1	<p>Jimmy scrapes the dumpster away from the wall. Grabs a trash bag hidden behind it.</p> <p>CHEDDAR: Where you goin'?</p> <p>FUTURE: He hurled on his shirt.</p> <p>CHEDDAR : Let me see.</p> <p>JIMMY : Get the f*ck off me, Cheddar.</p> <p>FUTURE : What are you doing, man?</p> <p>SOL : Come on, it's deal time. Our clicca will be on the map after you whup some ass tonight.</p> <p>JIMMY : (pulls out some clean clothes from the bag) Me and Janeane broke up.</p> <p>FUTURE : What, again?</p> <p>JIMMY : I left her the car.</p> <p>FUTURE : Come on, Rabbit.</p>

			<p>JIMMY : (looking through the garbage bag)</p> <p>She said she's pregnant.</p> <p>CHEDDAR : She's gonna need the car if she's pregnant.</p> <p>JIMMY : I'll need a place to crash.</p> <p>CHEDDAR : You going to stay at your mom's?</p> <p>ALL : *Laugh*</p> <p>JIMMY : Can I get some f*cking privacy here?</p>
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Analysis : If it is seen from the dialogue and also the actions taken, it can be seen that the value of "Care" is altruistic, B-Rabbit is a little angry at his friend for asking questions and interfering in his business, then B-Rabbit tells his friend that Janeane has taken her car and house. But if you look further, actually B-Rabbit gave his house and car to his girlfriend because his girlfriend is pregnant, even though Janeane is not actually pregnant. Because it is in accordance with Monroe's theory no 5 of how "Altruism should reduce the welfare of the person who does it. An altruist will lose something to give to others. If an altruist still gets an advantage over his altruism, it cannot be called altruism, but collective welfare".

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

After the data is created, displayed and analyzed. Researcher make conclusions so that readers can clearly know and understand learning outcomes more easily.