

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the writer explained the research method. It focuses on the method using in conducting study. This chapter covers research design, data and data source, data collection, credibility and dependability, data analysis and interpretation.

A. Research Design

This research uses a qualitative approach as research design (Creswell, 2003). (Nurhayati, 2015) as the purpose of this research is to analyse the linguistic phenomena occurring in the film. Wunderstop and Johnson, as reported in Fitriani, Achmad, and Rasmita (2020) classify qualitative research as a narrative description of the phenomena occurring in research. Qualitative research is descriptive in nature, so the researcher is interested in examining the process, meaning, and understanding gained through words or images (Creswell, 2001; Nurhayati & Yuwartatik, 2016). There are several methods of performing qualitative research based on Lady and Amrud as described in Williams (2007), such as case studies, theory of grounded, ethnography, content and phenomenological analysis.

This research takes the form of a content analysis. Because this study focuses on analyzing the intended meaning of words in the film. The research method for a valid conclusion that can be reproduced from a text or other

meaningful material in the area of its use is called content analysis (Krippendorff, 2004).

Content analysis is used in written or visual content to identify specific characteristics (Ari et al., 2010; NurHayati et al., 2018). The purpose of content analysis design is to identify the characteristics of content in the form of human communication, including books, newspapers, and movies, as well as other forms of identifying patterns, subjects, or biases (Williams, 2007). The content analysis process discussed by Lady and Ormrod in Williams (2007) aims to achieve the highest possible goal analysis and includes the definition of the topics examined and the definition of the characteristics or qualities to be considered.

B. Data and Data Source

The data source in this research is from a film called "Aladdin" that was released in 2019 and was created from the script of the film itself. Aladdin is a 2019 American fantasy musical film produced by Walt Disney Pictures. Directed by Guy Ritchie based on a script by John August. The source of the data is from the statements of the dialogues of the characters in Aladdin, which contain expressive verbs based on the iodine theory, such as joy, pain, likes, hatred, joy, sadness, etc.

C. Data Collection

The data for this research comes from the film and from the script itself. The researcher uses documentation technology to collect data. Documentation is a method used in scientific research to collect data from a list of backup documents. According to Molong (2009: 216), documentation can be carried out in order to investigate and interpret something. The documentation can be made

in writing or on film. To find data through documentation technology, the researcher needs tools such as notes, texts, newspapers, magazines, etc. to support the data source. The use of annotations served here to collect data on the statements of the characters in the film. It is a technique of presenting data by carefully reading and taking notes (Sudaryanto, 1993). The jurist analyzed the idioms in the conversation from *Aladdin's* text.

In this research the researcher had some steps in collecting data, they are:

- a. Watching the *Aladdin* movie for several times to understand the whole story.
- b. Reading and observing the dialogue from the script.
- c. Comparing the script with the movie
- d. Collecting the data by watching the movie and trying to understand it deeply and looking for all the utterances.
- e. Selecting the conversational fragments containing expressive act based on Searle's theories.
- f. Identifying each utterance based on the types of expressive Act.
- g. Analyzing the utterances based on the expressive act in order to know meaning of expressive act that used by the characters in the movie.
- h. Evaluating all the result of the analysis to make sure the result of the analysis is done correctly.

D. Credibility and Dependability

The validity test must also be distributed in this document. According to Creswell (2014), the researcher can use the validity test to determine whether the

results are correct from the perspective of the researcher, participant or account reader. In order to increase the reliability of the data, the triangulation method was used in this study. According to Creswell (2014) a method of validating data from different sources in different ways and in one case the triangulation method. Miles and Huberman (1994) divided this method into four types. The following explains the four types of triangulation.

The triangulation of data source is the use of some data resources with different situation and circumstance such as the data that taken from the different people, time, or places.

1. Methodological triangulation

The methodological triangulation is the use of various methods to analyze single topic or case. Methodological can combining qualitative method with quantitative method in order to analyze a topic.

2. Research or investigation triangulation

Research or investigation triangulation can be done by engaging some different researchers to analysis the data.

3. Theoretical triangulation

Theoretical triangulation is the use of multiple theories that related or some perspective to interpret the data analysis. It is not enough to use one theory or grand theory to interpret the data, it needs more than one theory or perspectives to interpret data so the data result would be optimal. Example: journal, article, book, expert of literature, etc.

From the definition of the types of triangulation, the researcher used the final type of triangulation, namely theoretical triangulation, to validate the data. The researcher checked the validity of the film by watching it several times and reading the script to make sure the expressive verbs in the film were correctly identified. The theories used by the researcher include language theory, pragmatics, and informational verbs, particularly verbal verbs, with reference to evidence from Searle (1979). It also depends on the explanation in the technical part of the data analysis.

E. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Bogdan (1998) argued that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and collecting interview transcripts, deposited notes, or other material that a researcher collects in order to improve his understanding of what he has found in others. According to Ari (2010), data interpretation focuses on the concepts or meanings that emerge from the analysis. Interpretation is used to make the experiences under investigation understandable and understandable using descriptions and conceptual frameworks or theories (Ari, 2010).

After collecting the data, the researcher extracts the obtained data through classification, ranking and processing. Moleung, as reported in Noor Hayati (2016), explained that the activity of analytical data involves managing, organizing, classifying, coding, and classifying to identify the subject. In this study, the data is recorded in text form as the researcher has to analyze the dialogue part of Aladdin Disney's film. The analysis is done by: data reduction,

data presentation and inference (preliminary inference, confirmation and final conclusion) (Miles & Huberman: 1987).

These were the steps in order to analyze the data based on Miles & Huberman (1987):

1. Data reduction

Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, extracting, and converting raw data. In this study, two steps were used to analyze. The researcher first watched the film to identify the dialogue and evidence and read the script to understand the characters' expressive actions. Second, after finding phrases that contain expressive verbs, the researcher gives a type symbol for each type of expressive verb. These steps are used to reduce movie script data to text that contains only expressive verbs.

2. Data display

Data display is an organized collection of information that can be used to plot results and actions. At this point, after scaling down the script, the researcher displays it in a list table that contains phrases with expressive verbs. The researcher also added word descriptions and analysis. After organizing and analyzing the table, the researcher arranged the results of the data.

3. Conclusion drawing

Conclusion means deciding on the meaning of things, paying attention to orders, patterns, interpretation, possibility, interpretation,

possible formations, causal flows and hypotheses. This is the next step in performing data rendering. The researcher also writes the discussion and closes and proposes based on the results of the data.

After collecting the script data used by the characters in this Disney movie, Aladdin was analyzed and categorized by the researcher based on class theories and acting strategies of Searle. Searle (1969) argued that wherever there is a particular state of mind in the state of endowment, actions are taken as an expression of that state of mind.