

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter presents research design, population, sampling and sample, instrument and data collection technique, and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

In research design, the researcher has any activities to collect the data, analyze the data, and present the result, that all has done in systematic way and used the formal theory and method. The researcher makes a research design as guideline to carry out the research that includes the method to be used on what data will be gathered. According to Creswell (2009: 3), research designs are plans and the procedures for research that span the decisions from broad assumptions to be detailed methods of data collection and analysis. This plan involves several decisions, and they do not need to be taken in order in which they make sense to the researcher all presented here.

Research design is different from the method by which data are collected. Many research methods are confusing whether both are research design or methods. It is not uncommon to see research design treated as a mode of data collection rather than as a logical structure of the inquiry. But there is nothing intrinsic about many research designs that require a particular methods of data collection.

In this study, the researcher has to analyze the expressive act found in selected film *a thousand words* by Steve Koren. The researcher uses quantitative survey design. Quantitative methods involve in the process of collecting, analyzing, interpreting and writing the results of a study. Specific methods exist in both survey and experimental research that relate to identifying a sample and population, specifying the strategy of inquiry, collecting and analyzing data, presenting data (Creswell, 2009:24). Quantitative is a counting data from the result of collected data in the field by scoring into the statistic.

Survey research is a quantitative method whereby a researcher poses some set of predetermined questions to an entire group, or sample, of individuals. Survey research is an especially useful approach when a researcher aims to describe or explain features of a very large group or groups. This method may also be used as a way of quickly gaining some general details about one's population of interest to help prepare for a more focused, in-depth study using time-intensive methods such as in-depth interviews or field research. In this case, a survey may help a researcher identify specific individuals or locations from which to collect additional data.

The researcher uses quantitative survey because the researcher analyzes the types of expressive act and counted the frequency of type and formal pattern of expressive act in script of film *a thousand words*.

## **B. Population and Sample and Sampling**

### **1. The population**

Population is the whole objects or subjects as one of region and qualified certain related to the issue of research, or the whole of unit or an individual in the scope of that would be researched (Martono, 2011: 74).

The population in this research is the whole actors and actresses in movie *a thousand words*. The researcher gets the population by watching the movie and transcript of movie script.

### **2. The Sample**

Sample is part of the population that has the characteristics of certain circumstances that would be researched. Or, sample can be defined most members of the population chosen by using the procedure certain that is expected to represent the population (Martono, 2011: 74).

The sample of this research is the whole actors and actresses who utter an expressive acts that are analyzed from the populations.

### **3. The sampling technique**

The techniques sampling is a method or how to determine samples that will be taken. So, we can use a technique of sample. In this case, there are two techniques to get the sample; that are probability sampling and nonprobability sampling. In this research, the researcher uses nonprobability sampling. Nonprobability sampling is the technique sampling that does not provide opportunities or the same for every element or member of the population to be a sample. In the

nonprobability sampling there are purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is the technique to pointing of sample with certain consideration. We choose as samples with choosing the person who really knows or has competence with the topic of the research (Martono, 2011: 75-79).

Based on the theory the researcher uses purposive sampling because the researcher takes for the population to be analyzed intentionally, and based on expressive acts which are uttered by the actors and actresses in this movie.

### **C. Research Instrument**

Research instrument of the study refers to any kinds of tools used by the researcher to get the information of data. According to Annum (2016: 1), these are the fact of finding strategies. They are the tools for data collection.

In this study, the document used is movie transcript of movie *a thousand words*, which contains types that including the expressive acts.

### **D. Method of Data Collection**

Method of collecting data is the way used by the researcher to get the data. In this research, the researcher has some steps to collect the data, they are:

- a) The researcher looks for the movie from internet
- b) The researcher does the movie downloading

- c) The researcher watches the movie
- d) The researcher looks for the movie script of the movie *a thousand words* by Steve Koren.
- e) The researcher analyzes the movie script based on expressive acts with referring to Searle.

### **E. Method of Data Analysis**

In analyzing the data, the writer takes some steps, as follows:

- a) Making matrix/mapping table which sets the criteria of expressive acts.
- b) Categorizing the data. In the script of film *A Thousand Words*, not all speeches and conversations consist of expressive acts and data which are used are only the data that are in line with problems.
- c) Analyzing the dialogue based on the expressive acts in order to know the use of expressive acts found in the dialogue.
- d) Determining the percentage form by using a simple statistical analysis.

For the formula of statistical analysis is as follows:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Note:

- a. P is the symbol of percentage
- b. F is the frequency of the occurrences of each expressive acts
- c. N is the total number of the expressive acts
- e) Making conclusion.