

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher describes the research method. It covers the following topics: research design, data and data source, data collection, credibility and dependability, and data analysis and interpretation.

A. Research Design

Research methodology is commonly defined as a way or method to thinking and prepared to complete the research and reach the goal of research.

In this study the writer uses descriptive qualitative research to describe the values character education that include in The Miracle Worker movie. According to Bogdan and Biklen (1998:28) qualitative research is Descriptive “The data collected is in the form of the word or pictures rather than numbers”. Process the data taken from various sources, dialogue, picture, movement, article, etc.

This study deals with descriptive way to collect data. It is intended to describe the values of character education in The Miracle Worker movie. Ary et al (2002:425) state:

The qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of words, rather than numbers and statistic. The data collected are the subject experiences and perspective: the qualitative researcher attempts to arrive at rich description of the people, object, events, places, conversation, and soon.

Based on the study above, the researcher more prior in accurate explanation to analyze and present what have been found in the movie. The researcher also used library research to complete the research.

B. Data and Data Source

The data of this research are any information in the form of utterances, action, color, sound, customs, appearance, and performance.

The source of the data for this research is a movie entitled The Miracle Worker. The movie is directed by Nadia Tass and it was written by William Gibson. It is a 2000 biographical television film is composed based on 1959 one and starring by Alison Elliott, Hallie Kate Eisenberg, Lucas Black, Kate Greenhouse, David Strathairn. The duration of this movie is 95 second.

C. Data Collecting Method

The data in this research uses documentary technique to collect the data. Documentation is the method used in scientific research in order to collect data by using the document of evidence list. It is used to discover the description of data from the primary and secondary data which are relevant with the research. In this process the researcher use some method to get valid and true data:

1. The researcher chooses The Miracle Worker movie

2. The researcher watches the movie until three time or more, then analyze the dialogue and part of the movie which can analyze as the values character education.
3. The researcher collects and read some book and relevant material about values character education.
4. The researcher analyzes the values character education from the movie.
5. The researcher concludes the analysis.

D. Credibility and Dependability

Sub-chapter presents the definition of credibility and dependability and how can credibility and dependability apply to test the degree of truthfulness.

1. Credibility

Credibility in qualitative research concerns the truthfulness of the inquiry's findings. Credibility or truth value involves how well the researcher has established confidence in the findings based on the research design, participants, and context. The researcher has an obligation to represent the realities of the research participants as accurately as possible and must provide assurances in the report that this obligation was met. The term *credibility* in qualitative research is analogous to *internal validity* in quantitative research (Ary et al, 2011:498).

In data triangulation, the researcher investigates whether the data collected with one procedure or instrument confirm data collected using a different procedure or instrument. Denzin (in Moleong, 2011:330) states that there are four kinds of triangulation, *source triangulation*, *method triangulation*, *theories triangulation*, and *investigator triangulation*.

Thus, in analyzing *The Miracle Worker* movie, the researcher used source triangulation. Source triangulation is examining the consistency of different data sources from within the same method. Here, the researcher got the sources from literary books, articles on the Internet.

2. Dependability

Dependability is consistency viewed as the extent to which variation can be tracked or explained. There are some strategies to investigate dependability are using an audit trail, replication logic, stepwise replication, code–recoding, inter-rater comparisons, and triangulation. To enhance reliability, the researcher wants to demonstrate that the methods used are reproducible and consistent, that the approach and procedures used were appropriate for the context and can be documented, and that external evidence can be used to test conclusions (Ary et al: 2010:502).

One way to have a dependable data, here, the researcher applied triangulation. Triangulation is a method to enhance the

researcher's understanding about what will be investigated. Thus, to get the dependability of data analysis, the researcher used different sort of data.

E. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Analysis is the way data to be analyzed. Data analysis is a time-consuming and difficult process because typically the researcher faces massive amounts of field notes, interview transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflections, or information from documents, all of which must be examined and interpreted. Analysis involves reducing and organizing the data, synthesizing, searching for significant patterns, and discovering what is important. The researcher must organize what he or she has seen, heard, and read and try to make sense of it in order to create explanations, develop theories, or pose new questions. The steps that will involve in the method of analyzing data are (1) organizing and familiarizing, (2) coding and reducing, and (3) interpreting and representing (Ary et al, 2010: 481).

1. Organizing and Familiarizing the Data

The first stage in analyzing data involves familiarization and organization so that the data can be easily retrieved. Initially, the researcher should become familiar with the data through reading and rereading notes and transcripts, viewing and reviewing videotapes, and listening repeatedly to audiotapes. The researcher must be immersed in the data. Field notes, audiotapes,

videotapes, observer comments, and other data must be put into a form ready for analysis (Ary et al, 2010:481).

Here, the researcher re-watched the movie and tried to make a field note to write the general view that was found. Watching movie in several times, makes the researcher familiar to the every characters. It makes the researcher easier to get the value in the movie.

2. Coding and Reducing

After familiarizing with the data and organizing them for easy retrieval, the next step is coding and reducing process. This is the core of data analysis and includes the identification of categories and themes and their refinement. Coding is about developing concepts from the raw data. The first step in coding is referred to as axial coding, open coding, preliminary coding, or provisional coding. The most common approach is to read and reread all the data and sort them by looking for units of meaning—words, phrases, sentences, subjects' ways of thinking, behavior patterns, and events that seem to appear regularly and that seem important. Each unit of meaning label should be understandable without any additional information. These initial codes are likely to be modified later. These codes may be named from actual words of respondents (in vivo codes) or may be names created by the researcher to include a variety of ways an

underlying concept is expressed. Or the researcher may begin with a framework for analysis, a set of a priori concepts derived from the literature that are used as codes (Ary et al, 2010:484).

Thus, in this data analysis, the researcher used *field note* to write all value in *The Miracle Worker* movie. After matching the differences and the similarities of the values of character education, the researcher reduced the data seen were not suitable to the topic of the research, and the last the researcher put them into their categories.

3. Interpreting and Representing the data

Interpreting involves reflecting about the words and acts of the study's participants and abstracting important understandings from them. It is an inductive process in which you make generalizations based on the connections and common aspects among the categories and patterns. You may develop hypotheses that have evolved during the analysis. Interpretation is about bringing out the meaning, telling the story, providing an explanation, and developing plausible explanations (Ary et al, 2010:490).

Qualitative and library research data are difficult because there are no set rules to follow. The quality of the interpretation depends on the background, perspective, knowledge, and theoretical orientation of the researcher and the intellectual skills

he or she brings to the task. Thus, in analyzing value in *The Miracle Worker* movie, the researcher combined some relevant theories among from literature, psychology, and philosophy. It was quite difficult and need deep thinking. After interpreting the data, then the next step is representing the data in finding. Representation involves how the data are presented. Are there graphs, pictures, diagrams, figures, or frameworks? (Ary, et al, 2010:491). Here, the researcher presented the data based on categories and give the description.