

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the aspect dealing with the research method used to collect the data and analyze the data about the movie. Those aspects are: Research design, data and data source, data collection, credibility and dependability, and data analysis and interpretation.

A. Research Design

Research design is commonly defined as a way or method to thinking and prepared to complete the research and reach the goal of the research. It means that research designs are plans and the procedures for research that span the decisions from board assumptions to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. The function of a research design is to ensure that the evidence obtain enables us to answer the initial question as unambiguously as possible. Here, the research design used library research, where all the data were collected from any literary works related to the research. Literary works reviewed not only books, but also can be documentation substances, magazine, journal, and newspaper. It can be document or content analysis where focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior. The materials maybe public record, textbook, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, or other documents (Ary et al, 2010: 29). Ary et al, (2010:

29) said that qualitative researchers seek to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variable. Moreover, Creswell (2014: 32) said that qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. Based on that theory, this research was conducted by using qualitative approach. So, by using this approach the researcher hopes that this study would be clearly analyzed.

B. Data and Data Source

In here, the researcher explained about the kinds of data and data source. Data is information usually the form of fact or statistic that you can analyze (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary). Here the researcher tried to analyze the character educational values are reflected in the *3 Idiots* movie. The data are the dialogues in the *3 Idiots* movie that containing of educational values. The researcher also used movie script to make the research be easier.

Data source is the source where the data were obtained. There are two categories of data source, primary and secondary data source. The primary was taken by the researcher from the *3 Idiots* movie that has been downloaded from the internet. The secondary data source was derived from other resources such as internet, books, and other materials that can support the primary data source such as parameter set up by

KEMENDIKNAS to determine the educational values on the *3 Idiots* movie.

C. Data collection

Data collection is the way to collect the data from subject of the research and it is the important step in the research. Because, the researcher have to select the data carefully to be analyze. Data collection method is the process of gathering data, and instrument that is used for collecting data. So, the research could be systematic and easier.

In this research, the data were collected through documentation. Documentation is the best way of establish dependability uses an audit trail. Audit trails provide a mechanism by which others can determine how decisions were made and the uniqueness of the situation (Ary et al, 2010:502). In this research, the way of collecting the data is by using noting technique of the movie script. It means that the researcher gave a big attention to every dialogue among the movie characters and matched it to the movie script to know the educational values reflected. Here are some activities conducted by the researcher to collect the data:

1. Watching and understanding the movie entitled "*3 Idiots*".
2. Listening carefully for every conversation that occur among the movie players then crossing check them with movie script.
3. Classifying to the dialogue which contain of educational values in the transcript.

4. Repeating for every missing conversation to get the deep understanding about the values.

Here, the key instrument of this research was the researcher herself. It means that, the researcher used human instrument as the primer instrument. The positions were a planner, implementer, data collector, analyst, interpreter of the data, and reporter the results of the research.

D. Credibility and Dependability

1. Credibility

Credibility 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. Here, the researcher used inter rater data observation. Because, in analyzing the movie, the researcher involved more than one observer. It also can be called by peer debriefing strategy. It means, the researcher look for the other researcher to be a debriefer with the certain criterion such as:

1. The researcher who has experience in the education
2. The researcher who has the same background knowledge.
3. The researcher who has anxiety to the literary research especially movie.
4. The researcher who has been conducted the movie research.

Then, the researcher who has been chosen to be a debriefer was asked to analyze the data that have been found by the researcher and he can find the new data by himself. The result was compared to improve the credibility of the data.

Besides, the researcher also used technique of persistence or it can be called by intra rater data observation. It means the researcher always improved her perseverance to make the data more credible through watching the movie and then cross it with the movie script to get the deepest understanding about educational value in that movie.

2. Dependability

Dependability is the way to make the consistency of data found or findings by using such kinds of variation to get the dependable data. Qualitative researchers speak of dependability rather than reliability (Ary et al, 2010: 502). In this research, the way to have a dependable data analysis the researcher applied peer debriefing and technique of persistence or inter rater and intra rater data observation. Then the result of them were compared to complete each other to get the dependable data.

E. Data analysis and interpretation

Bogdan and Biklen in (Moleong, 2011: 248) Data analysis is a process whereby the researcher search systematically, organize, and

arrange the data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learned to others. Data analysis is the 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. According to Ary et al, (2010: 481) 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.

1. Organizing and Familiarizing the Data

The first stage in analyzing qualitative 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 (Ary et al, 2010: 481).

In this research, the researcher gave the total attention through watching the movie in several times and understanding in deep to every character in the *3 Idiots* movie. Then, re-reading the movie script in order to make the researcher familiar to every dialogue among the movie players.

2. Coding and Reducing

This is the core of qualitative analysis and includes the identification of categories and themes and their refinement (Ary et al,

2010: 483). Coding is about developing concepts from the raw data. The first step in coding is referred to as axial coding, open coding, selective coding.

In this research, the researcher tried to analyze the data through grouping the dialogues into several segments. Each segment was given a code: segment 1, 2, 3, and so on. It was called by open coding. Then for the axial coding, the researcher looked for the specific dialogue from each segment that contain of educational values by made the dialogue be bold. As the core of this analysis, the researcher focused on the dialogue that contain of educational values that stated by KEMENDIKNAS then classified it. It was called by selective coding.

In the analysis of educational values, the researcher found a lot of data. So, they needed to be reduced. In this research, the way of reducing the data by deleting unimportant data through sorting the data based on the theories which were used. By reducing, the data could be sharpener.

3. Summarizing and interpreting

Interpreting involves reflecting about the words and acts of the study's participants and abstracting important understandings from them (Ary et al, 2010: 490). Summarizing and interpreting are the last steps in this research. Because, from summarizing and interpreting, the researcher could drew conclusion. The conclusion was made clearly in order to make the readers become easier to know the result of the study. Here the researcher summarized the result of the analysis and made the conclusion.

Example:

1. *There are 10 educational values found in the 3 Idiots movie which stated by KEMENDIKNAS are: creative, honest, love peace, democratic, communicative, discipline, hard working, appreciating achievement, sociality, and curious.*
2. *The educational values found can be categorized into three kinds of human intelligence such as Intelligent Quotients (IQ), Emotional Quotients (EQ), and Spiritual Quotients (SQ).*
3. *So, the most dominant Intelligent found in 3 Idiots movie were appeared. We can know the dominant intelligent in the finding of the thesis.*