

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The design of this study was descriptive qualitative research. Wido's opinion states that "*Descriptive research is the research involving the collection of data for the purpose of describing existing conditions*".¹ A descriptive study determines and reports the thing. It means that descriptive study, the research happen naturally, and the researcher has no control over the condition and the situation, and can only measure what already exist.²

There were two fundamental reasons why the writer employed a qualitative method. First, the data collections in this study are mostly in the form of description and explanation. Second, the data collection is not randomly taken. The writer used all the idioms as phrasal verbs found in the movie subtitles as the main data because they are chosen to yield the findings.

B. Research Type

In this research, the writer used a document or content analysis as research type. Content analysis focuses and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior. The material may be public records, textbooks, letters, films,

¹Wido H. Toendan, *Educational Research Methods An Introduction*, Palangka Raya: University of Palangka Raya, 2006, p.273.

²Gay, *Education Research*, New Jersey: Merrill Prentice Hall, 1992. P.11.

tapes, diaries, themes, reports, or other documents.³ In this case the researcher analyzed the idioms used in *Real Steal* movie or film.

Technically content analysis includes:⁴

1. Classify effort signs which use in communication, here the writer classified the idioms in the form of phrasal verbs.
2. Using criteria as a basis for classification, here the writer used the criteria of idioms as transitive separable, inseparable and intransitive based on the theory. After knowing the idioms form, the writer gives the meaning of idioms found from some dictionaries and matches it based on the context of the story. Then, the writer shows the speech function types of idioms based on the theory.
3. Using some analysis techniques in making predictions, here the writer used some techniques to analysis the forms, meanings, and the speech functions types of idioms as phrasal verbs in the movie script.

C. The Researcher Role

One of the major characteristics that distinguish qualitative research from others is the method used to collect and analyze the data. In this study, the human investigator is the primary instrument for gathering and analyzing of data (Arikunto, 2002:126). She defines instrument as a tool or a means that the researcher used to collect the data. So, the researcher is the only instrument that

³Donald Ary, et, all. *Introduction to Research in Education*, Canada: Wadsworth, Cengage Learning, 8th, Edition, p. 29.

⁴Noeng Muhadjir, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, jogjakarta: Rake Sarasin, 2000, p.68

analyzes the whole data used in this research based on the researcher's point of views which related to the theory applied.⁵

D. Research Site

Research site in this study was a movie entitled *Real Steel* in the form a soft file by downloading from <http://sebuah-dongeng.blogspot.com>, and the object in this study is idioms as phrasal verbs used in the movie. This movie was publicly released in the United States and Canada on October 7th 2011. The subtitle released on January 4th 2012, Its Length 2 hours and 6 minutes.⁶

E. Source of Data

The source of the data was taken from the script of *Real Steel* Movie. It is an Americanscience fictionsports drama filmthat was produced in 2011. It contains so many informal words and idioms. The data analyzed is the idioms as phrasal verbs that are spoken by all of the characters in the movie.

F. Instrument and Techniques of Data Collection

To collect the data, it used documentation as the instrument. The techniques of data collection are through several steps as follow:

1. Watching the "Real Steel" movie several times to comprehend the whole of stories. (September 2012)
2. Collecting all dialogue in English subtitle of movie becomes data in the form of script. The writer has been typing the English subtitle in the movie until

⁵Arikunto in Izza Annafisatuddaniah's thesis. *Slang used in miracle at st. Anna novel*, 2008. The state Islamic university of Malang, p. 53.

⁶AndiSetiawan, *Real Steel*, 2012. <http://sebuah-dongeng.blogspot.com/2012/01/real-steel.html>, accessed on January 16th, 2013.

becomes a data in the form of dialogue script that contain all dialogue of movie where this process happened up to one month (October 2012).

3. Identifying the English version of the script to find the idioms as phrasal verbs. The writer has been identifying the dialogue script to find idioms as phrasal verb by using four kind of idiom dictionary while comparing with Indonesian subtitle. This process intent to ensure accurately in determining idioms that found where this process happened up to one month (March 2013)
4. Classifying all idioms as phrasal verbs which are found in the movie. The writer has been classifying all idioms as phrasal verbs which are found in the movie since March 2012 until July 2012. It classified to the forms, meaning, and speech functions types of idioms by using four kind of different idioms dictionary.

G. Methods for Verification of the Research Finding

The validity of the data is the most important in the research in this study, to find and make the verification of the research findings, the writer held some verification of the data. The data collected in this study is suitable in reality. It is to keep the data collected are true data and responsible. There are four techniques to determine the validity of data, namely credibility, transferability, dependability and conformability.⁷ To test the validity of data the writer uses them, as follow:

⁷Sugiono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif Dilengkapikan contoh proposal dan laporan Penelitian*, Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010, p. 366.

1. Credibility

Credibility is the same as validity in quantitative research. The integrity of qualitative research depends on attending to the issue of validity. Validity concerns the accuracy or truthfulness of the findings. The term most frequently used by qualitative researchers to refer to this characteristic is **credibility**. Credibility in qualitative research concerns the truthfulness of the inquiry's findings.⁸ In acquiring the data, in this study the writer uses triangulation. The triangulation used is **theory triangulation** which involves consideration of how the phenomenon under study might be explained by multiple theories.⁹ In this study the writer uses more than one theoretical scheme in the interpretation of the phenomenon.

2. Transferability

Transferability relates to the questions, how far the result of the study might be applied by other people in other contexts. Transferability is the external factor. Therefore, the writer is demanded to report the data conclusion clearly, systematically and acceptably. To the result of the study could be transferred to the similar classes.

3. Dependability

The technique is done by reporting of interim report or ending report that get of discussion with colleague. Discussing the data and information that have been collected from the others source. The technique has purpose, they are: The writer give the true report of the research. The result and process must be balanced.

⁸Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education*, p. 500.

⁹*Ibid.*

4. Conformability

A term used in qualitative research, equivalent to validity in quantitative research, related to the degree to which findings in a study can be corroborated by others investigating the same situation.¹⁰ Conformability in qualitative research is the same as the quantitative researcher's concept of objectivity. Both deal with the idea of neutrality or the extent to which the research is free of bias in the procedures and the interpretation of results. Because it may be impossible to achieve the levels of objectivity that quantitative studies strive for, qualitative researchers are concerned with whether the data they collect and the conclusions they draw would be confirmed by others investigating the same situation. Thus, in qualitative studies, the focus shifts from the neutrality of the researcher to the conformability of the data and interpretations.¹¹ In the present study, to reach the conformability the researcher followed the procedure of the study scientifically.

H. Data Analysis

Donald stated that data analysis is a process whereby researchers systematically search and arrange their data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learned to others.¹²

Data analysis is the most complex and mysterious phase of qualitative research. Data analysis in qualitative research is a time-consuming and difficult process because typically the researcher faces massive amounts of field notes,

¹⁰Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education*, p. 638.

¹¹*Ibid.*, p. 504.

¹²Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education*, p. 480.

interview, transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflection, or information from documents, all of which must be examined and interpreted.¹³ It used the technique of qualitative context analysis to analyze the data, where the process of analysis is done together. The qualitative data consist of words even though numbers are described through interpretation. Hence, to know and determine their meaning need study carefully.¹⁴

Meanwhile, Miles and Huberman in Rahardjo state that the analysis of the data in qualitative study uses some techniques as follows:¹⁵

a. Data reduction

Data reduction is all of the data that have been collected are processed to know between the relevant and the irrelevant. Therefore, data reduction is the data that have been gotten from the study and have been explained, so the invalid data are omitted. It is done in order to the data provided is appropriate with the problems in this study.

In this study, data reduction refers to the process of selecting idioms as phrasal verbs that are presented in each dialogue in the movie. This first process is finding the idioms as phrasal verbs, showing the form of idioms as phrasal verbs based on the theory, the meaning and speech function types of them.

b. Data display

¹³Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education*, p.481.

¹⁴LexyMoleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, Bandung: Bina Ilmu, 1987, p. 120.

¹⁵MudjiaRahardjo, *Pengantar Penelitian Bahasa*, Malang: Cedikia Paramulya, 2002, p. 57.

Data display is the relevant data that are found by the writer. The data gotten from the study are explained scientifically by the writer clearly.

In this study, data display is an organized assembly of information that permits drawing and action taking. After analyzing whole data founded from the movie, the researcher displays the result of the analysis on by making the description of the form of idioms as phrasal verbs are, explain the true meaning, explain the meaning based on the conversation context, showing the percentage of idioms in form based on the theory and also showing their speech functions types.

c. Conclusion

Conclusion is where the writer seeks conclusion as answering for formulation of the problem. In this steps the conclusions are taken by recheck the data reduction and data display. Therefore the conclusion taken is directed and is not deviated from the data analyzed, even if the final research is reached.

Therefore, the study applies seven steps in analyzing the data collection in order to produce the findings and answer the research question. The steps are as follows:

1. Reading and comparing the English movie scripts and Indonesian movie scripts.
2. Juxtaposing the written dialogues (English version) and the subtitle (Indonesian version) of the movie.
3. Finding the idioms as phrasal verb in the movie.

4. Giving the meaning of the idioms found in the conversation of the movie from several dictionaries.
5. Determining the social function types of idioms.
6. Drawing conclusions according to the result.