

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The design of this study was descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive research is research that asks questions about the nature incidence, or distribution of variable; it involves describing but not manipulating variable.¹ A descriptive research declares something naturally, so in this study it only measure what already exist.

According to Johnson and Christensen², qualitative research is a research that relies on the collection of qualitative data. Then, Sukandar rumidi, explains that the characteristics of qualitative research are:

1. Data collected expressed in form of relative value,
2. In general, the research done on social
3. The result is objective, temporal and local

Data sources are all information or subjects that should be collected and chosen by the study. There are two types of the resources in this study; there are First, primary source is the main source of this study which becomes the basis of the study. Based on the title of the thesis, the primary source of this study is taken from “21 Jump Street” movie. Secondary source is the supporting data to make the primary data to be more clearly, detail, reliable and authentic. The supported data is taken from education books, literature journals and relevant theories.

¹ Donald Ary, et, all. *Introduction to Research in Education*, Canada: Wadsworth, Cengage Learning, 8th, Edition, p. 640

² Johnson, Robert Burke and Larry B. Christensen. 2007. *Educational Research: Quantitative, Qualitative, and Mixed Approaches*. London: Sage Publications.

B. Research Types

In this research, this study 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, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, or other documents.³ In this case, the slang which analyzed were in “21 Jump Street” movie.

Technically content analysis includes:⁴

1. Classify efforts signs which use in communication, here this study classified slang word.
2. Using criteria as a basis for classification, the study used the criteria of slang and the meaning slang by using some slang dictionaries.
3. Using some analysis techniques in making predictions, here in this study used some techniques to analysis the slang language, types of slang language, type of speech act, and the sosial function in the movie script.

C. Role of the Researcher in the study

Donald discribed, one of the distinguishing characteristic of qualitative research is the methods used to collect and anlyze data. In qualitative studies, the human investigator is the primary instrument for the gathering and analyzing of data.⁵ It is mean that this study is a tool or instrument to collect the data and

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

⁵ Donald, op.cit, p.424.

analyze data in this study based on the researcher's point of views related to the theory that is applied by the study.

D. Research Site

Research site in this study was a movie entitled "21 Jump Street" movie in the form of soft file that was downloaded in <https://www.youtube.com/watch>. The object of this study is slang word used in "21 Jump Street" movie. Its length is 1 hour 37 minutes.

E. Source of the Data

In this study used the scripts of "21 Jump Street" movie as the source of the data. The data analysis was slang language that are spoken all of the characters in the movie.

F. Data Collecting Procedure

There are some procedures which used in this study to analyze the data:

- a. Watching the movie to comprehend the story of the movie.
- b. Reading and observing the dialogue from the movie's script.
- c. Finding slang words use in "21 Jump Street" script by using some slang dictionaries.
- d. Writing slang language, types of slang language, types of speech act and the sosial function found in "21 Jump Street" movie.

G. Methods for Verification of the Research Finding

The validity of the data is the most important in in this study, to find and make the verification of the research findings, the study 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.⁶ To test the validity of data the study used them, as follow:

1. Credibility

Credibility in qualitative research concerns the truthfulness of the inquiry's findings.⁷In acquiring the data, in this study uses triangulation. The triangulation used is **theory triangulation** which involves consideration of how the phenomenon under study might be explained by multiple theories.⁸

In this study used some theories about slang. The problem of this study s to find the types of slang. So, this study used types of slang language based on the Erick's book to analys the types of slang language.

2. Transferability

Transferability relate to the questions, how far the result of the study might be applied by the other people in other context. Transferability is the external factor. Therefore, the writer is demanded to report the data conclusion clearly, systematically and acceptably. in this study expected to be useful this study or readers to learn slang language.

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

⁶Sugiono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif Dilengkapi contoh proposal dan laporan Penelitian*, Bandung: Alfabeta,2010,p. 366.

⁷Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education*, p. 500.

⁸*Ibid.*

been collected from the others source. In this study give confidence to learn slang language.

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.⁹ 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.¹⁰ 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 where this study 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.

Data analysis is the most complex and mysterious phase of qualitative research. Data analysis in qualitative research is a time-consuming and difficult

⁹Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education*, p. 638.

¹⁰*Ibid.*, p. 504.

process because typically the researcher faces massive amounts of field notes, interview, transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflection, or information from documents, all of which must be examined and interpreted.¹¹ 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.

Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono stated that the analysis of the data in qualitative study uses some techniques as mention below:

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.

The study, data reduction refers to the process of selecting words as slang language that are presented in each dialogue in the movie. This first process is finding the word as slang language, showing the types of speech act and the sosial function.

b. Data display

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

¹¹Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education*, p.481.

In this study, data display was an organized assembly of information that permits drawing and action taking. After analyzing whole data founded from the movie, this study displayed the result of the analysis on by making the description of the form of slang language, and explain the meaning based on the conversation context.

c. Conclusion

Conclusion is where the study looking for the conclusion for answering 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. Finding the slang language.
3. Giving the meaning of slang language in the conversation using dictionary of slang.
4. Determining the types of slang language and types of speech act.
5. Giving the sosial function of the slang word.
6. Drawing conclusions according to the result.