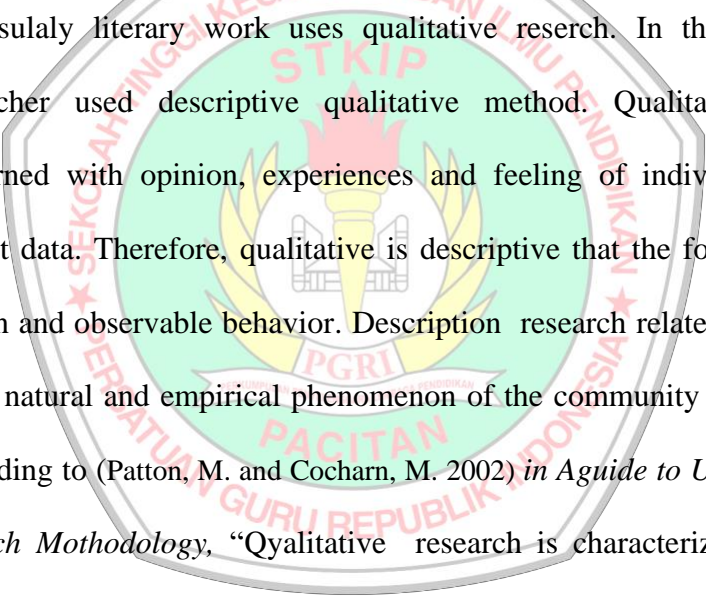


CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Here the researcher would to explain the method used in this research, consist of research design, data source, instrument, technique of collecting data, technique of analyzing data.

A. Reserch Design



Usulaly literary work uses qualitative reserch. In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative reserch is concerned with opinion, experiences and feeling of individual producing subject data. Therefore, qualitative is descriptive that the form is written or spoken and observable behavior. Description research related to the analysis of the natural and empirical phenomenon of the community in the daily life. According to (Patton, M. and Cocharn, M. 2002) *in Aguide to Using Qualitative Reserch Mothodology*, “Qyalitative research is characterized by its aims, which relate to understading some as aspect of life, and its methods which (in general) words, rather than numbers, as data for analysis.”

According to (Denzin, N. K., dan Lincoln, Y. S. 2009), *qualitative research is mulimethod, involving an interpretative, naturalistic approach to it's subject matter. This means that qualitative researchers study thing in their natural setting, attempting to make sense of, or interpret phenomenon in terms of menings people bring to them.* (Thomas, David R. (2003)

From the definition above, it explain that this reserch describes the data in words to show the phenomena or sense of thing as in fact. In qualitative reserch, it is needed to use descriptive method.

According to (Nawawi, Hadari. 1995), *Descriptive method can be interpreted as a problem-solving procedure investigated by describing or describing the poems) at the present time based on the facts that appear or as they are.* (Siswanto. (2010)

It mens that descriptive method is as procedure in problem solving, which is observe with drawni and paint about condition of subject and object in the research, such as novel, drama, short story, and poem based on the fact. The definition of qualitative research and descriptive method explain that in this analysis research uses some facts systematically and factually of data, and also in this data, and also in this research the writer doesn't use calculation and statistical procedure. The researcher is effort to present data as same as with the situation or condition in story of "The Martian" without making manipulation.

B. Data Source

Basically, qualitative research emphasizes meaning and focuses more on quality data with its qualitative analysis and still views quantity data as a phenomenon to support qualitative analysis for stabilizing meaning as the final conclusion of research.

To get complete data, data sources are very important so that research produces the right understanding of conclusions, in this case the data sources used in this research are textual and visual data sources which are divided into two categories:

1. Main Data

The source of the main data denote the traditional object of analysis in literary, like texts and scripts of movie. The main data is also taken from actions, conversations, dialogue performances, and gestures from the movie itself. The movie is "*The Martian*" by Ridley Scott and originally published in the United States on 2015.

2. Supporting Data

Supporting data is the data that are to support the main data. The supporting data would to take from other resources such as some collection or critical books, magazines, journals, bibliography, and some supporting books which are related to the topic and some data available in the electronic text, namely internet. All these sources are taken as the supporting data in order to understand the movie completely.

C. Reserch Instrument

Research instruments are tools and facilities used by researchers in the collection process so that data collection is easier and the results are more careful, complete, and consistent. The research conducted will also be easier to

process. Meanwhile, according to (Purwanto. 2018), research instruments are basically tools used to collect data in research.

In this study, researchers used at least four research support instruments which included conversation scripts, movie files, notes, and PCs. This is intended to make the research more careful, fast, and accurate to produce better conclusion data.

D. Data Collecting Technique

Data collecting method is the writer ways in collecting the data. Donald ary says that implies that qualitative research may also used written document to understood of the phenomenon under the study (Ary, Donald. 2010). There are some ways to collect data, such as: interview, questioner, and documentation. The data in this research was the used 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. Documentation technique which researcher tried to found the data needed, such as notes, transcripts, newspapers, books, magazines and so on. In this research, researcher analyzed the Truth, Message, and Beliefs of “*The Martian*” movie by recording the relevant dialogues in a paper. In collecting data, the researcher did some steps that they were:

1. Choosing “*The Martian*” movie.
2. watching the movie until three times or more, then analyzed The dialogues and part of the movie which can analyzed as the

educational value.

3. Writing dialogues between the characters that are relevant to the research.
4. Analyzing the dialogues and classify them according to its categories based on Truth, Message, Beliefs.

D. Data Analysis

Basically, data analysis is the process of cleaning, analyzing, interpreting, and visualizing data using various methods, which in this case are descriptive qualitative methods. Data analysis is very important which connects to the next stage. In this case the researcher uses the theory of (Miles and Huberman, 1992) analysis consists of three streams of activities that occur simultaneously, namely: data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing/verification. The following is a description of the three:

1. Data Reduction

First, the amount of data must be organized to reduce or reorganize it in a meaningful way. (Miles and Huberman, 1994) describe this as the first of his three elements of qualitative data analysis as data reduction. "Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appears in field notes and transcripts." Not only do the data need to be condensed for the sake of manageability, They also have to look at it from the perspective of being able to understand the

problem being addressed. Based on this theory, the researcher analyzing and interpreting the data found in dialogues.

2. Data Display

Data display is the second element or level of the qualitative data analysis model (Miles and Huberman, 1994). Data display goes a step beyond data reduction and provides "an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing..." A display is an extended section of text or a chart, graph, or matrix that provides a new way of arranging and thinking about the more textually embedded data. Data displays, whether in word form or graphically, enable analysts to make sufficient inferences from the data to see systematic patterns and relationships. During the display phase, additional, higher order categories or themes may emerge from the data beyond those first discovered during the initial process of data reduction. Based on this theory, the researcher classify the data according to its categories based on truth, message, beliefs.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

This activity is the third element of qualitative analysis. Conclusion drawing involves stepping back to consider what the analyzed data mean and to assess their implications for the questions at hand. Verification, integrally linked to conclusion drawing, entails revisiting the data as many times as necessary to cross-check or verify these emergent conclusions. "The meaning that emerges from the data must be tested for its validity,

robustness, their confirmability and their validity" (Miles, Matthew B. dan A. Michael Huberman. 1994). Validity means something different in this context than in quantitative evaluation, where it is a technical term that refers quite specifically to whether a given construct measures what it purports to measure. Validity here includes the broader concern of whether the conclusions drawn from the data are credible, defensible, justified, and able to withstand to alternative explanations. Based on this theory, the researcher verify the dialogues with related theory, and gives the conclusion from humanistic approach (truth, message, beliefs) and moral values of movie.

