

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

3.1. Research Design

This study, the researcher makes design as the guideline to carry out the research In which includes the method to be used what data will be gathered, where, how, and from whom. Qualitative researchers seek to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. The goal is a holistic picture and depth of understanding rather than a numeric analysis of data. (Ary, 2010: 29).

The qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistic (Nurjanah, 2018:23). Data in the form of quotes from documents, field notes, and interviews or excerpts from videotapes, audiotapes, or electronic communication are used to present the findings of the study. The data collected are the participant experiences and perspectives; the qualitative researcher attempts to arrive at a rich description of the people, objects, events, places, conversations, and so on. Occasionally, some numeric data may be collected. Managing the large volume of descriptive data generated from interviews, observations, and the collection of documents is an important consideration in qualitative studies. Qualitative investigators also typically keep a personal or reflective log or journal in which they record accounts for their thoughts, feelings, assumptions, motives, and rationale for decisions made. This is one way that the qualitative inquirer addresses the issue of the inquiry being value bound (Nasution et al., 2018:5).

Primary data is data which directly was adopted by researcher from main source or object research conducted (Stapleton, 2017:14). The primary data of this study is taken from researcher's analysis of The Lion King (2019) movie script using Yule's theory. According to the theory in the utterance or sentence, there is an interpretation of the listener or hearer in what speaker means.

Based on that theory, this study was conducted in a qualitative research by using descriptive approach because qualitative research has descriptive characteristic so the researcher is interested in meaning and understanding which was gotten by analyzing words or picture.

3.2. Data Source

According to (Kartika, 2018:3) The sources of data of qualitative research are societies, social phenomena: literary work manuscripts, and its data can be words; sentences, or discourses. In this research, the researcher will analyze the deixis of the film script entitled "The Lion King (2019)" movie script by John Favreau. The data of this study is the sentence in conversation form that consist of types of deixis which is categorized three types based on Yule's theory.

Data source was a source where data were taken from. The researcher use secondary data. That is means that the data source is the transcript of the movie that was taken from the internet. That is means that the data source is the transcript of the movie that was taken from the internet by [https://the-jh-movie-collection-official.fandom.com/wiki/The_Lion_King_\(2019_film\)/Transcript](https://the-jh-movie-collection-official.fandom.com/wiki/The_Lion_King_(2019_film)/Transcript).

Besides, the researcher focused on the kind of deixis in "The Lion King (2019)" movie script, because in this film there are types of deixis.

3.3. Technique of Data Collection

Data is a value that represents a description of an object or event (Merentek, 2016:16). It can be explained that the data is an object, event, or fact that is documented for an entity or several entities.

The method of collecting data in this research is purposive sampling. Data collection is the gathering process of information from relevant sources purposing to answer the research questions. There are several techniques in collecting data, they are: watch the movie, take a note for every single deixis types and intepret the :

3.3.1. Watch the Movie

Acording to Oxford Dictionary look at somebody/something for a time, paying attention to what happens. In this case, the researcher pay attention to the a whole story that displayed.

In this step, the researcher watched the a whole movie for 3 times to understand about every parts of the story and the characters also. While the researcher watched the movie, the subtitle has been put on it to make the researcher easily to understand a whole story of this movie. After that, the researcher showed the transcript of the movie beside the movie screen in order to synchronize between subtitle and transcript.

3.3.2. Take a Note

Based on Sugiyono (2010:40) in most tradition of qualitative research the phrase personal document is used broadly to refer to any first-person narrative produced by an individual which describes his or her own actions,

experience and belief. The other experts, Nasution et al. (2018:55) In documents qualitative, researcher should take a note to write every part that need to analyze. In this case, the researcher write every utterance that contained about deixis. Moreover, to make the note more reliable, the researcher also synchronize it with the transcript and also the subtitle.

3.3.3. Interpret the Data

Base on Stapleton, (2017:20), data interpretation is a process of reviewing data through some predefined processes which will help assign some meaning to the data and arrive at a relevant conclusion. It involves taking the result of data analysis, making inferences on the relations studied, and using them to conclude. In this step, after find out the utterances that contained about deixis, the researcher interpreted the data into some explanation that relate with the aim of this study. The data interpretation in this research contained about every deixis' utterance and also the function of them.

3.4. Data Analysis

In qualitative research, the final activities were analyzing, interpreting the data collected and presenting the data. A data analysis was a process whereby researcher systematically search and arrange the data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learned to others. Qualitative data generally take the form of words (descriptions, observations, impressions, recordings, and the like). Qualitative study is not

suggested that numerical measures are never used, but that other means of description are emphasized.

The data obtained in this research are analyzed using the above mentioned theory of data analysis written by Ary (2010:55). There were three steps involved in data analysis: organizing the data, summarizing the data, and interpreting the data.

3.4.1. Organizing the data

Organizing data is the first step of analyzing in qualitative research. According to Ary (2010: 481) states that 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. Preferably, transcriptions should be made of all data, including tape-recorded interviews, focus groups, video recordings, and handwritten field notes. Based on explanation above, the data here was the script of the film entitled “The Lion King (2019)” movie script by John Favreau. The researcher will organize the data into a table form as for the example below:

Table 3.1: Example of founding deixis

Number of Scene	Utterance	Type of Deixis	Deictic Expression	Refential
01.	<i>I have to teach my son a lesson</i>	Personal Deixis (First Person)	<i>I</i>	<i>Mufasa</i>

02.	<i>We both know he should've been expelled from the Pride Lands long ago</i>	Temporal Deixis	<i>Long Ago</i>	<i>The time that Scar should been expelled from he Kingdom</i>
03.	<i>No, he said I can't go there. Ever</i>	Spatial Deixis	<i>There</i>	<i>The Elephant Graveyard</i>

3.4.2. Summarizing the data

After watching the movie with transcript, the next step is the researcher will summarize the data by selecting the data by grouping most the data of text analysis such grouping the dialogue/text based on kind of deixis. The way how to summarizing the data is already mentioned in the previous sub- part.

3.4.3. Interpreting the data

The researcher next tries to interpret the findings in terms of the research problem Ary (2010: 31). The quantitative researcher typically makes statements about the probability that such a finding is due to chance and reaches a conclusion about the hypothesis. It means giving meaning to the data that have been summarizing and organizing. The data can interpret by knowing the deixis that was found in the text. The researcher will put on the screenshot of related scene and give the explanation about the meaning of each types of deixis and also the function as the example below:

a. Person Deixis

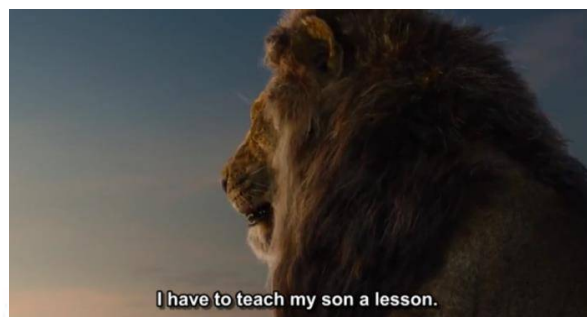


Figure 3.1 "I have to teach my son a lesson"

This scene showed Mufasa looking to the Sunset in the highest place of the Pride Lands. Then, he said that he should teach his son about how to rule this Kingdom properly.

The word "I" in Mufasa's utterance is refers to himself. Because the deictic expression "I" is included on Person deixis (first person). The function of this deixis is to refers who said the utterance (the speaker) or who refers by the speaker (the hearer).

b. Temporal Deixis



Figure 3.2 "He should expelled from the Pride Lands long ago"

This scene showed that Zazu is disappointed with Scar decision.

Because, he did not come to Simba's birthday celebration, then Scar also rejected the Mufasa's decision to make Simba as the new king in the future.

The word "Long ago" in Zazu's utterance is refers the time that Scar should be expelled from their Kingdom. "Long ago" can be concluded as time indication, so we call this "Temporal deixis". The function of this deixis is to show time indication when the speaker's utterance is said to the hearer.

c. Spatial Deixis



Figure 3.3 "No, He said I can't go there. Ever"

This scene showed that Simba told to Scar about his will to see the Elephant Graveyard, but Mufasa is prohibited him. Then, Scar said the same thing with Mufasa to warn Simba to do not go there.

From the Simba's utterance, the word "there" is refers to a forbidden place that called the Elephant Graveyard. We can concluded that "there" is indicated to a place, so it is "Spatial deixis". The use of this deixis is to show the location/spot which is refers by the speaker to the hearer.