

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher presents the aspect dealing with the methodology of the research. The chapter consists of research design, data collection, instrument of the study and data analysis.

3.1 The Design of the Research

Research methodology is an important part or aspect in doing research. As it is known that research has many designs. There are ten kinds of research that the researcher knows. They are fundamental or pure research, applied research (developmental, experiment, etc), action research, assessment, evaluation, descriptive research, case study, survey, content analyses and follow up study (evaluation).

In this research, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative design, because the data were in the form of word. Biklen (27;1992) states that “Qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. The written result of the research content question from the data and substantiate the presentation. The data include interview transcript, field notes, photograph, video tapes, personal documents, memos, and other official record. They often try to describe what particular situation or view of the world like is the narrative form”.

They are many methods of descriptive of research, such as: case study, survey, developmental study, follow-up study, content analysis and correctional

study. In this research the writer decided to use content analysis method to give descriptive information by giving better understanding of what the problems were, because the content analysis usually analyzes in from the written material such as movie or film, novel, magazine, newspaper, etc. In this case, the written material was the script of movie "*Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*".

3.2 The Subject of the Research

The subject of this study was the dialogue of the main character, Harry in the movie "*Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*". The researcher analyzed the script of the movie. The researcher chose this movie as subject of the study because it is an English movie. This movie was very interesting and phenomenal, one of movie the most popular movie which was seen by most of million people in the world, start from kids, teenager and adult. This movie had plot of story was understood by audience easily and contain idioms.

3.3 Data collection

The procedure to collect the data is done after the writer determined the instrument. (Darsono;1999) Therefore the researcher will arrange the data collection as follows:

3.3.1 Instrument the Collect the Data

Instrument is something needed to be started to conduct the research the collecting the data, in which it is important to get the accurate data. In means the instrument is the way to get the data which is done by analyzing and observing certain object to collect the appropriate data.

The research instrument in this study was the researcher herself as the main instrument. It was because the researcher was able to absorb all the information. She conducted the observation by watching and checking off the dialog in the movie with dialog on the script.

3.3.2 The Procedure to Collect the Data

The procedure to collect the data was important. The data of the research was collected to answer the question related to collect the research problem statement. The researcher had to choose the right problem to collect the data so the data collection was correct and accurate. The researcher observed the movie "Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone" for a month. The script of the dialogue by the character Harry was as finding of the idiom and the meaning of idiomatic expression in the movie "Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone".

3.4 Data Analysis

Data Analysis depends on the basic philosophical approach of the qualitative researcher, many methods exist for analyzing data. Miles and Huberman state that qualitative data analysis consists of "three concurrent flows of activity: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification" (1994, p. 10). Most researchers advocate that reducing, condensing data, and thereby beginning to seek meaning, should begin as the study begins and continue throughout data collection.

3.4.1 Data Reduction

Goetz and LeCompte (1994) describe the conceptual basis for reducing and condensing data in this ongoing style as the study progresses. The researcher

theorizes as the study begins build and tests theories based on observed patterns in data continually. Researcher compare aggregate, contrast, sort, and ordered data.

In this study the data was obtainable from observation by watching the movie “Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone”. The researcher sorted the dialog on the script of the main character, Harry. Then the she analized to found the idiom and the meaning of idiomatic expression by dialogue of the main characters Harry.

3.4.2 Data Display

Miles and Huberman (1994) hold that data display are critical and often underutilized means of analysis. They describe many forms of data display, illustrated with examples of actual data. They recommend that researchers initially create categories of data, code data, and revise codes, as do other authors.

In this case the researcher analyzed the data related the theory about types of idiom. The researcher divided data into two categories. The data in the first categories related to the first theory. The data in the second categories related to the second theory.

3.4.3 Data Drawing

Data drawing is applying thought processes to explain what the data represent and what the analysis shows about the data.

In this study the researcher tried to discuss the data that used information from some sources such as, dictionary or internet browsing, and then drawing the conclusion. It would be discussed in the next chapter.