

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Type of Research Methodology

Research is defines as an original contribution to the existing stock of knowledge making for its advancement. It is the pursuit of truth with the help of study, observation, comparison and experiment. In short, the search for knowledge through objective and systematic method of finding solution to a problem is research. The systematic approach concerning generalization and the formulation of a theory is also research.⁴¹ Research is an academic activity that consisting problem, hypothesis, collecting facts, analyzing the facts, and reaching the conclusion. Methodology is regarded as a kind of ‘action reading’ or more precisely as, an ‘action repertoire’. Action reading means: preparing a type of repertoire, based on a set of premises, (theoretical) considerations and practical conditions, according to which the researcher structures the logic of his research given the question he wants to answer.⁴² The result when the researcher was done well, it is a dedicated customized methodology for the research project. A fundamental premise here is that the researcher is in a position to manage his research process and can be held responsible for the choices made.⁴³

⁴¹C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Methods & Techniques*, (New Delhi: New Age International (P) limited Publishers, 2004), 1.

⁴²Jan Jonker and Bartjan Pennink, *The Essences of Research Methodology*, (New York: Springer Heidelberg, 2010), 22.

⁴³*Ibid.*, 23.

The existence of the research methodology has a goal of guiding the researcher in order to work systematically. The research methodology covers a set of research activities conducted by the researcher. It involves:

1. Research Design

In this research, the researcher applied library research techniques which used movies, books and other writings which can support the subject. Besides, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method. The essence of qualitative research is to identify the characteristics and structure of phenomena and events examined in the natural context.⁴⁴ Descriptive analysis refers to unpacking the content and nature of a particular phenomenon or theme. The main task is to display data in a way that is conceptually pure, makes distinctions that are meaningful and provides content that is illuminating.⁴⁵

From the views above, it can be pointed out that in a descriptive qualitative research, the researcher collects the data, organizes them, classifies, then makes the interpretation on data, and at last, the researcher draws a conclusion based on the data analyzed. By using a descriptive method, the researcher tries to describe the facts concerning the object of the research, namely the lexical cohesion on movie dialogues. Therefore, the researcher

⁴⁴Jan Jonker and Bartjan Pennink, *The Essences of Research Methodology*, (New York: Springer Heidelberg, 2010), 77.

⁴⁵Jane Ritchie and Jane Lewis, *Qualitative Research Practice*, (London: British Library, 2003), 237.

collects the data, analyzes and interprets them, and draw conclusion about kind of lexical cohesion.

2. Source of Data

a. Primary Source

The primary data are those which are collected afresh and for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character. We collect primary data during the course of doing experiments in an experimental research but in case we do research of the descriptive type and perform surveys, whether sample surveys or census surveys, then we can obtain primary data either through observation or through direct communication with respondents in one form or another or through personal interviews.⁴⁶

In conducting this research, the researcher employed the movie entitle “Maleficent” which directed by Robert Stromberg from a screenplay by Linda Woolverton and the transcript of the movie as the source of the data. Data in this research contain the dialog of “Maleficent” movie.

b. Secondary Source

The secondary data, on the other hand, are those which have already been collected by someone else and which have already been passed through the statistical process.⁴⁷ Secondary data means data that are already available i.e. they refer to the data which have already been

⁴⁶C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Methods & Techniques*, (New Delhi: New Age International (P) limited Publishers, 2004), 95.

⁴⁷Ibid., 95.

collected and analyzed by someone else. When the researcher utilizes secondary data, the he has to look into various sources from where he can obtain them.⁴⁸

The secondary source which is used to support and complete the primary data usually was arranged into documents model the data is taken from many kinds of books, articles, journals, and sources from internet which related to the study.

To support main data, the researcher got the other sources such as books Linguistics, Semantics, Discourse, The Study of Language and Research Methodology and all the printers' matters, which related to the study. The writer also takes sources from internet

3. Technique of Collecting Data

Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in the study, because the main goal of the research is to obtain the data. Without knowing the techniques of data collection, the researcher will not get the data that meets the standards specified data.

⁴⁸C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Methods & Techniques*, (New Delhi: New Age International (P) limited Publishers, 2004), 111.

To collect the data, the researcher used note taking technique, a technique that prepare data trough writing on data card, then continuing by classification. The steps are:

a. Selecting the movie

In this first step researcher try to found out the movie that its good for media in teaching and learning and its contain the good value for viewer and containing the lexical cohesion types.

b. Watching the movie

After the researcher found the movie researcher was watching the movie to know the story of the movie.

c. Find the movie script from internet source.

After the researcher watching Maleficent movie, the researcher tried to find the Maleficent movie script from internet source.

d. Reading the movie script.

In this step researcher was reading the Maleficent movie script. In reading the Maleficent movie script, researcher read more and more until the researcher have the drawing of analyzing.

e. Collecting the data by classifying it into type of lexical cohesions.

In this step researcher classifying words into type of lexical cohesion that found in the Maleficent movie script.

f. Trying to find the theories which support this study.

After that step researcher tried to finding the theory that discuss lexical cohesion. As we know that many theories talking about lexical cohesion. In the previous study there are two theories that used first John I. Saeed's theory, and Hasan's theory. So in this research researcher applied the John I. Saeed's theory of lexical cohesion.

- g. Analyze the data by theories which used to analyze the data.

In the end of step researcher was done the analyzing data using John I. Saeed's theory.

4. Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others.⁴⁹

Based on the data collecting techniques were used, the data was analyzed qualitatively. There are three steps of analyzing data presented in the following:

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or

⁴⁹Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: PT Alfabeta, 2011), 244.

transcriptions.⁵⁰ The simply the data, the data that selected only the data that would be analyzed, in this case was lexical cohesion on “Maleficent” movie.

After the data were reduced, then the next step was to display the data. By displaying the data will make it easier to understand what is occur, and to plan further work based on what has been understood. In this case, the data display was done in the form of a brief description.

The last step was the conclusion drawing or verification. In this research, the conclusion is in the form of a description of lexical cohesion on “Maleficent” movie.

This study focused in the using of lexical cohesion of “Maleficent” movie. In analyzed the data, the researcher had done the steps below:

- ✓ The researcher categorized the data into types of lexical cohesion from “Maleficent” movie manuscript.
- ✓ The researcher chose some words from the data above.
- ✓ The researcher found out the meaning using dictionary.
- ✓ The researcher underlying the words that include into lexical cohesion types.
- ✓ The researcher described and gave analysis for the chosen words which include types of lexical cohesion from “Maleficent” movie manuscript.

⁵⁰Mathew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative data Analysis*, (USA: METU LIBRARY, 1994), 10.

- ✓ The researcher made the conclusion and suggestion based on data analysis.

5. Research Procedure

Research process consists of series of actions or steps necessary to effectively carry out research and the desired sequencing of these steps.⁵¹ The research procedure function is to set up the direction in conducting the research. The research is conducting in the following steps are:

- a. Replying the movie entitle “Maleficent” several time in order to understand the whole of the movie. In this step researcher try to understand what the story of the movie to compare with the synopsis of movie from internet sources. So the researcher not only reading the synopsis but also watching the movie.
- b. Finding the transcript of the movie entitle “Maleficent” in the internet. In this process researcher using internet as a source of finding the transcript.
- c. Comparing the transcript taken from the internet with dialogs in the movie. When researcher have found the transcript, the researcher comparing the transcript with the dialogs in the movie. So the researcher knows the differences or the similarity of the transcript taken from internet with the movie dialogs.

⁵¹C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Methods & Techniques*, (New Delhi: New Age International (P) limited Publishers, 2004), 10.

- d. Underlying the dialogs in the transcript containing the lexical cohesion types. In the first step of analyze the researcher underlying word in the dialogs that have relation to the other word or that word conclude into lexical cohesion types.
- e. Analyzing and interpreting data to answer the problem statements. In this steps the researcher doing the analyzing of Maleficent movie script. It means that the problem statement will answer, by finding the type of lexical cohesion in Maleficent movie script.
- f. Drawing conclusion from the result of the analysis. After the researcher analyze the movie script and have found the types of lexical cohesion in the movie, researcher do the draft of the conclusion from the result of the analysis.

B. Object of the Research

The object of this research is the dialog script of Maleficent movie, but before the researcher apply Maleficent movie script, researcher applied the general view of Maleficent movie.

1. Maleficent Movie

Maleficent is a 2014 American dark fantasy film directed by Robert Stromberg from a screenplay by Linda Woolverton and starring Angelina Jolie, Charlto Copley, Elle Fanning, Sam Riley, Imelda Staunton, Juno Temple, and Lesley Manville. Loosely based on Charles Perrault's original fairy tale and inspired by Walt Disney's 1959 animated film, *Sleeping Beauty*,

Maleficent portrays the story from the perspective of the eponymous antagonist, depicting her conflicted relationship with the princess and king of a corrupt kingdom.

Walt Disney Pictures announced the film's development in 2010, with Joe Roth as producer, and Jolie, Don Hahn and Michael Vieira as executive producers. Principal photography took place between June and October 2012. Maleficent premiered at the El Capitan Theatre in Hollywood on May 28, 2014, and was released in the United Kingdom that same day.

The film was released in the U.S. on May 30, 2014 in the Disney Digital 3D, RealD 3D, and IMAX 3D formats, as well as in conventional theaters. It was met with mixed reviews from critics, but was a commercial success, having grossed over \$758 million worldwide, becoming the fourth-highest-grossing film of 2014 and the highest-grossing film starring Jolie. The film received an Academy Award nomination for best Costume Design at the 87th Academy Awards.

2. Maleficent Movie Identity

Directed by	:	Robert Stromberg
Produced by	:	Joe Roth
Screenplay by	:	Linda Woolverton
Based on	:	Disney's Sleeping Beauty
		La Belle au bois dormant by Charles

Perrault

Starring : Angelina Jolie
Sharlto Copley
Elle Fanning
Sam Riley
Imelda Staunton
Juno Temple
Lesley Menville

Narrated by : Janet McTeer

Music by : James Newton Howard

Cinematography : Dean Semler

Edited by : Chris Lebenzon
Richard Pearson

Production Company : Walt Disney Pictures
Roth Films

Distributed by : Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures

Release date : May 28, 2014 (United Kingdom)
May 30, 2014 (United States)

Running Time : 97 minutes

Country : United States

Language : English

Budget : \$180 million

Box office : \$758.5 million

3. Starring of Maleficent Movie

- a. Angelina Jolie as Maleficent
 - 1) Isobelle Molloy as Young Maleficent
 - 2) Elle Purnell as Teen Maleficent
- b. Sharlto Copley as King Stefan
 - 1) Michael Higgins as Young Stefan
 - 2) Jackson Bews as Teen Stefan
- c. Elle Fanning as Princess Aurora
 - 1) Vivienne Jolie-Pit as Little Aurora
 - 2) Eleanor Worthington Cox as Pre-Teen Aurora
 - 3) Janet Mc Teer as Elderly Aurora/ Narator
- d. Sam Riley as Diaval
- e. Imelda Staunton as Knotgrass
- f. Juno Temple as Thislewit
- g. Lesley Manville as Flittle
- h. Brenton Thwaites as Prince Philip
- i. Kenneth Cranham as King Henry
- j. Hannah New as Queen Leila

4. Synopsis of the Movie

Maleficent is a powerful fairy who lives in the Moors, a magical forest realm bordering a corrupt human kingdom. As a young girl, she meets and falls in love with a human peasant boy named Stefan, whose love for Maleficent (including giving her “a true love’s kiss” at age sixteen) is overshadowed by his ambition to become king. As they grow older, the two drift apart, and Maleficent becomes protector of the Moors. When King Henry tries to conquer the Moors, a grown Maleficent forces him to retreat. In a fatally wounded battle, he declares that whoever kills Maleficent will be named his successor and marry his only daughter, Princess Leila. Stefan visits Maleficent in the Moors, where he drugs her but cannot bring himself to kill her. Instead, he cuts off her wings and presents them to the king as evidence of her death. Maleficent awakens to find herself wingless. Overwhelmed by Stefan’s betrayal, she declares herself Queen of the Moors, forming a dark kingdom with Diaval, a raven to whom she gives human form. He acts as her wings, her spy and confidant.

After some time, Diaval informs Maleficent that Stefan, now king, is hosting a christening for his newborn daughter, Princess Aurora, with his wife, Queen Leila. Bent on revenge, Maleficent arrives uninvited and curses the infant princess: on her sixteenth birthday, she will prick her finger on the spindle of a spinning wheel and succumb to a death-like sleep, from which she will never awaken. When Stefan begs for mercy, Maleficent mocks him

by offering an antidote: the curse can only be broken by true love's kiss. Stefan sends Aurora to live with three pixies-Knotgrass, Thistlewit, and Flittle- until the day after her sixteenth birthday, while he destroys all the spinning wheels in the kingdom and hides their remnants in the castle dungeon. He sends his armies to find and kill Maleficent, but she surrounds the Moors with an impenetrable wall of thorns. King Stefan slips into madness and paranoia trying to prevent the curse, even neglecting to see his wife on her deathbed.

Despite her initial dislike for Aurora, Maleficent begins to have motherly feelings for the girl. After a brief meeting with the young Aurora, Maleficent watches over her from afar. When Aurora is fifteen, she encounters Maleficent. Knowing that she is being watched over, she refers to Maleficent as her "fairy godmother". Realizing she has grown fond of the princess, Maleficent attempts to revoke the curse but she recalls saying to the king that no power on the Earth can revoke it and realizes that restriction applies to even herself. In the forest, Aurora meets Prince Philip, and the two are instantly smitten with one another. On the day before Aurora's sixteenth birthday, Maleficent invites her to live with her in the Moors. The pixies inadvertently tell Aurora of her past and reveal Maleficent's true identity, and a distraught Aurora runs away to her father's castle.

After a brief reunion with his daughter, Stefan locks her away in her room for her own safety. However, the power of the curse draws Aurora to the

dungeon, where a remnant of a spinning wheel pricks her finger. She falls into a deep sleep, fulfilling the curse. Maleficent, intent on saving her, abducts Philip and infiltrates Stefan's castle, but Philip's kiss fails to awaken Aurora. At her bedside, maleficent apologizes to Aurora and kisses her forehead. Aurora awakens, as the motherly tenderness proves powerful enough to break the spell. Aurora forgives Maleficent, but as they attempt to leave the castle, Stefan and his guards spring an ambush. As her attackers close in, Maleficent transform Diaval into a dragon, but they are driven back by the guards. Stefan beats and taunts Maleficent, but before he can deliver a killing blow, her wings are freed by Aurora and fly back to Maleficent, reattaching them. Fully empowered, Maleficent carries Stefan to the top of the castle's highest tower. At the precipice, she cannot bring herself to kill him. Stefan attempts to kill her, however, and both plummet from the tower. Maleficent is able to break away, and Stefan falls to his death. Soon after, Princess Aurora is crowned Queen by Maleficent, unifying the two kingdoms in peace.