

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

This chapter presents the method of investigation. It covers the research design, the source of the data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

A. Research Design

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative research does not use calculations or calculations but only a description. It is a research which is the data in the form of written and oral word is descriptively analysed. Based on this, the type of study is descriptive, since the data are not enumerated but they are written and oral words (Moleong, 2012: 2).

In this research, the writer will use descriptive qualitative. It was suitable to investigate the problems. The technique of data collection such as observation and picture of movie as documentation helped the researcher to get the information.

B. The Source of Data

According to Lofland (1984: 47) in a book entitled *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* by Moloeng (2017: 157), the main data sources in qualitative research are words and actions, the rest are additional data such as documents and others.

The data source of this study will be obtained from the dialog script of 3 main characters from “Hidden Figures” movie namely Katherine G Johnson, Dorothy Vaughan and Mary Jackson. The dialog script of “Hidden Figures” movie will be taken from the website: https://s3.foxmovies.com/foxmovies/production/films/123/assets/hidden_figures_screenplay.pdf-5183735384.pdf. (Accessed on April 22th 2019 at 3.10pm). Furthermore, the data that will be analyzed are in form of phrases.

C. Technique of Data Collection

In a study, methods and collection techniques are a very important step needed to carry out data collection. With the selection of suitable and correct data collection techniques, the data to be obtained is more accurate, representative and complete to then be processed and analyzed. So in the technique of data collection, the writers used the Simak method, namely by referring to the language used (Sudaryanto, 1993: 133) and the technique that the writers used for data collection was the *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* or SBLC technique.

In this SLBC technique writer is not directly involved in a narrative event whose language is being examined. The writer only acts as an observer on all the utterances that appear in linguistic usage events that are outside of the observer (Sudaryanto in Tri Mastoyo, 2007: 44).

The note-taking technique is an advanced technique that is carried out during the engineering process, refer to the research. This technique is carried out in order to obtain more accurate and organized data because it is carried out when gathering data directly in the purview.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

After going through the data collection phase, the data then begins to be analyzed. According to Spradley (1980) in Sugiyono (2017: 131), analysis of any kind involve a way of thinking. It refers to the systematic examination of something to determine its parts, the relation among parts, and the relationship to the whole. Analysis is a research for patterns.

The writer used the data analysis techniques model Miles and Huberman. He argued that qualitative analysis consisted of three flows of concurrent activities, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion / verification. The steps in analyzing data are as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is an activity to summarize, sort out, select the things that are the core of the discussion and then focus on finding important things and looking for themes and patterns. Thus this can facilitate researchers to collect research data.

In reducing data, the writer sort words that will only focus on terms that are owned by women language features, especially in three female characters in the movie. The process of data reduction is very important because it is a situation in which expression categorized as women language features that are owned by female characters. Words and phrases are separated to find which ones are not included in women language features. The final data consists only of words and phrases that include women language features used in the “Hidden Figures” movie and their function of language.

2. Data display

After the data is reduced, then the next step is to display the data. Display data can be done in the form of tables, graphs, charts, narratives and others so that the process will make it easier for writers to analyze data. With display data, all data will be summarized and then the data will be made a description to make it easier for the reader to know the information that will be conveyed by the writer. The writer uses tables as data displays which are in accordance with the form and function of women language features.

3. Conclusion Drawing / Verification

The next step is conclusion drawing / verification. According to Miles and Huberman (1994: 11), conclusions are verified as a result of analyst. Gunawan (2013: 212) explains that conclusions are presented in the

descriptive form of research objects based on research studies. According to Sugiyono (2017: 141), the first conclusions put forward are still temporary, and will change if no strong evidence is found that supports the next stage of data collection. If the conclusions expressed at the first stage are supported by valid and consistent evidence when the researcher returns to the field to collect data, then the conclusions put forward are credible conclusions.