

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter deals with four main subchapters, they are research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

#### 3.1 Research Design

This study is classified as a qualitative research. According to Berg (1989), qualitative research refers to the meaning, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphor, symbols, and description of things.

Furthermore, this study is categorized as document analysis because it analyzed the script of “UP” film. Document analysis is a type of research applied in written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material. The materials can be textbooks, newspapers, speeches, television programs, advertisements, musical compositions, or any of of a host of other types of document (Ary et al, 2002).

#### 3.2 Data Sources

The data for this study were the movie script of the conversations in “UP” film containing utterances that have something to do with FTAs and politeness

strategies. The conversations were only taken from the main character either threat his addressees' face or himself being threatened.

### **3.3 Data Collection**

This kind of study used the documentary analysis as the data were taken from the document of the movie script. The writer downloaded the script from the internet. However, the writer could not be fully convinced about the accuracy of the data only from the script. Thus, he also, of course, watched the movie so that he could notice if the script was the same as what the movie showed before he paid attention to his study.

### **3.4 Data Analysis**

The collected data were checked in order to make the data credible and dependable by using data source triangulation. The data which had been downloaded from the web was checked or compared with the script in the movie. Credibility and dependability were done by checking the data in order to make the data valid and consistent and also to reduce the writer's biased opinion. The writer asked one of his high school English teachers to be his peer checker to analyse whether the opinion was biased or not.

Data analysis was divided into three parts: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing based on Miles and Huberman's theory (1994).



### 1. Data Reduction

First step that the writer did was choosing or identifying conversations which were dealing with politeness strategies. This step was also known as reducing the data or sorting out the data into what is only needed by the researcher.

### 2. Data Display

After reducing the data, they are stored into different types of politeness in order to be easy to analyze. FTAs and politeness strategies will be displayed in two separate tables. In this step, the writer displayed all the chosen and categorized data based on the Brown and Levinson's theory he used. He analyzed the chosen utterances that contained FTAs and politeness strategies. The writer only analysed the utterances contained FTAs and politeness strategies while the whole conversation was provided in the appendix.

### 4. Drawing Conclusion

The writer concluded all the results of his study into a shorter explanation. He retold the study he conducted. He considered what the data were meant based on the analysis.