

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method is a very important aspect in conducting research. To get some of the data needed in this study, researchers need to apply the right method. In this chapter have a research design, sample of data, source of data, technique of collecting data, technique of analyzing data and data organization of writing.

3.1 Research Design

In this study, researchers conducted research using library methods that refer to books, data, and other sources related to the problems being discussed and related to the moral condition of humans in order to strengthen the data and support the resolution of the problems being discussed. The author uses a qualitative design based on the explanation of (Maxwell, 2013, p. 2), who says that, qualitative research design emphasizes that research does not start from a fixed starting point or proceed through a certain sequence of steps, and recognizes the importance of interconnections and interactions between different design components.

In addition, (Moleong, 2018, p. 103) says that to analyze the data in this study is to organize, compile, classify, code, and categorize. Then the researcher analyzed the material using the descriptive analysis method. Etymologically, descriptive analysis means describing and analyzing.

The research method can be obtained through two methods, provided that the two methods are not contradictory. The descriptive method of analysis is done by describing the facts and then analyzing them. *Nyoman Kutha Ratna (2004) in Theory, Methods, and Techniques of Literary Research (Ratna, 2004, p. 53).* That way, research can combine the two methods in this study, namely descriptive analysis, analyzing the facts that have been presented with an objective approach in this study, from the intrinsic elements in the movie script (dialogue) that were analyzed.

In addition to describing and analyzing, it also provides sufficient understanding and explanation. In the descriptive analysis method, the data collected can be taken from words and pictures, but not the numerical amount of data. Other than that, all the data collected can be the key to the research. Therefore, the research report will contain excerpts of data and screenshots of film photos to illustrate the presentation of the report. In writing the data, the writer analyzes the data from the film script.

3.2 Sample of Data

Research data can be obtained from the dialogue of the subject that the author analyzes. (Adi, 2011, p. 240) says that "the basis in a study is data, and the data is collected depending on the subject that has been decided".

Literary works were created not only for the entertainment of the media, but also as part of a tool to convey moral messages. As Horace has said, a good work of art is a literary work that meets two criteria, namely, *dulce et utile*, meaning that

literature must be good, attractive, and give pleasure. Besides, literature must provide benefits or uses, namely inner wealth, insight into life, and morals (Darma, 2004, pp. 9-10). In this case, the characters who play a role in the story, besides entertaining, also convey moral messages to the reader/audience.

Research data can be obtained from conversations or character dialogues that the author analyzes. From the characterization of characters in the story and the dialogues between them, which will later become a tool for analyzing the moral message. Thus, the author got a sample of this research data as in conversations in the character scene as follows:

Sample:

As in Picture: 1:13:47



Movie script:

Mr. Han: Kung fu lives in everything we do, Xiao Dre.

lives in how we put on a jacket,

how we take off the jacket.

And lives in how we treat people.

Everything is kung fu.

Dre: So why didn't we take the Scirocco?

Mr. Han: I don't drive the Scirocco.

In this case, there is a characterization of Mr. Han as having brought the message into the conversation. From the underlined sentence, it becomes a marker to be able to explain what the moral message is in the character.

Based on the data above, Mr. Han is included in the flat character or minor character where the name of this character is often static or does not change, from the beginning to the end of the story remains the same. Mr. Han has a fatherly character, where he is patient in dealing with situations. In the conversation, describes the figure of Mr. Han who was patient with Dre who was annoyed with what he should learn. Mr. Han in this dialogue tells that whatever is done in life is part of kung fu. That kung fu is what we do in everyday life.

Mr. Han taught Dre in the story, and conveyed the moral message as a person who teaches children to use their strength properly, and educates children to tidy up his clothes.



3.3 Source of Data

The primary data sources were taken from the movie script of *The Karate Kid* (2010):

https://www.scripts.com/script.php?id=just_for_kicks%3A_the_making_of_%27the_karate_kid%27_11613&p=16

And streaming movies on the link:

<https://cinemaindo.watch/cinema/karate-kid-2010/>

The source of theory used in this research is taken from literature and moral understanding by *Poespoprojo, Filsafat moral (1998)*; *Frank Palmer, Literature*

and Moral Understanding; A Philosophical Essay on Ethics, Aesthetics, Education, and Culture (1992); Burhan Nurgiantoro, Teori Pengkajian Fiksi (2002); Horace Ars Poetica.

Secondary data sources *M.H Abrams, The Mirror and The Lamp (1971); Budi Darma, Introduction to Literary Theory (2004);* Another Critics, essay, books, and article, related to problems collected from the encyclopedia, the internet, etc.

3.4 Technique of Collecting Data

Data collection can be used in various ways and sources. According to (Sugiyono, 2017) when viewed from the data source, data collection can use primary and secondary sources. Primary sources, namely data sources that directly provide data to data collectors, and secondary sources are sources that do not directly provide data to the collector's data, such as passing through other people or through documents. In this study, the authors use a literature study to collecting data. The steps to collect data, such as:

1. Download *The Karate Kid (2010)* movie.
2. Watch the movie *The Karate Kid (2010)* many times to understand the message.
3. View the text of the film script or dialogue on the internet and mark it.
4. Record the minutes of the scene to be analyzed.
5. List information related to the film or support the analysis. References are obtained by looking for other texts in books, encyclopedias, dictionaries,

and other internet sources that contain theories that will be used for further analysis.

Looking for data from the text of the movie script, *The Karate Kid (2010)*. First, the writer watched the film *The Karate Kid (2010)*, then the writer analyzed it with the help of the film script and several books that supported the analysis. References are obtained by looking for other texts in books, encyclopedias, dictionaries, and other internet sources that contain theories that will be used for further analysis.

3.5 Technique of Analyzing Data

The data collected through the documentation study must ultimately be processed and analyzed to arrive at a conclusion. In analyzing the data, the author goes through several steps. Analysis in this study uses three activities carried out. As stated by Miles and Huberman (Sugiyono, 2017, p. 246), namely data reduction, display data, and conclusion drawing/verification.

1. Data reduction

From the data obtained in a large enough amount, it is necessary to analyze the data through data reduction. Data reduction is summarizing, selecting the main thing, focusing on the important things, and looking for themes and patterns. From the data that has been reduced, it will provide an overview of the next data set and look for it if necessary. The researcher will be guided in data reduction by the goal to be achieved, namely the theme (Sugiyono, 2017, p. 247).

2. Data display

After reducing the data, the next step is presenting the data. The data is arranged in detail. Data presentation can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts, and so on. In this case, Miles and Huberman (Sugiyono, 2017, p. 249) state that what is often used to present the data is narrative text.

3. Conclusion drawing / verification

The next step, according to Miles and Huberman (Sugiyono, 2017, p. 252) is conclusion and verification. Conclusion and verification are the last steps that can answer the formulation of the problem that was formulated from the start, but maybe not because it is still temporary.

3.6 Organization of Writing

Chapter I, is the introduction. This chapter discusses the research background, problem statement, research objectives, research significance, definition key of terms and previous studies.

Chapter II, is a literature review. This chapter reviews the theories that underlie, and support research such as: 1) Characters and characterization theory, 2) The theory of moral values, 3) Moral understanding in literature, 4) Description of *The Karate Kid (2010)* movie, and 5) Synopsis of *The Karate Kid (2010)* movie.

Chapter III, is the research methodology. This chapter contains the research methodology which includes: research design, samples of data, sources of data, technique of collecting data, and technique of analysis data.

Chapter IV, is data analysis. This chapter provides data representation and discussion based on Poespoprodjo's theory of moral and identifies characterization thoughts.

Chapter V, is conclusions and suggestions. This chapter is the last chapter which provides conclusions from all analyzes and suggestions for better understanding.

