#### CHAPTER III

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The necessary procedures of doing great research are presented in this chapter. Those are research design, instruments, data and data sources, the techniques of data collection, and the techniques of data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Based on the purpose of the study, this study aims to analyze what types of disagreeing strategies applied by villains in Detective Conan movie series, and how the similarity and the difference between male and female villains in applying their disagreements. The research design which is appropriate to this study is qualitative content analysis, since the source of the data in this analysis is in from of the transcripts of movie series from Detective Conan movie. As Cole (1998) stated that content analysis is a method of analyzing written, verbal or visual communication messages. Content analysis allows the researcher to test theoretical issues to enhance understanding of the data. Through content analysis, it is possible to distil words into fewer content-related categories. It is assumed that when classified into the same categories, words, phrases and the like share the same meaning (Cavanagh 1997).

Moreover, the researcher also adopted descriptive research design in analyzing the data. According to Knupfer and Mclellan (2011), descriptive studies, primarily concerned with finding out "what is", might be applied to investigate the problems. It is appropriate with this study's research problems. Moreover, the researcher described the data found in this study. As Ary stated in Liquissa'adah (2015) that descriptive studies deals with explanation and information given by the researcher to describe the utterances expressed by the chosen characters.

### **3.2 Data Collection**

#### 3.2.1 Data and Data source

Detective Conan movie series that the researcher chose is in Japanese dubbing, but with English subtitle. The source data of this study was in the form of English transcripts of the subtitle from the episode which 30 villains in Detective Conan series involve in. As Subroto (1992) stated that the source data of qualitative research appears in the form of discourse, sentences, clauses, phrases or words. The data of this study were the utterances of the villains which contain disagreements strategies when they do debate with the chosen interlocutors.

#### **3.2.2 Instrument**

The key instrument of the present study was the researcher herself. Therefore, she spent a great deal of her time to read and understand the related theories and concepts before collecting and analyzing the data. Thus, she acted as an instrument and a data collector at the same time. The researcher was the main instrument, since it was impossible to investigate directly without any interpretation from the researcher herself.

### **3.2.3 Techniques of Data Collection**

The data were collected from the utterances of 30 villains when they have debate with the detective and other character who point out them as the villains of a case. There were some steps that the researcher did in collecting the data:

- Watched all episodes in Detective Conan series. The researcher already has 845 episodes of Detective Conan series in her laptop. The episodes were downloaded from www.gogoanime.com.
- 2. Selected some episodes which contain good debates between the villains and the chosen interlocutors.
- 3. Chose 30 villains, 15 male villains and 15 female villains from the selected episodes which contain good debates.
- 4. Re-watched the episodes which those 30 villains involve in to get better understanding for those episodes.
- 5. Searched and downloaded the transcript of the episodes which those villains involve in.
- 6. Read and got understanding in the content of the transcripts.
- 7. Selected the data from the transcripts by underlining the utterances of the villains that contain disagreement when they do debate with the chosen interlocutors over their accusation. The underlining was done as an example below:

Shinichi Kudo : Kogami-san, after you gave Mitani-san the poisoned drink along with the other drinks, you flushed the dry ice down the toilet and tossed the wallet into garbage can. Well, am I wrong?

Youta Mitani : Mai??

Mai Kougami : <u>Well Kudo Shinichi-kun, you're a great detective just like the rumors say. But did</u> you forget? I had iced coffee just like Kamata-kun, and I gave Mitani-kun the drinks to hand out to everybody. Can I really put in poison when I don't know which iced coffee Kamata-kun will be given? If you are saying that I gambled with a 50% chance, then Ayako-chan would also....

Shinichi Kudo: No. It's 100%. Because you put the poisoned ice cubes into both drinks.

## Picture 3.1 The example of underlining the data containing disagreeing strategies

In picture 3.1, the underlined utterances are the examples of disagreeing strategies. In those utterances, disagreeing strategies appeared in different types, such as contradiction or counterclaim. In this part, the researcher only noticed and underlined the utterances containing disagreeing strategies in order to collect the data. Then, the researcher filtered all the utterances containing disagreeing strategies, rechecked all the utterances and revised some parts or utterances which did not include in disagreeing strategies.

#### **3.3 Data Analysis**

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data in some steps.

# **1.** Identifying the selected data that indicate the types of disagreeing strategies.

The identifying process was helped by coding the data. The types of disagreeing strategies which were used to help the researcher analyzed the disagreement are based on Muntigl and Turnbull taxonomy (1998) of disagreeing strategies. There are five kinds of the types of disagreeing strategies proposed by Muntigl and Turnbul (1998). But the data of this study found other types of disagreeing strategies besides those 5 types. Totally, there were 11 types found in villains' utterances in this study. Since there were 11 types of disagreeing strategies, there were 11 colors represented the types. Each type had its own color in order to make the process of coding became easier. The color had a function to differentiate from one type to other types. Male and female villains had the same colors in types of disagreeing strategies, because in the transcripts, the episodes of male and female villains were already separated. These are the colors that were used in coding the data:

No.	Colors	Types of disagreeing strategies							
1.		Irrelevancy Claim							
2.		Challenge							
3.		Contradiction							
4.		Counterclaim							
5.		Contradiction followed by Counterclaim							
6.		Counterclaim followed by Contradiction							
7.		Irrelevancy Claim followed by Counterclaim							
8.		Contradiction followed by Challenge							
9.		Counterclaim followed by Challenge							
10.		Challenge followed by Counterclaim							
11.		Contradiction + Counterclaim followed by							
		Challenge							

Table 3.2 The colors for each type of disagreeing strategies

After deciding the colors for each type of disagreeing strategies, the researcher analyzed the types of disagreeing strategies by coding the data. For the coding of the data was as the examples below.

Saneto Shishido : All right, even if what you said was true, but I have an alibi, and it's a perfect								
alibi.								
Mouri Kogoro : Yes. Besides the 3 minutes these children didn't see you.								
Saneto Shishido : You can say that, but you can't do anything in 3 minutes.								
Mouri Kogoro : 3 minutes is more than enough. Just as long as you go into the factory.								
Saneto Shishido : What nonsense! If I had stopped the car at factory, the lady at selling								
cigarettes should have seen me.								
Mouri Kogoro : You're pretty clear about this.								
Picture 3.3 The example of identifying utterances containing each type of								
disagreeing strategies by coding the data								
Shinichi Kudo : Kogami-san, after you gave Mitani-san the poisoned drink along with the other								

Shinichi Kudo : Kogami-san, after you gave Mitani-san the poisoned drink along with the other								
drinks, you flushed the dry ice down the toilet and tossed the wallet into								
garbage can. Well, am I wrong?								
Mai Kougami : Well Kudo Shinichi-kun, you're a great detective just like the rumors say, but did								
you forget? I had iced coffee just like Kamata-kun, and I gave Mitani-kun the								
drinks to hand out to everybody. Can I really put in poison when I don't know								
which iced coffee Kamata-kun will be given?								
Shinichi Kudo : You can. Because you put the poisoned ice cubes into both drinks.								

Picture 3.4 The example of identifying utterances containing each type of disagreeing strategies by coding the data

### 2. Classifying the identified data by putting them into tables.

There were two tables presented to identify the data. The first table was for male villains, and the second one was for female villains. Both of the tables consists the same numbers of column and row. In the column, there are numbers, the episode where the villains and the interlocutor do debates, names of the villains, the name of the interlocutors and the 11 types of disagreeing strategies. For indicating the types of disagreeing strategies which appeared, the total amount of the utterances was presented. It would show how many time a villain applied the type. The names of the types of disagreeing strategies were abbreviated in order to make a shorter and simple table. They are IC = Irrelevancy Claim, Ch = Challenge, CN = Contradiction, CM = Counterclaim, CN+CM = Contradiction followed by Counterclaim, CM+CN = Counterclaim followed by Contradiction, IC+CM = Irrelevancy Claim followed by Counterclaim, CN+Ch = Contradiction followed by Challenge, CM+Ch = Counterclaim, CN+Ch = Contradiction followed by Challenge, CM+Ch = Counterclaim, and CN,CM+Ch = Contradiction + Counterclaim followed by Counterclaim, and CN,CM+Ch = Contradiction + Counterclaim followed by Challenge. The table and the classifying data were as the examples below:

 Table 3.5 The example of male villains' table for classifying each type of disagreeing strategies

No.	Eps.	Male	Interlocutor	IC	Ch	CN	СМ	CN	СМ	IC	CN	СМ	Ch	CN,CM
		Villains						+	+	+	+	+	+	+ Ch
								СМ	CN	СМ	Ch	Ch	СМ	
1.	101	Miyazaki C.	Mouri K.											
2.	109	Saneto S.	Mouri K.											
3.	232	UedaJ.	Mouri K.		1									
4.	328	TogashiJ.	Mouri K.											
5.	470	Oikawa T.	Mouri K.											
6.	480	Takaoka A.	Mouri K.											
7.	488	Satan O.	Prof. Agasa											
8.	512	Katsugi K.	Mouri K.											
9.	556	Kurumatani	Mouri K.	1										
		S.												
10.	567	Maekawa K.	Mouri K.											
11.	591	Imura K.	Prof. Agasa											
12.	665	Tateno S.	Mouri K.		1									
13.	677	Imaoka K.												
14.	835	Shinkai H.	Mouri K.											
15.	838	Mizuguchi S.	Suzuki S.	1	1									
			Total	2	3									

No.	Eps.	Female	Interlocutor	IC	Ch	CN	CM	CN	CM	IC	CN	СМ	Ch	CN,CM
		Villains						+	+	+	+	+	+	+ Ch
								CM	CN	СМ	Ch	Ch	СМ	
1.	191	Youta M.	Kudo S.											
2.	523	Mizuhashi	Hattoru H.		1	1								
		R.												
3.	529	Arisawa Y.	Kisaki E		1	1								
4.	570	Takahata K.	Mouri K.											
5.	576	Shouda Y.	Mouri K.											
6.	582	Fujimori A.	Mouri K.		1									
7.	609	Urai H.	Mouri K.		1									
8.	636	Satoyama	Suzuki S.											
		Т.												
9.	696	Okamura S.	Mouri K.											
10.	717	Hatsuho T.	Mouri K.			1								
11.	719	Kosuda K.	Suzuki S.			2								
12.	42	Tarehara	Kudo S.											
		м.												
13.	80	Hayase K.	Mouri K.											
14.	94	Asanuma Y.	Mouri K.		1									
15.	184	Frukawa E.	Mouri K.		1									
			Total	x	6	5								

 Table 3.5 The example of male villains' table for classifying each type of disagreeing strategies

From the total of each type above, percentages of each type were made for male villains and female villains. They were then charted to comprehend the percentage between male and female villains. There were 2 charts made, 1 chart for male villains' utterances and 1 chart for female utterances. Male and female villains' utterances were counted separately from the beginning. The complete findings in the tables can be seen in appendices.

## **3.** Analyzing the similarities and the differences between male and female villains in applying the disagreements.

In order to get the similarities and the differences between male and female villains in applying the disagreeing strategies, a comparison between them need to be made. The comparison was made from the percentages of each type which was got from the charts. It also used a chart in order to be able to show and draw the similarity and the difference from the percentages clearly. The chart presented as the example below:

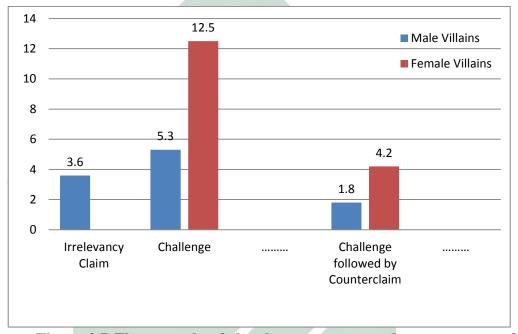


Figure 3.7 The example of the chart to compare the percentages of each type between male and female villains

All types were compared between the percentages from male and female villains as the chart illustrated above. The blue color represents male villains' utterances and the red color represents female villains' utterances. From the chart above, it could be seen the similarity and the difference between male and female villains in applying the disagreements. It could show what the types which were often used by male and female villains, or what type which was never used by male or female villains. For the similarity, it could show which types that was used nearly same and had similar percentages.

To get more the differences between male and female villains, the researcher made other classification among the types of disagreeing strategies. From the 11 types of disagreeing strategies, it could be defined into two classifications. They are direct and indirect disagreements. As proposed by previous studies from Kozcogh (2012),Faharani&Molkizadeh (2013), Bavarsad et al. (2015), Aisyah (2015), and Heidri et al. (015), there were differences between men and women in expressing disagreeing. The researchers of the previous studies, Kozcogh (2012), Choyima (2014), and Bavarsad *et al.* (2015), tended to distinguish men and women from the direct or indirect disagreement they used or chose. The researcher of this study was inspired a lot from them in making the classification. Thus, the classification of all types of disagreeing strategies in this study was considered to be necessary. Since, there were various disagreeing strategies. It also could be drawn obviously the differences between male and female villains. The classification was done in a table as the example below.

	No	Types of Disagreeing strategies	Male	Female	Higher
					one
It	1.	Contradiction followed by Challenge	10.7%	6.2%	Male
	2.	Contradiction	21.4%	10.4%	Male
	3.	Challenge			
Direct Disagreement	4.	Irrelevancy Claim			
agre	5.	Contradiction + Counterclaim followed			
Dis		by Challenge			
rect	6.	Contradiction followed by Counterclaim			
Di	7.	Irrelevancy Claim followed by			
		Counterclaim			
	8.	Challenge followed by Counterclaim			
ct	9.	Counterclaim followed by Contradiction		<i>x</i>	
Indirect	10.	Counterclaim followed by Challenge			
In	11.	Counterclaim			

 Table 4.4 Direct and Indirect disagreements

The 11 types of disagreeing strategies were divided into two kinds. Those are direct disagreements and indirect disagreements. The direct disagreements are the types of disagreeing strategies which have irrelevancy claim, challenge, and contradiction as the first disagreements in the disagreeing strategies such as challenge or challenge followed by counterclaim. The indirect disagreements are the types of disagreeing strategies which have counterclaim only or have counterclaim as the first disagreement in the disagreeing strategies. Counterclaim could be considered as indirect disagreement since it typically has a preface to mitigate the disagreement. Unlike the other 4 types of disagreeing strategies, counterclaim presented implied disagreements. As Behnam and Niroomand (2011) stated that through counterclaim, speakers propose an alternative claim that does not directly contradict or challenge others' claim. They tend to be preceded by pauses, prefaces, and mitigating device (Behnam&Niroomand, 2011).

The percentages from male and female villains were presented as well in order to show the ones who favor more direct or indirect disagreement. 'The higher one' in the 6<sup>th</sup> row is for indicating the higher percentage between male and female villains. If 'male' written, it indicates that male villains favor more one of the types of disagreeing strategies in the same row, since the male have a higher percentage than the female villains. Thus, from the table, it can be drawn results for the differences between male and female villains in favoring direct or indirect disagreements.