

researcher described the data found in this study. As Ary stated in Liqaisa'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.

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

No.	Eps.	Female Villains	Interlocutor	IC	Ch	CN	CM	CN + CM	CM + CN	IC + CM	CN + Ch	CM + Ch	Ch + CM	CN,CM + Ch
1.	191	Youta M.	Kudo S.											
2.	523	Mizuhashi R.	Hattoru H.		1	1								
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 T.	Suzuki S.											
9.	696	Okamura S.	Mouri K.											
10.	717	Hatsuho T.	Mouri K.			1								
11.	719	Kosuda K.	Suzuki S.			2								
12.	42	Tarehara M.	Kudo S.											
13.	80	Hayase K.	Mouri K.											
14.	94	Asanuma Y.	Mouri K.		1									
15.	184	Frukawa E.	Mouri K.		1									
Total				x	6	5								

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

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.

Table 4.4 Direct and Indirect disagreements

	No	Types of Disagreeing strategies	Male	Female	Higher one
Direct Disagreement	1.	Contradiction followed by Challenge	10.7%	6.2%	Male
	2.	Contradiction	21.4%	10.4%	Male
	3.	Challenge			
	4.	Irrelevancy Claim			
	5.	Contradiction + Counterclaim followed by Challenge			
	6.	Contradiction followed by Counterclaim			
	7.	Irrelevancy Claim followed by Counterclaim			
	8.	Challenge followed by Counterclaim			
Indirect	9.	Counterclaim followed by Contradiction			
	10.	Counterclaim followed by Challenge			
	11.	Counterclaim			

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 6th 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.