CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter explains about research design, data and data sources, instruments, techniques of data collection, and techniques of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this study, the writer applied the descriptive method because it focuses on the interaction between all characters in the movie. Aggarwal in Salaria (2012) states "Descriptive research is devoted to the gathering of information about prevailing conditions or situations for the purpose of description and interpretation" The Office of BSSRO (2016) also described that descriptive study is one in which information is collected without changing the environment or nothing is manipulated. So, it was the best methods for collecting the information and describing the existing data.

In addition, the writer used Conversational Analysis (CA) as a research approach to identify and describe the utterances that include adjacency pairs and preference structure in Frozen movie. Conversational Analysis is an approach within the social sciences that aims to describe, analyze and understand talk as a basic and a constitutive feature of human social life. (Sidnell, 2010, p. 1). Peräkylä (2015) in *The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Sociology Online*, also stated that Conversation analysis (CA) is a method for investigating the structure and process of social interaction between humans.

3.2 Data and Data Source

The data of this study were the utterances, sentences -without song lyrics and expression of the conversation whole characters in Frozen movie script. Whereas, the data sources of this study were Frozen movie and the transcript. The movie was taken from YouTube, while the transcript was taken from www.goodinaroom.com/wp-content/uploads/frozen in a pdf file.

3.3 Instrument

For the instrument of study, the writer used her own brain to collect and to analyze the data. In addition, the writer counted the frequency of types of adjacency pairs and described the feedback of dispreferred response by herself.

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

The procedures of collecting the data in this study are:

1. The writer downloaded the Frozen movie, it was taken from YouTube.
2. The writer downloaded the transcript of Frozen movie, it was taken from www.goodinaroom.com/wp-content/uploads/frozen.
3. The writer read the transcript when she watched the movie to match and check the transcript.
4. The writer coded or underlined the utterances in the transcript that include adjacency pairs and preference structure.

Table 3.1 Coding: Types of Adjacency Pairs

First Part	Coding	Second Part	Coding	
Question	*Que*	Answer	*Ans*	
Greeting	*Gre*	Response	*Res*	
Summons	*Sum*	Response	*Res*	
Request	*Req*	Acceptance/ Refusal	*Acc*	*Ref*
Command	*Com*	Obedience/ Disobedience	*Obe*	*Dis*
Offer	*Off*	Acceptance/ Rejection	*Acc*	*Rej*
Invitation	*Inv*	Acceptance/ Refusal	*Acc*	*Ref*
Suggest	*Sug*	Acceptance/ Refusal	*Acc*	*Ref*
Assessment	*Ass*	Agree/ Disagree	*Agr*	*Dis*
Statement	*Sta*	Agree/ Disagree	*Agr*	*Dis*
Apologize	*Apo*	Acceptance/ Minimization	*Acc*	*Min*

The coding was obtained from the several theories about types of adjacency pair as mentioned in the previous chapter. It was compiled to analyze the data. The example of coding and underlining in analyzing data is presented as follows:

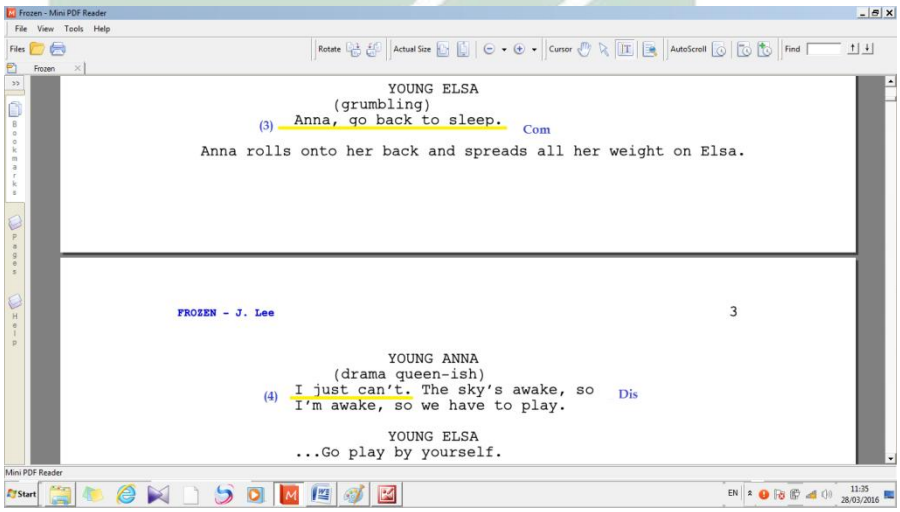

Figure 3.1 Example in Coding and Underlining.

3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer used several steps.

1. Identifying the types of adjacency pairs which is found in the transcript based on theories.

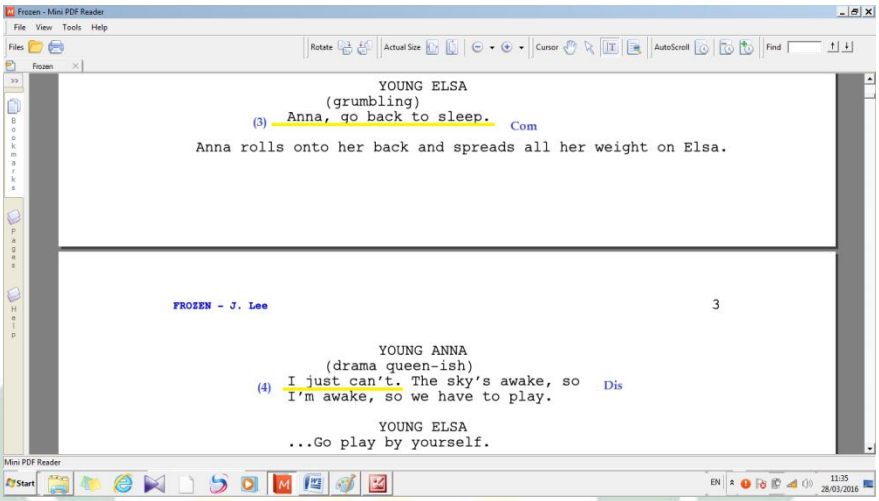

Figure 3.2 Example in Identifying Type of Adjacency Pairs.

From the figure above, the type of adjacency pairs which is found in the example is *Command-Disobedience.*

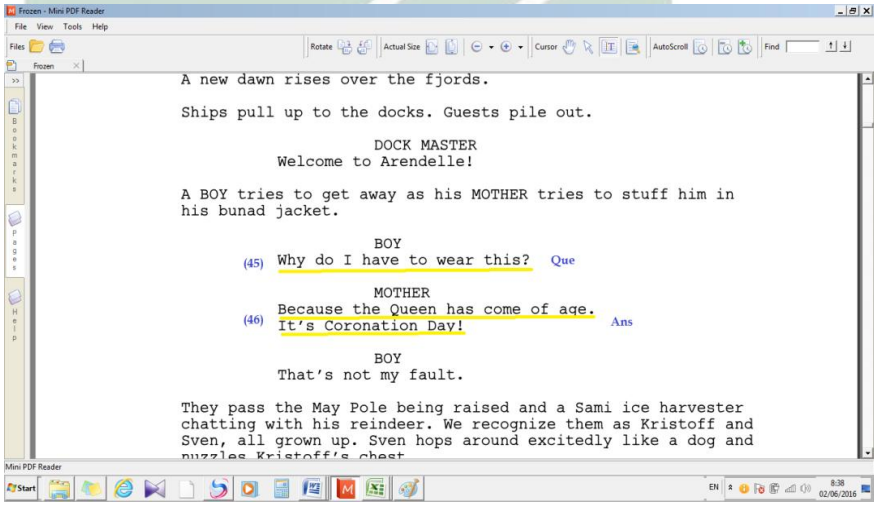

Figure 3.3 Example in Identifying Type of Adjacency Pairs.

From the figure above, the type of adjacency pairs which is found in the example is *Question-Answer*.

2. Classifying the types of adjacency pairs which is found in the transcript.

The writer applied each total number of types of adjacency pairs into percentage by using the following formula:

Percentage of each type = $\frac{x}{y}$ x 100 %

x = Number of examples for each type of adjacency pairs.

y = Total of examples of type of adjacency pairs.

Table 3.2 Data Analysis: Types of Adjacency Pairs.

Code	Data	Frequency	Percentage
Que-Ans	5□(13&15); 6□(23-24); 11□(41-42); 12□(45-46); 14□(58-59); 14□(60-61); 17□(64-65); 17□(66-67);	8	
Gre-Gre	18□(68-69); 20□(83-84);	2	
Sum-Res	13□ (55-56); 48□(299-300);	2	
Req-Acc			
Req-Ref	3□ (3-4); 29□(139-140); 30□(148-149);	3	
Com-Obe			
Com-Dis			
Off-Acc			
Off-Rej			
Inv-Acc			
Inv-Ref			
Sug-Acc	7□(30-31);	1	
Sug-Ref			
Ass-Agr			
Ass-Dis	35□(204-205); 51□(310-311);	2	
Sta-Agr	13~(53-54); 24□(118-119); 30□(149-150);	3	
Sta-Dis			
Apo-Min	13~(57-58); 17~(64-65);	2	
TOTAL			

Note : 5~(13&15) = Page 5 Turn 19 & 21

3. Describing the utterances which include the types of adjacency pairs.

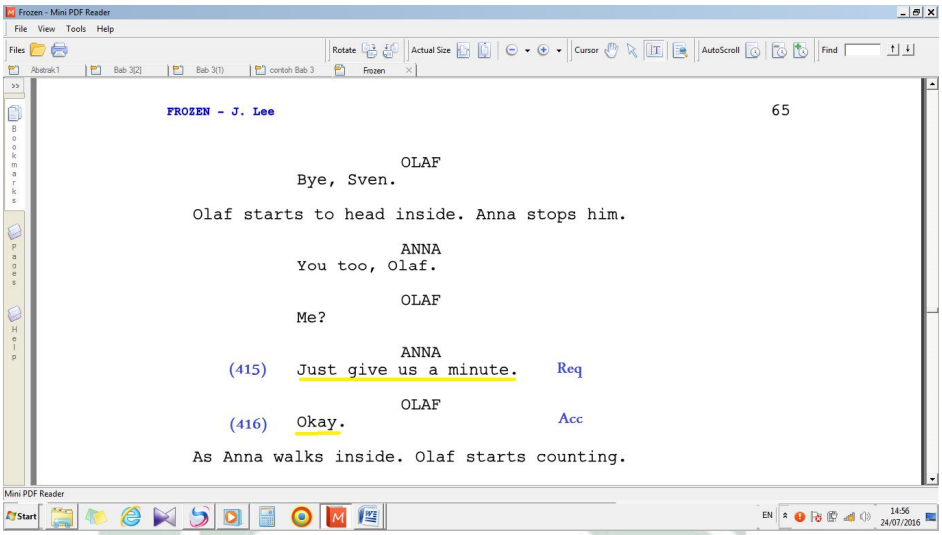

Figure 3.4 Example of Type of Adjacency Pairs.

From the figure above, it describes that the first part, Anna, asks Olaf to give her privacy time to meet Elsa. It is responded by Olaf in the second part by saying "Okay" This is an example of Request-Acceptance.

4. Analyzing the feedback of dispreferred response which is uttered by the first part.

The writer analyzed the reason of dispreferred response then she described and classified the feedback based on the forms.

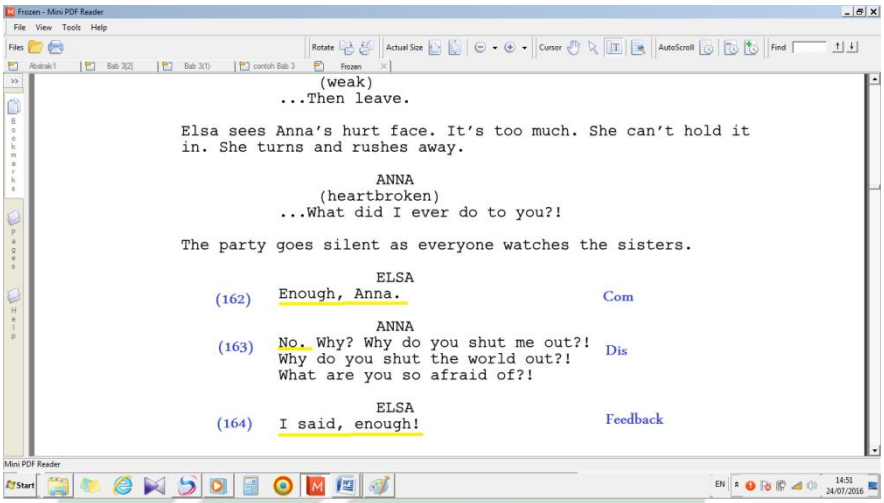

Figure 3.5 Example of Feedback of Dispreferred response.

From the figure above, the kind of preference structure which is found in the example is dispreferred response. As shown in the utterance "No,.." it means that Anna disobeys to Elsa, she protests by asking some questions. The feedback of this dispreferred response, Elsa can't control her emotion, she shows her anger by saying "I said, enough" The form of feedback in this example is Expression.

5. The writer summed up the types of adjacency pairs and the feedback of dispreferred response which is found in Frozen movie by Chris Buck and Jennifer Lee.