

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

This chapter explores the methodological used in this study. There are some subchapters to conduct this research. First is subchapter that describes the research approach followed by overview of technique used. There is also brief overview of data sources and their detail, also a description of scope and limitation. The next subchapter explains technique of data collection and data analysis. The subchapter supports the data collection. This chapter explains the overall method applied in this study.

#### **3.1 Research Approach**

In this study the writer of the study applies qualitative approach since this study uses film as the object. A qualitative research is a ‘research procedure which deals with descriptive data such as written or oral words from people and observed behavior’ (Bogdan and Taylor 1975: 5 Moleong 2011 p.4). While in a book of *Qualitative Methods in Public Health a Field Guide for Applied Research* qualitative research is a type of scientific research. In general terms, scientific research consists of an investigation that seeks answers to a question systematically used as a predefined set of procedures to answer the question, collect evidence, produce findings that are not determined in advance, and produce findings that are applicable beyond the immediate boundaries of the study. The qualitative method aiming to share more understanding toward the issue is used by the writer to examine the thing deeply. The strength of qualitative research is its ability to provide complex textual descriptions of how people experience a given research issue. It provides information about the “human” side

of an issue – that is, often the contradictory behaviors, beliefs, opinions, emotions, and relationships of individuals.

Qualitative approach is used for research which relies on the interpretive and critical approach to social sciences in which the report often contains rich description and detail explanation. The main object of this study is film that is included in a text, thus textual analysis becomes a methodology. The Qualitative approach serves to analyze the social and culture phenomena such as the issue of racism in between white and black in the United States, those are the reasons why the writer of the study chose the qualitative approach to analyze the film of *Twelve Years a Slave (2013)*.

The some common qualitative methods explained in detail in their respective modules are participant observation, in-depth interviews, and focus groups. Each method is particularly suited for obtaining a specific type of data. There are two steps of technique in this research of data in case of data approach: technique of data collection and technique of data analysis which support and gain deep understanding the issue of the research. According to Crosswell, positivism is described as the conventional way of research and it acquires a clear quantitative approach to find out phenomena as an alternative of qualitative approach (Crosswell, 2009). Before analyzing the data, the writer of the study should decide first the sources that are used in the research.

### **3.2. Data Source**

The primary source in this research is the film *Twelve Years a Slave (2013)* by Steven Macqueen. Meanwhile, the primary source of this analysis is the theories which are used to analyze the issue within this study, Critical Discourses

Analysis (CDA) focuses on historical approach by Ruth Wodak. Moreover, there are secondary sources which are taken to support and sharpen this study; any printed and unprinted reliable or trustworthy material such as E-journal, newspaper, thesis dictionaries, Steve Macqueen video interview and many more that are related to the issue and theory.

### **3.3 Scope and Limitation**

In this study, scope and limitation is the important part that the writer has to consider about. This part is the tools than can make the limitation of the study. In the narrative aspect, the writer would like to describe the racism issues in Solomon Northup society that is why the writer did not describe another issue in this study. The writer also would like to analyze in non-narrative aspect which include Solomon surroundings and another aspect in non-narrative such as the camera, scene, editing, sound, colors and acting aspect or gesture. The main source of this study is one of the television films that portray racism issue. In this film, there are many issues appeared but the writer only described about racism issue since the issue is the strongest out of other.

### **3.4 Technique of Data Collection**

The writer of the study collects the data to help her in revealing the analysis of the object. Since the object of the research is film, she needs to do several steps to collect the data, such as capturing scenes of the film *Twelve Years a Slave* (2013) that depict racism issue in the story and racism toward the main character Solomon Northup followed by transcribing the dialogues that depict racism issue in the scene after that she identifies the scenes using the narrative and non-narrative aspects.

The writer of the study also transcribe the interview with the director of the film *Twelve Years a Slave* (2013) Steven Macqueen toward the story and the reason of making the film from the infamous book to become a great film that we can watch right now. The last data are the articles, journals, other these, and some books about racism toward Blackman.

### **3.4.1 Narrative Aspects**

Narrative element is taken from the primary data and it is explained in this research. Narrative is often treated as a representation of a linked sequence of events, but the writer of the study subsumes that traditional point of views under a broader conception of narrative as itself is an event—more specifically, a multidimensional purposive communication from a teller to an audience (David Herman, 2012: 13). Narrative elements focus on plot, character, and setting.

#### **3.4.1.1 Plot**

Plot is explored due it is the main of the story started from the beginning or the introduction to the conclusion. Plot involves the implied author's point of view as well as the structuring of the scenes into an aesthetic pattern( Giannetti 2002, pp. 338-339).

#### **3.4.1.2 Character**

Character is analyzed because they are very important in performing and carrying the story. They are needed in order to deliver the story to the audience well. Meanwhile, In fiction, setting includes the time, location, and everything in which a story takes place, and initiates the main backdrop and mood for a story.

#### **3.4.1.3 Setting**

Setting has been referred to as story world or milieu to include a context (especially society) beyond the immediate surroundings of the story. Elements of setting may include culture, historical period, geography, and hour. Along with plot, character, theme, and style, setting is considered one of the fundamental components of fiction. A setting is the time, place and social environment in which a story takes place (Levin Donna:1992).

Since the steps of the story start from the introduction, problem, and resolution and to the conclusion, therefore the writer uses narrative aspect to gain deeper analysis.

### **3.4.2 Non- Narrative Aspects**

Beside analysing the narrative aspects, the writer of the study also analyzes the nonnarrative aspects. Non narrative aspects aim to strengthen the codes and symbols which emerge in film. Non narrative aspects also help or support the process of analysis to produce a complete comprehensive understanding . (harusnya ini masih lanjutan dari paragraf sebelumnya) Non narrative aspects deal with significant roles in the film itself since non narrative aspects consist of techniques that reveal the complete story of the film.

#### **3.4.2.1 Camera Shot**

Camera shot is important to be analyzed since it was needed to support the analysis of the study that can be obtained through each shot of the film itself. Camera shot can be described as what is recorded between the time a camera starts and the time it stops, that is, between the director's call for "action" and the call to "cut (Monaco 2000). There are various kinds of camera shot such as long shot or establishing shot, medium shot, and close-up shot. Besides, every shot in

the film has meaning that is important to be understood comprehensively.. Shots are defined by the amount of the subject matter that is included within the frame of the screen (Gianneti 2002,p.11)

#### **3.4.2.2 Camera Angle**

Camera angles and movements are combined to create a sequence of images, just as words, word order and punctuation are combined to make the meaning of a sentence. The relationship between the camera and the object which is being photographed gives emotional information to audience, and guides their judgment about the character or object in shot( Karina Wilson 2000, p.13). In addition there are various kinds of camera angles such as the bird's-eye view, high angle, eye level, low angle and oblique/canted angle.

#### **3.4.2.3 Costume**

In the film, the costume give a big impact to strengthen the story and tell the message. Costume represents another language system in film, 'a symbolic form of communication that can be as complex and revealing as the other language systems filmmakers use (Giannetti, 2002 p.327). Costume also may be used to indicate the information about the personality or status of the character(ibid,p.11). It can be also a identity of class, self-image and psychological status.

#### **3.4.2.4 Colour**

Colour is quite important in analysing film especially films which focus and concern in using the issue of colouring such as in racism film. Colour can help viewer to determine the genre of the film by using some certain dominant

colour (Monaco 2000, p.68). Colours in film are a serious part that can be meant as a symbolic value.

### **3.5 Technique of Data Analysis**

The writer uses theory of Critical Discourses Analysis (CDA) – Historical Approach by Ruth Wodak as the basic concept to analyze the object of the research. Wodak divides the context of discourse into four levels, they are (1) immediate, language or text internal co-text, (2) the inter textual and inter discursive relation between utterance, text, issue and discourse, (3) the extra linguistic social/sociological variables institutional frames and specific context of situation (middle range theories): (4) the broader sociopolitical and historical context, which discursive practices are embedded in related to the grand theories (Wodak, 2006.0.67).

The detail of the four level contexts is:

- a.** The immediate, language or text internal co-text: *Twelve Years a Slave* is the object of the study. The writer used this since the film as a media of representation. The language used in the film was analyzed on linguistic aspect and internal text. The scenario text which was used by the main character, Solomon Northup, was analyzed by using five discursive strategies as the concept of category analysis by Ruth Wodak.
- b.** The intertextual and inter discursive relationship between utterance, text, issue and discourse: The text of the object was taken from the interview video from the director of the *Twelve Years a Slave*, Steven Macqueen. The genre of the film *Twelve Years a Slave* represents the racism toward black and white people in the United State.

**c.** The extra linguistic social/sociological variables institutional frames and specific context of situation (middle range theories): The text was analyzed by related to the formality of situation, the setting, the time, the political issue and the ideological situation, also their ethnic issue, national and culture.

**d.** The broader socio-political and historical context, which discursive practices are embedded in related to the grand theories: the writer used some of the supporting books, journals and articles to view the historical context and discursive.

It is portrayed in his observation about the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) in Austria.

Therefore the writer uses the narrative and non-narrative aspects since both of them support and connect with the object of the writer's study. Firstly, narrative aspects would be analyzed, and it is continued with the non-narrative aspects